GAZETTEER

OF THE

GURDASPUR DISTRICT,

1891-92.

Compiled and Published under the Authority

OF THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

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Table No. I.—Showing LEADING STATISTICS of the GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

1		2	3	4	5	6
			DETAIL OF TAHSILS.			
DETAILS.		District.	Gurdáspur.	Batála.	Pathánkot.	Shakargarh.
Total square miles, 1891		1,822	495	476	366	485
Cultivated square miles, „		1,316	369	374	205	368
Culturable square miles, „		162	44	41	46	31
Irrigated square miles, „	By Government works	55	29	18	8	...
	„ private canals and tanks	54	3	4	47	...
	„ wells	200	39	143	1	17
Annual rainfall in inches (1865—1890-91)		37·4	31·7	30·8	48·6	38·4
Average square miles under crops (1885—1889-90)		1,471	398	411	249	413
Number of inhabited towns and villages, 1891		2,249	670	483	401	695
Total population, 1891		943,922	252,092	300,644	140,850	250,336
Rural population, „		875,713	235,495	263,312	126,570	250,336
Urban population, „		68,209	16,597	37,332	14,280	...
Total population per square mile, 1891		519	509	632	387	516
Rural population per square mile, „		481	476	553	348	516
Hindús, 1891		396,582	95,010	92,474	89,348	119,750
Sikhs, „		85,837	25,499	51,088	1,998	7,252
Jains „		64	64	...	...	...
Mussalmáns, „		459,039	130,847	156,515	49,286	122,391
Christians „		2,400	672	567	218	943
Average annual land revenue (1887—1890-91)*		13,67,590	4,01,092	4,28,843	2,10,236	3,27,419
„ „ gross revenue (do.)†		15,97,920	...	...	...	...
Annual land revenue for first year after assessment, 1891-92		15,44,524	4,51,081	4,77,060	2,37,163	3,79,220
	Fixed	15,39,563	...	...	...	...
	Fluctuating	4,961	...	...	...	...

* Fixed, fluctuating and miscellaneous.

† Land tribute local rate, excise and stamps, and income tax.

GURDASPUR GAZETTEER.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports and a draft *Gazetteer*, compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barristar-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Cap. V (General Administration), and the whole of Cap. VI (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; Section A of Cap. III (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report; while some passages have been written expressly for the work, and others, especially on the subject of Industries, have been taken from published reports. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon Sir Henry Davies' Settlement Report of the district.

The report in question was written in 1856, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older settlement reports, affords very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But when the district again comes under settlement, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Colonel Harcourt, and Messrs. Burney, Gardiner, Maconachie, and Drummond, and by the Irrigation Department so far as regards the canals of the district. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration.

THE EDITOR.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

THIS edition has been prepared in accordance with the gene orders of Government requiring a revision of the *Gazetteer* from t Settlement Officer at each re-assessment.

As directed in the preface to the first edition, the former arrang ment of the work has been strictly adhered to, and as far as possib the old matter has been retained and amplified where necessary b the additional information collected during the recent settlement.

Section A, Chapter III, will probably require revision in the lig of the Census Report of 1891 as this had not been published whe this edition went to press. The results obtained by the Census hav however, been incorporated whenever this was practicable.

For the historical retrospect Sayad Muhammad Latíf's work o the History of the Punjab has been freely drawn upon, and Chapter I has also been revised by the learned author.

It was not considered necessary to enter into details of the soci life and customs of the people as these have been fully described in th Settlement Reports of Kángra and Jullundur, and the district in th respect does not differ materially from other adjoining districts the Punjab proper. Mr. Lorimer, Assistant Commissioner, render considerable assistance by compiling short abstracts of the annu monographs on the trades of the district, which were utilized in th work.

The edition is unfortunately not free from typographical erro as the proofs were passed through the press during the absence of th Editor from India, and the arrangement suggested to ensure an efficie correction of these was not apparently approved of. It is not, how ever, worse in this respect than other *Gazetteers*, and as the errors i most instances are obvious, the meaning of the text is not thereb obscured. The fact that the work was written under great pressu by an officer suffering from overwork at the close of a protracte settlement and that it was not seen in proof by the compiler mu serve as an excuse for the numerous shortcomings of this edition.

THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

General description.

The Gurdáspur district is the north-easternmost of the six districts of the Lahore division, and lies between north latitude 31° 36′ and 32° 30′, and east longitude 74° 56′ and 75° 45′. It comprises the submontane and upper plains portions of the Bári Doáb, lying between the Beás and Rávi, and extending across the latter river embraces the eastern submontane of the Rachna Doáb between the Rávi and Chenáb. This tract forms a rhomboid with sides 42 miles long lying north-east and south-west. At its north-eastern extremity a long neck of country stretches up into the hills towards Chamba; while it also includes the sanitarium of Dalhousie with the adjoining cantonment of Balún, five square miles, and the old bridle road which has also been ceded by the State and forms the line of communication with the cantonment of Bakloh, seven square miles lying between Dalhousie and the British border which lies in the Chamba State, being connected with the body of the district by the military road which is British territory by purchase from Chamba. It is bounded on the north by the Native States of Jammu and of Chamba; on the east by the Chakki river and Chaunch torrent which divide it from Kángra and the Beás which separates it from Hoshiárpur and Kapurthala; on the south by the Amritsar district; and on the west by the districts of Siálkot and Amritsar. It is divided into four tahsíls, of which that of Pathánkot comprises all the north-eastern submontane and the eastern corner of the Trans-Rávi portion of the district, the remainder of which latter constitutes the tahsíl of Shakargarh. So much of the plains part of the district as lies in the Bári Doáb is divided by a line transverse to the axis of the Doáb into the tahsíl of Gurdáspur lying to the north-east and that of Batála lying to the south-west. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several tahsíls into which it is divided are given in table No. I on the opposite page. The district contains one town of more than 10,000 souls, *viz.*, Batála 27,223. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Gurdáspur, some nine miles from the Beás and about half way between the northern and southern borders of the district. An Assistant Commissioner is stationed at Dalhousie during the hot weather and rains. Gurdáspur stands 24th in order of area and 5th in order of population among the 31 districts of the province, comprising 1·69 per cent. of the total area, 4·53 per cent. of the total population, and 2·83 per cent. of

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the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown below :—

Town.		*North latitude.*	*East longitude.*	*Feet above sea level.*
Gurdáspur	...	32° 3′	75° 27′	1,100
Batála	...	31° 49′	75° 15′	900
Shakargarh	...	32° 16′	75° 12′	1,000
Patháukot	...	32° 17′	75° 42′	1,100
Dalhousie	...	32° 32′	76° 0′	6,740

Thus the district may be broadly divided into the three zones—the hills, the submontane tract, and the plains—the last of which includes the *bangar* or central plateau and the low lands of the Beás and Rávi valleys. Each of these tracts will be separately described. Excluding the hill stations of Dalhousie and Bakloh, which are specially described in succeeding paragraphs, the hilly tract covers an area of 127 square miles lying between the Rávi and the Chakki torrent. About five miles north-east of Patháukot the outlying spurs of the foot hills are encountered, and from this to the Saili Dhár, 16 miles as the crow flies, the ground is broken up by low hills, the main ranges of which run across from the Rávi to the Chakki in parallel ridges, of which the chief are the Saili Dhár on the Chamba boundary, the Dalla Dhár with its continuation the Nág Dhár, and the Ratta Ghár or outer range. The highest point attained by these ranges is at the trigonometrical station on the Dalla Dhár, of which the altitude above sea level is 2,772 feet. Between the two first ranges there is a fairly fertile valley about five miles wide, which on the Rávi flattens out into the Sarti Phangotah plain which forms so marked a feature in the landscape seen from Dalhousie. The rest of the hill circle is very broken and covered with scrub jungle, with here and there a few *chíl* trees, and the soil is of a very poor character. The Ratta Ghár consists of beds of conglomerate and boulder drift. These change into strata of soft sandstone alternated with beds of stiff red clay towards the Dalla Dhár, a formation which lasts through the remainder of the tract though cut through by another low range of conglomerate hills. The surface is nowhere very rich, and where the flat beds of sandstone closely underlie the surface the crops can only survive if helped out by frequent and timely showers of rain. The cross ranges of hills at close intervals prevent the formation of any considerable streams, while the few torrents that exist have cut deep beds through the soft strata by which they rapidly discharge their waters into the Rávi or Chakki as the case may be, and so remain for the greater part of the year mere dry boulder beds quite useless for purposes of irrigation.

The district beyond the Rávi does not reach up to the mountain range, the Jammu territory stretching into the plains as far as an arbitrary line fixed by the Boundary Commission in 1848, which strikes the right bank of the old bed of the Rávi at

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the village of Sundar Chak about eight miles south of Mádhopur. Immediately below the hills the country is naturally much cut up by mountain torrents. This is especially the case to the west of the Rávi. The country in the upper part of the Bári Doáb is undulating and picturesque, rejoicing in a comparative abundance of trees, and though stony is constantly kept cool and moist by the drainage of the hills, and wears an aspect of freshness very different from the dry monotony of the plains. East of the Rávi the drainage of the hills that does not find its way naturally into the Chakki is collected by several feeders (of which the principal are the Nalua and the Dujána) into the Jinah nala. This known in its lower course as the Ghag, formerly joined the Rávi close by the village of Sultánpur, 11 miles south of Mádhopur, but has now been dammed back at Malikpur by works in connection with the Bári Doáb Canal and is conducted into the Chakki by an artificial channel.

The Andar or Narot tract.

The tract immediately beyond the Rávi, in the angle between it and the hills, and belonging to the tahsíl of Pathánkot, is known as the Chak Andar or Narot. It is thus described by Mr. Cust:—

"This tract derives its name (Andar) from being situated between the Rávi and the less known torrent, the Ujh, which, emerging from the mountains under the fortress of Jasrota, joins the Rávi at the now celebrated Trimmo. It was at Trimmo that the mutinous sepoys from Siálkot were intercepted and defeated in 1857. Narot is the chief town. The Rávi on leaving the last range of the Himalayas sways in her main stream from the east to the west, and the tract round which the waters flow is percolated by torrents of greater or less magnitude, which form a reticulation of streamlets conducted by artificial channels to every village and every field. A similar tract exists at the point where the Chenáb leaves the mountains. The soil throughout is moist and produces magnificent crops, especially of *haldi* (turmeric) and rice. The gifts of nature affect the character of the people and compel a united action with a view of keeping open a fully developed system of canal irrigation. The soil has passed into the hands of inferior agriculturists, Dorga Rájpúts, and the mode in which the tract is supplied with cultivators is very peculiar. A tribe of hillmen called Prahus descend each season from the hills, cultivate the land and return to their homes with their portion of the produce. The Prahus, however, are not a tribe of hillmen but immigrant tenants from the low hills and Gujars from the Shakargarh tahsíl. The general aspect of the tract is most grateful to the eye." Colonel Harcourt writes:—"The scenery of the whole of this submontane tract, stretching from just below Dalhousie to the foot of the Pír Panjál range is extremely beautiful. Beyond the extensive and undulating plain dotted with hamlets, groves of trees and flowing streams, rises in majestic grandeur the vast height of the snow-clad Himalayas. Probably no district in the Punjab would offer such acilities to the landscape painter."

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The Bharrari.

West of the Ujh valley the submontane country is included in the peculiar Bharrari tract which is thus described in the Assessment Report of the Shakargarh tahsíl (para. 4) :—"The preceding remarks will have given a general idea of the tract under report. It is not, as might be supposed from a glance at the map, a portion of a direct slope from the Himalaya to the plains, but contains a more or less distinct watershed of its own, which follows the northern boundary. Along this, rounded stones are frequent, and in one or two places as at Masrúr, soft sandstone crops out. The ridge though not much denuded is perhaps a continuation of the Siwáliks, which would explain the similarity of some of the peculiar characteristics of this tract and the Hoshiárpur district. At any rate the soil and people are quite unlike those found in the adjoining tahsíls of Pathánkot and Gurdáspur. From this watershed the country slopes rapidly south-west and the drainage lines soon cut deep beds for themselves through the friable soil and form the sandy bedded torrents above described. These are joined by smaller lateral nalás, and so the tract is terribly cut up in places by ravines. The surface soil is washed off into these, leaving exposed the subsoil, which consists mainly of a hard reddish clay of a very sterile character. In places there are fertile depressions as in the valleys of the Hodla and Dehr, and in the beds of the main streams there are considerable strips of good moist land which produce fine crops. Here and there the uplands have escaped too rapid denudation, and there are stretches of fair rain soils. The whole of this upland region is known by the local name of Bharrari, for which all kinds of derivations are given. By some it is taken from Bhur, or the sandy tract, others read it as a corruption of Dharrari, the ravine country, others interpret it as derived from *varna*, or the rain lands. The derivation which finds favour with the local farmers is that it is a case of onomatopœia, since in dry years the crops fly as a partridge rises from a bush. The most probable derivation of the term is that, as an uneven plank is called *pharrar* in Punjabi, so this tract with its ups and downs has acquired the name of Bharrari. One thing is certain, the whole region is very undulating and singularly bare and arid and is practically entirely dependent on rainfall. To ensure success the crops must have regular and constant showers as the rapid drainage deprives the soil of all power of retention of moisture. Roughly speaking, half the tahsíl is included in this tract.

The Bangar tract.

The *bangar* or upland tract of the Bári Doáb may be said to commence from the point of separation of the two branches of the Chakki. Beyond the now dry bed of the western branch of that stream the soil bears the appearance of a fresh alluvial deposit. It is underlain by boulders and thickly grown with date palms, of which there are none further south. The stoppage of the Jinah and Chakki above described has had a most injurious effect upon the fertility of this portion of the district; for all the water in the Chakki and other streams which was

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The Bangar tract.

available for irrigation had already been absorbed by channels to which certain villages had prior rights by prescription, and those villages whose irrigation was destroyed by the canal defensive works have to a great extent been unable to obtain irrigation from other sources. To the south of the old bed of the Chakki the soil assumes a firmer appearance, the boulders disappear and the soil consists of a slightly reddish clay, underlain in places by *kankar*. This is the commencement of the bangar. Its eastern boundary is marked by the high western bank of the Beás, known locally as the *dhaia*, which is one of the curious features of the district. Running straight down from north to south from the village of Gharotah in Pathánkot to Khokuwál in Batála, it forms the boundary between the low lands of the Beás valley and the upland tract. The average height is about 50 feet. To the north the soil is stiff red clay covered in places with rounded pebbles which however are not found below Mari Panwan. Further south the soil is lighter and more easily cut up. Down to the borders of the Batála tahsíl the Beás now runs at a distance of some miles from the high bank and the clay has been cut through by the rainfall, and numerous ravines have been formed. In Batála the intervening lowlands are much narrower, and in some places the river actually touches the foot of the high bank, which in such places is almost perpendicular. From this high bank the plain slopes gradually towards the south-west. At first the *bangar* tract is very narrow, but rapidly increases in width until it occupies the whole space between the valley of the Rávi and Beás.

Drainage lines of the Bangar.

The surplus rainfall of the eastern portion of the district draining off the slope of the high bank which overlooks the Beás forms three distinct lines of drainage which run parallel with the main rivers down the Doáb and find their way, only into the Rávi, the other two into the old bed of the Beás in the Lahore district.

The Kiran.—The first of these is the Kiran, which rises in the swamps of Bahrámpur to the west of Dínanagar, the swamps themselves being fed by the drainage of the country between Bahrámpur and the present line of the Bári Doáb Canal. The swamps extend from Dínanagar towards the south-west for a distance of about five miles. From them the Kiran takes its rise in two branches which join near the village of Rádhan. It then runs parallel with the Rávi till it passes into the Amritsar district where it finally joins the Rávi a few miles above the confines of the district of Lahore. The Kiran contains water at all seasons of the year and forms the western boundary of the Bangar to the percolation from which the nala and its connected chain of *chambh* owe their existence. Near the Amritsar border it is also known as the Sakki. It is said to derive its name from a Rája Kiran who cleared it out in mythical times, but another legend ascribes the formation of the stream to the passage of a snake

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well defined banks in a very tortuous channel due according to the myth to the wrigglings of the snake. The total length of its course in this district is 36 miles. Rising as it does in a series of swamps and fed at intervals by the drainage of other marshes, the water is not of good quality and impregnates the lands through which it passes with a saline deposit, and thereby renders large tracts of fine land aggregating 19,721 acres unculturable *kalar* waste. The water is not much used for irrigation, but 735 acres are watered from it by lift and 879 acres by flow mainly on two small cuts—one taking out in Kalanaur in Gurdáspur, and one in Rahímabad in Batála. Dams are put up for irrigation or water-mills wherever the people please, and the natural drainage of the country is thereby affected and swamping results. Proposals are on foot for draining and canalising the stream through the agency of the Gurdáspur and Amritsar District Boards, and if the irrigation and drainage are put on a satisfactory basis a large area may be brought under cultivation with excellent pecuniary and sanitary results.

The Kasúr nala.—This rises about six miles to the south of Gurdáspur, and running through this district and that of Amritsar past Batála and Tarn Táran, enters the Lahore district and empties itself into the old bed of the Beás near Kasúr. It is also known in Batála as the old Basti. In this tahsíl it does considerable damage after heavy rain, and the bed requires to be cleared out.

The Patti nala.—This rises a few miles still further to the south and running past the town of Kádián and Rangar Nangal ends like the Kasúr nala in the old bed of the Beás in the district of Lahore near the town of Patti. It is also known as the Lei or Sukheri.

The Udiára nala.—A fourth line of drainage known as the Udiára nala rises on the confines of this district to the north of Majítha (in Amritsar), flows across the Amritsar district and enters the lowland of the Rávi about 43 miles south of Lahore.

By these *nalás* the Bári Doáb is, as it were, cut up into five minor Doábs, and it was this configuration which, as is shown hereafter, determined the course adopted for the Bári Doáb Canal and its branches. A curious feature of these minor Doábs is noted by Lieutenant Dyas, who conducted the original surveys for the Bári Doáb Canal. Sand is almost invariably to be met with crowning the highest part of each ridge between the drainage lines, and as in the main Doáb the highest land lies close along the Beás or "old Beás," so generally in the minor Doábs between the lines of drainage the highest land is to be found, not in the centre but nearer to the drainage on the Beás side of the ridge. The crowning lines of sand on the other hand have a gradual slope on the side towards the Beás, but end abruptly on the side looking towards the Rávi.

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Beyond the Kíran there is a belt about two miles wide running north and south of saline soil with patches of cultivation scattered over it, and then a strip of very rich and fertile alluvial soil along the Rávi.

To the west of the Rávi there is no *bangar* properly so called. The Ujh valley is about four miles wide, and is bounded on the west by a high bank very closely resembling in its characteristics the Beás *dhaia*. The soil in the Ujh valley is a stiff red clay, for the most part singularly suited to the growth of the *shisham* tree (*Dalbergia sissu*) which springs up everywhere with wonderful vitality, and the numerous groves of this tree studded over the country give it a pleasing and parklike aspect. West of the high bank comes the Bharrari already described. South of the zone of Ujh influence and separated from it by a gentle dip comes the belt of Rávi alluvial villages, to the west and north of which and south of the Bharrari lies the Darp. This is a very fertile tract lying below the old high bank of the Rávi and fertilized by the drainage and silt brought down by the torrents which intersect the Bharrari. It is densely populated and the finest staples are grown without much necessity for artificial irrigation, though water is close to the surface and wells can easily be worked.

The Beás.

The Beás strikes the border of this district at Mírthal flowing north-west. At this point it receives the Chakki, and after flowing west-south-west for about six miles curves sharply southwards. Its western bank is high and rugged throughout its passage past this district, but the present course of the river bed is at a distance from the high bank ranging from one to nearly six miles. The widest part is a little to the north of Káhnúwan where there is an extensive swamp to which further allusion is made below. At Bhet Ghât about 12 miles further south on the Batála and Hoshiárpur road the stream flows immediately under the high bank. The Bet or Khádir tract along its banks is composed of good culturable soil, and supports a considerable population. It is much exposed, however, to inundation from the river, a danger which perhaps has been increased by a diversion of the Chakki subsequently described. A dam has, however, been erected from Lahri, about five miles below the mouth of the Chakki, extending from the high bank at that point about 13 miles southwards along the river bank, by which the flood water has been stopped back from the country round Káhnúwan and the evil of excessive inundation mitigated. The cold-weather stream has an average depth of about six feet and is even fordable in places; in the rains its average depth is about 20 feet. The river bed in the upper part of its course is composed of stones and sands, but becomes more mixed with mould lower down. Many islands, some of them of considerable size, are formed in the river bed. There are no bridges on this part of the river. The ferries are all under the charge of the Hoshiárpur authorities. The most important are those of Bhet Ghát and Naushahra at which the river is crossed by the roads from Batála and Gurdáspur to Hoshiárpur.

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This enters the tahsíl at Chaundh on the Chamba border and flowing south-west forms the boundary between British and Kashmír territory for 23 miles as far as Bheri. Thence it used to flow south for 10 miles and west for 10 miles, until it left the Pathankot tahsíl at Lashián. During its course below Bheri, however, it throw off three branches which joined the parent stream lower down before it left the tahsíl. These were the Singharwán which runs past Narot, the Masto which passes Kathlaur and the Pathiya. It seems possible that some of these may have originally been inundation canals, but they have been for years main branches of the stream and form the sources from which minor branches and cuts are taken off. For years a large volume of water had been passing down the Masto, and at last in about 1859 the whole Rávi deserted its former bed and adopted that channel. The sudden rush caused an alteration in the course of the stream lower down which set in against the east bank. Eventually in 1870 the water cut across into a small *nala* close to Chak Rám Sahai, and the river now runs about two miles to the east of its former course which is still occupied by the Ujh. The original course of the Rávi used to form the boundary of the Dínanagar district, and this explains the apparently anomalous fact that several villages along its course have been split up into separate estates as the Trans-Rávi portion of these was formerly in Siálkot. Up to a point about three miles below Mádhopur the Rávi runs between high stony banks in a boulder bed. The high bank on the east continues for about 10 miles further, but from that out the bed becomes sandy like that of an ordinary river in the plains. After it leaves the hills its banks are cultivated. The depth of water varies considerably. During the rainy season it is in parts 20 feet deep. From October to March it is fordable almost everywhere, as the whole of the water of the Rávi proper is taken off for the Bári Doáb Canal, except when the canal is closed for repairs or during the winter rain storms. The bed in the hills is formed of pebbles which gradually merge into sand and mould. Numerous islands are formed. The current is not at all dangerous to boats except in its upper course when heavy floods come on during the rains. As a rule the Rávi is not noted for very important changes by alluvion or diluvion, but it is subject to very sudden alteration in its course. These appear to have been more frequent lately since the construction of the Bári Doáb Canal headworks, by drying up the river completely during the cold weather have deprived it of a defined natural channel, so that when the floods come suddenly during the rains they are more likely to spread erratically over the country. In addition to the catastrophe in the Pathánkot tahsíl described above, in the Batála tahsíl it changed its course about 1868, and set straight on to the town of Dera Nának. Strenuous efforts were made with the assistance of Government in 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872 to divert the stream. The river, however, was too strong, and in 1870 carried away the Tahli Sáhib shrine to the north-west of the town, a place considered

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very sacred by the Sikhs, and also the sacred *shisham* tree under which the Sikh Guru is once said to have taken shelter. The town, however, has been saved for the present, and in fact the river now flows nearly two miles from the town, the embankments put up at much expense having had the effect of entirely diverting the stream northwards, and that too with such violence that it has since washed away more than one village on the opposite bank. During the last ten years also it has been threatening to top the last bank near Shahpur and Bahlpur in the Gurdáspur tahsíl and rush bodily down the Sarádha nala into the Kiran above Kalanaur. The risk of this is very serious, as the bed of the Kiran is said to be five feet lower than that of the Rávi, and the volume of water passing down by this way has increased greatly of late years and causes widespread injury in the southern part of this district and Amritsar. The canalisation of the Kiran above referred to is intended to mitigate this evil, and with the same object the District Board has just erected embankments in the gaps near Shahur and Bahlpur in the hope that these may prevent the main stream taking this course. There are no bridges on this river. The ferries and number of boats maintained are noted in Chapter IV, Section B. The Bári Doáb Canal and the Bádshahi nahr draw their supplies from the Rávi, and it is also largely utilized in the Andar for the numerous water-courses which intersect that tract. The following are approximate statistics of the area irrigated by percolation and by overflow of the river and by canals taking from it:—

	Overflow	*Bári Doáb Canal.*	*Badshahi.*	*Others.*	*Total.*
In Pathánkot tahsíl	6,038	5,367	7,666	11,889	30,960
" Gurdáspur "	11,977	19,724	...	...	31,701
" Shakargarh "	25,858	...	...	...	25,858
" Batála "	5,026	11,465	...	...	16,491
Total ...	48,899	36,556	7,666	11,889	105,010

The other streams and hill torrents are noticed below.—

The Chakki as has already been noted divides this district from Kángra as far as Dhangu. It rises in the southern slopes of the Dhain kund spurs of the Himalaya and flows south-west in a broad boulder bed about half mile wide. It is a most impetuous torrent, and has been the cause of the loss of numerous lives, owing to the sudden freshets which come down it without a note of warning. It has just been bridged on the Kángra road at Huriál at a cost of Rs. 1,89,220. Below Dhangu it used formerly to divide into two branches. One known as the Khal, which carried most of the water, ran south-west past Gulpur and joined the Rávi below Trimmu in Gurdáspur; and the other taking a southerly course reached the Beás near Mírthal. The Gulpur branch cut right across the main line of the Hasli and Bári Doáb Canal, and at last after many attempts to train the whole of the water at Gulpur into the Mírthal branch, the Canal Officers adopted an heroic measure, and made a cutting about 200 feet deep and 100 yards wide through the

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end of the Dhangu ridge, and by the aid of this and an embankment sent the water coursing down a practically new channel to Mírthal. This was in 1862, and since then the torrent has, by large expenditure, been kept to this bed. Considerable damage was caused by diluvion to the villages below Dhangu, and those on the old course of the Khal lost a good deal of valuable irrigation; but this was inevitable in the interests of the canal.

The Chakki runs very low in the hot weather, but still almost always contains a certain amount of water which is taken out and utilized in private canals by the Kandi circle villages.

The Ujh.

The Ujh rises in the low hills beyond Jasrota. Below that town it divides into two streams. One flows almost due south, and enters the tahsíl at Bhopálpur after throwing out a small branch to the east, known as the Bachera Ujh. This main Ujh practically forms the western boundary of the tahsíl for 10 miles till it leaves it at Lashián. The large branch, known as the minor Ujh, rejoins the main stream just above Bambiál. Both these streams are perennial, and in the rains the volume of water brought down by them is very large. The beds are for the most part sandy, and the deposit is of a deep red colour, owing to the red ferruginous clays which form a conspicuous feature of the low hills as already noticed. So strongly marked is this peculiarity that it is possible to tell at a glance as soon as the zone of influence of the Ujh is entered. The soils here are clayey and inferior in fertility to those affected by the Rávi silt. No important water-course is taken out of the Ujh in this district, but a scheme for irrigating the Paintla circle of the Shakargarh tahsíl from this source is now being developed by the District Board. The Jalalia.

Between the Ujh and the Rávi there is another perennial stream known as the Bajuh or Jalália, which rises close above the Jammu border, and, though it carries a constant supply and is largely used for irrigation purposes, is fordable all the year round. It joins the Ujh below Bambiál.

The Bein.

The Bein, which is the largest sandy torrent, is formed by the junction of the Tarnár and Bhabbán at Sukhmál in the north of the Shakargarh tahsíl and, after running almost due south for 26 miles, joins the Rávi near Ada. This *nala* generally carries a small stream of water all the year round, except in parts of its course where this is sucked up by the sand. The bed averages nearly half a mile in width of porus sand. During its course through the Shakargarh tahsíl it is joined by the Hodla at Shahpur Bangu and by the Dehr at Saroch. It is liable to very sudden and violent floods, and during the rains is often impossible for two or three days together. The rapidity of the bed slope and the violence of the floods render it extremely erratic in its action, and it is constantly shifting its course. It has already done this in 1864 near Mádho in the south of the tahsíl, and joins the Rávi some six miles higher up than it used

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to, and it threatened recently to top the bank at Saroch. If this had happened the results would have been disastrous, as the torrent would have devastated some of the finest villages in the district, and formed a new sandy bed for itself at right angles almost to the present one. By inducing the people to help however in putting up a dam, it has been possible for the time, at any rate, to avert this calamity, but the dangerous point must be carefully watched by the District Board. This, like most of the other torrents, is almost always detrimental in its action, as it takes land and leaves only sand. It is also the only one of the torrents which forms at any distance to the north of the tahsíl in Jammu territory.

The Basantar.

The Basantar, a similar torrent, which in the upper portion of its course is known as the Phappi, is joined by several minor streams, of which the Karír is the chief, and leaves the Shakargarh tahsíl just below Kanjrur.

Swamps or *chambhs.*

There are several large and important *chambhs* or swampy lakes in this district. The largest of these is the Káhnúwán chambh in the Gurdáspur tahsíl, which is thus described in the Assessment Report.

The Káhnúwán chambh.

Intimately connected with the Beás is the well known Káhnúwán chambh, which runs almost the whole length of the tahsíl from Pindori Baisan on the north to Bheri on the south, close under the old high bank or *dhaia,* as it is locally termed. This swamp is one of the most curious natural features of the tract. To the north it is narrow and shallow, but broadens and deepens until it attains a breadth of about 2½ miles and a depth in places of 6 feet or 7 feet between the Gurdáspur-Naushera road and Káhnúwán. From the latter village on it has been considerably reduced and drained by an escape dug before annexation and improved under the supervision of the Irrigation Department after 1860, but there is still a line of swampy ground which runs along under the *dhaia* the southern boundary of the tahsíl. The *chambh* is referred to by Mr. Davies, Settlement Officer, Bári Doáb, in para. 5 of his report on Tahsíl Adinanagar, submitted in 1854. In his opinion it was due to inundations from the Beás, and it was probably in consequence of his remark that the Pakhowál embankment was constructed. The embankment, however, has, the people declare, done more harm than good, and, were it not that it forms an excellent road across the swamp in the rains, they would be unanimous in desiring its removal.

It certainly has not diminished the area of the swamp, while it prevents the flood water from passing over the land, bearing with it a deposit of fertilizing river silt; and it in no way checks the percolation from the Beás, which turns the soil sour, while, by heaping up the floods above the embankment, it seriously injures the crops of the villages between Pindori Baisan and the Chakki.

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The Káhúuwán chambh.

The people of course attribute the whole of the injury to percolation from the Bári Doáb Canal, which runs close along the edge of the *dhaia* through very sandy and porous soil. There can be no doubt that a great deal of the swamping is due to this source. The irrigation officers admit a loss of between 400 and 500 cubic feet, between Mádhopur aud Aliwál, which must leak out somewhere. During the cold weather continuous streams can be seen at numerous points escaping from the foot of the *dhaia*. One of these which issues from Dhamrai and flows out at Sadhána is so strong as to turn three or four water-mills and to irrigate a considerable area of rice on the *dhaia* slopes.

My own opinion which, however, I offer with considerable diffidence is, that as the bed of the *chambh* is very little, if at all, higher than the present bed of the Beás, there always was a swamp here even before the Bári Doáb Canal was made. This was formed by percolation from the Beás, supplemented by spring water from the Bangar. The latter source was limited in quantity, and in the hot weather and perhaps even in the cold weather ceased and gave the swamp a chance of drying up when the river was low. Since the construction of the canal the volume of the spring water has been enormously increased and the supply has become perennial, so that the swamp never dries properly, and goes on increasing annually, except in extraordinarily dry seasons, such as we have had recently. The embankment stops the deposit of river silt, and so, except where the escape has worked properly, the soil has steadily deteriorated and become sour. Up to Káhnúwán the escape works well, and the original swamp there has been completely drained and is under ordinary crops. Above Káhnúwán the discharge by the escape, though this runs very freely when cleared of weeds, is not sufficient to keep the water down, and the *chambh* over a considerable area produces nothing but bulrushes, reeds and thatching grass. The people are short-sighted enough too to block the lateral drains by dams for water-mills, which of course check the flow and choke the drains.

It is not easy to suggest a remedy, but as cultivation has already fallen off by 10,000 acres, involving, roughly speaking, a loss of Rs. 20,000 a year, some measures might be tried. The heroic measure would be to turn the Beás down the *chambh* and so utilize its present bed. This would, however, be of no use to this district, though it would give a good deal of land to Hoshiárpur and prevent the chance of the whole river finding its way down the Kapurthala Beiu which, owing perhaps to the change of course caused by the Pakhowál embankment, it threatens to do. Stopping short of this, however, I believe some openings in the embankment, with sluices to be opened only when the flood is subsiding, would do good by allowing a certain amount of silt to pass down and by relieving the villages above the dam quickly.

The escape should be again thoroughly cleared out and widened to increase the discharge, and more lateral drains are required. Owing to the length of the present escape, some 16

miles, it is difficult to keep up a good flow throughout; and if the levels admit of it, a second outlet might be provided above he village of Saidowál Kalán, which in the cold weather at any rate would carry off the water more rapidly.

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The Káhnúwán chambh.

A considerable portion of the cost of these improvements ought, I think, to be borne by the Irrigation Department, and if the District Board is to defray the cost of maintenance it would be fair to give then a portion of the revenue resulting from the escape, especially if the present system of fluctuating revenue is to be maintained. I may add that the Board is at present excavating an escape which will, it is hoped, completely drain the lower portion of the *chambh* near Bheri.

Rice is the chief production; *khas-khas* also grows in large quantities, and in dry seasons cattle are brought to graze on the *ohambh* in large numbers. Thatching grass, bulrushes and *nilofar* are also collected.

The Magar Madián jhíl is connected with the Bahrámpur swamps, from which the Kiran takes its rise. It lies about three miles north-west of Gurdáspur and is 2,000 feet in breadth and five miles long. Its depth in some parts is 10 feet, and it covers an area of 1,333 acres. Its products are the same as those of the Káhnúwán lake.

The Dehr swamp lies 16 miles south-west of Gurdáspur in the Batála tahsíl. It is one mile in length by ¼ broad, and ranges from 1 to 7 feet in depth, having a total area of 150 acres.

Other minor swamps draining into the Kiran are those at Paniár and Bhupar and the line of *jhíls* stretching from Bhojráj and Badiálzamán on the east through Bucha Nangal and Bakhtpur to Bishankot, to drain which an escape was constructed through the agency of the Canal Department in 1882. Various measures have been taken or are in progress to drain these *jhíls* into the Kiran, and it has even been proposed to straighten the course of the Kiran itself. A scheme for utilizing the water of the kiran for irrigation has been prepared and, if this is feasible, most of swamped area will be reclaimed.

Canals. The Badshahi Nahr.

Canals have been taken from the Rávi near its exit from the hills by the three Powers who have last ruled the Punjab. The Bádshahi Nahr was constructed about the year 1633, under the orders of the Emperor Shah Jahán, by Ali Mardán Khan, the famous engineer and architect of that reign.* The canal which now bears this name is a mere remnant of the old one, and irrigates 7,665 acres in 46 villages lying in the Pathanti tract lying to the east of the Rávi in the Patbánkot tahsíl. The history of the canal is fully described in paras. 37 and 67 of the Pathánkot Assessment Report. Its utility has been much impaired by the headworks of the Bári Doáb Canal, and the cold weather supply at the head is entirely cut off. The hot weather supply after the end of April is still good, and the villages dependent on it are very fertile and productive.

* The Jamna Canal for the supply of Delhi was the work of the same Ali Mardán Khan.

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The Hasli.

The Hasli, so called from its lying like a silver streak on the fair bosom of the Doáb, was first constructed by the same Ali Mardán Khan, but was repaired by the Sikhs, who constructed a branch to feed the tanks in the sacred city of Amritsar. It crossed the streams running down from the hills above Patháukot by means of dams made of boulders liable to damage from every flood and requiring yearly renewal. It then struck southwards and took a course coinciding in its main direction with that now occupied by the main line of the Bári Doáb Canal. Below this district it has now been incorporated with the latter system, and has been converted into a rájbaha or distributary. For the first 14 miles of its course it is utilized as a subsidiary feeder to the main canal and also as a distributary. Elsewhere in this district it is now disused, and most of the land has recently been restored for cultivation to the people. The total length of the Hasli from its head to Lahore was 110 miles, its width varying from 50 to 15 feet, and its depth from 7 to 2 feet. Its volume at the time of annexation was found to be 200 cubic feet per second, but was enhanced by subsequent improvements to 500 cubic feet.

The Bári Doáb Canal.

The improvement of the Hasli Canal was among the first projects formed by the Resident, and after the occupation of Lahore in 1846, Colonel Napier, who had three lakhs of rupees placed at his disposal for public works, at once turned his attention to this work and survey operations were set on foot. Colonel Napier in a memorandum drawn up in 1849 thus describes his first intentions with regard to the Hasli:—

"To enlarge the upper part until it is brought fairly out at the head of the Doáb, so that it will contain water for irrigating the whole of the Mánjha. To secure this portion by masonry dams, overfalls and regulating bridges and escape outlets to enable me to control the collected body of water, and soon after reaching the commanding point where the Doáb begins to spread, to break up the main canal into as many branches as might be practicable so as to reduce the volume of water and make it more manageable without masonry works."

The surveys interrupted by the outbreak of the Mooltan War were resumed after the annexation, and resulted, as already stated in the conclusion that the Hasli Canal must be entirely superseded. A commencement was at once made upon the new works, and any improvements in the existing channel were looked upon as merely temporary expedients. The great difficulty to be encountered in the upper portion of the canal was found in the excessive slope of the country from the hills, the fall being as much as 200 feet in the first 13 miles. At the same time it was found impossible to take the supply from a lower point in the river. The floods of the Rávi are too rapid to allow the construction of a permanent dam across the main stream. It was necessary, therefore, to seek a branch which would give a sufficient supply in the rains, and into which, in the dry season, the whole body of water could be turned. Nowhere along the river bank could a branch answering these requirements be found except the branch already

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The Bari Doab Canal.

utilized for the Hasli Canal. The minimum discharge of the Rávi being calculated to be 2,752 cubic feet per second the regulator at the new works was constructed to admit into the canal a supply of 3,000 cubic feet. The headworks are opposite the village of Mádhopur, at a short distance above those of the Hasli, but the channel, instead of running like that of the old canal for nearly 2½ miles under the bank of the river, here 60 feet in height, strikes off southwards almost at once, with a fall of 18 feet in the first mile. It runs almost due south till it reaches a point parallel with Dínanagar, crossing the beds of Jenah and Chakki and crossing and recrossing the Hasli Canal. The Jenah and the Chakki have been, as already described, diverted by artificial means into that branch of the latter which flows into the Beás, and the necessity thus avoided of passing their waters across the canal. Opposite Dínanagar the canal which has for the last two miles run between high banks and below the level of the plain emerges upon the surface and is available for irrigation. This is in the 18th mile of its course, and about four miles to the east of Dínanagar. It has been already described how the Bári Doáb is marked off into several minor Doábs by certain natural lines of drainage, the course of which has determined the alignment of the canal. A glance at the map will explain this. The branches into which the canal divides are altogether four in number. They are called respectively (beginning from the east) the Sobráon Branch, the Kasúr Branch, the Main Canal and the Lahore Branch. The Kasúr Branch strikes off the main line in the 31st mile of the canal's course, flowing on nearly due south, while the main branch turns towards the south-west and follows the water-shed to the west of Kasúr nala. Seven miles further the Kasúr Branch subdivides—one branch following the line of country between th ePatti and Kasur nalas, the other (the Sobráon Branch) continuing southwards between the Patti nála and the Beás. Both these branches eventually end in the old bed of the Beás. The main line continues undivided till in its 55th mile. A few miles north-west of Majítha it is left by the Lahore Branch. This crossing the head of the Udiára nala follows the highest line of country between the Udiára and the Rávi, passes between Lahore and Mecan Meer and ends in the Ravi a few miles below Lahore. The main branch continues on south-west down the centre of the high land of the Doáb, which below Lahore narrows down to a mere strip of country between the Rávi and the old Beás and eventually joins the Rávi near Alpa at the southern extremity of the Lahore district. A full description of the canal from an administrative and financial point of view will be found in the Provincial volume, *Punjab Gazetteer.*

Rainfall, temperature and climate.

Table No. III shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain gauge station in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1890-91. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. III A and III B. The average rainfall of the district, excluding Dalhousie, is 37·6 inches.

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Rainfall, temperature and climate.

The following table gives in a comparative form the average of the Government returns of temperature at Gurdáspur and Dalhousie during the year for which the returns are available.

Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

Station.	year.	June.			July.			December.		
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Gurdáspur	1890·91	101	85	93	94	84	89	66	52	59
	1891·92	100	90	95	101	81	91	68	58	63
Dalhousie	1871·72	85	44	68	80	50	68	65	31	47

The climate of the district is generally pleasant and good, and, except during the latter half of May and June, the heat is rarely oppressive though long breaks sometimes occur in the rains in August and July which are trying. In Pathánkot however, things are different and the climate is thus described in para. 10 of the Assessment Report.

Climate.

With its heavy rainfall and a large proportion of its soil saturated with canal irrigation, the climate of the tahsíl is naturally moist and unhealthy. The healthiest portions of the plains half of the tahsíl are those where canal irrigation is least, as in the Rávi Bet and the Mirthal tract. The most unhealthy is the Chak Andar circle, to which the description, given in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Memorandum 3—217 of 27th July 1890, on the appointment of a Sanitary Board for the Province, still fully applies. Spleen diseases and goitre are very prevalent, and with the exception of a few well-to-do families, who are mostly meat-eaters, the people are emaciated and sickly looking. Fever rages during the autumn months, and to this of course the deterioration in physique is mainly due. Though most strongly developed in chak andar, these charaeteristics mark the remainder of the tahsíl as well. Pathánkot itself is peculiarly unhealhy, and, though fairly cool, can boast of a very muggy and unpleasant climate for a great portion of the year.

Contrary to what one might expect the Climate of the Hill and kandi circles is very bad and the decrease of population there is even more remarkable than in Chak Andar. In addition to the other diseases which ravage the rest of the tahsíl, in the hills pneumonia is exceedingly common, and during the spring and autumn claims many victims. All sorts of reasons are given by

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Climate.

the people themselves for the unhealthiness of the circle and the enormous decrease in population such as the winds which burst down the valleys of the Chakki and Rávi, the tendency of the people to eat uncooked rice, and others still more curious and improbable. Unhealthy the circle must always have been, owing to its resemblance to the Terai, but there must be some special reason for the decrease in population which has occurred of late years. I can only assign this to three causes, first, emigration to more naturally favoured tracts; second, the almost complete disuse of woollen clothing; and third, and perhaps the most important, the constant inter-marriages amongst the Thakkars, who form the bulk of the population and who, owing to their low standing in the Rájpút scale, cannot contract suitable alliances elsewhere. At any rate whatever may be the cause, the condition of agricultural depression which prevails in this circle is mainly due to this decrease in the population, and it must always form a very serious problem for District officers to deal with.

Disease.

Doctor Henderson thus describes the prevailing diseases of the district :—

"Goitre is common in Pathánkot tahsíl. Disease of the spleen is common everywhere, but is said to be worst where there is canal irrigation and most moisture, and is most prevalent in the Gurdáspur and Pathánkot tahsíls, less so in Batála and Shakargarh, and is very bad about Narot. Fevers are very prevalent everywhere in autumn. Stone in the bladder is not very prevalent but is found to occur in Pathánkot. Excessive irrigation and defective drainage and polluted water supply from filthy village tanks are believed to be the cause of most of the sickness in the district."

Tables Nos. XIXIA, XIB, and XLIV give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years, while the birth and death-rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found in Chapter III, Section A, for the general population, and in Chapter VI, under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the census of 1891, while Table No. XXXVIII shows the working of the dispensaries since 1887.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Punjab in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the Provincial volume of the Gazetteer Series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Wild animals sport.

The water-fowl shooting of the district is good, especially upon the Káhnuwán and Bahrámpur jhíls, and snipe during the late autumn and spring months are to be found in considerable numbers on all the marshes, though the opening of the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway has rather ruined the character of the tract

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Wild animals sport.

as a happy hunting ground. *Nílgai* are found in the tract between the Beás and Tálibpur and at Gulpur in Patbánkot and along the Jammu border. Deer and other game practically do not exist, except in the hilly tract where a few Kalij pheasants are to be found and jungle fowl and black and grey partridges are fairly numerous. Rewards are given for the destruction of snakes and dangerous animals. Among the latter, leopards and wolves are not unfrequently killed. The aggregate rewards given in one year (1865) have been as high as Rs. 927. For the the five years ending 1882, the amount so paid was Rs. 460 for destruction of 7 tigers, 7 leopards, 7 wolves and 2,658 snakes. In the six years ending 1890-91 Rs. 746 were paid for the destruction of 7,285 snakes. In the Káhnúwán and Bahrámpur jhíls fish are caught and wild-fowl snared by a tribe called Chabhels who live on the banks and prefer these pursuits to agriculture. The fisheries in the main rivers have recently been leased by Government at an average rent for the three years of Rs. 170.

Trees.

Out of the hills and submontane tract the district is well wooded with common trees, though only in scattered clumps The indigenous trees are shisham (*Dalburgia sissu*), tút (mulberry), kikar (*Acacia arabica*), bakain (*Melia sempervircus*), tun (*Cedrela toona*), pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), am (mango), phuláhi (*Acacia modesta*), (this is plentiful and grows readily), jáman *Triginm Tambolanum)*,simbal (*Bombax deptaphyllum*) ber (*Zizyphus. jujuba*), bohr (*banían*, *Ficus*), *indica* and siris (*Acacia speciosa*).

Vegetation of the submontane tract.

In Patbánkot, as might be expected from the moist climate, arborescent vegetation is abundant. Mango groves and bamboo clumps are to be found round most of the villages. The *jáman, simbal, shisham, kikar, bohr* and *pipal* are common throughout the tahsíl, while a dense undergrowth of *bhang, mendu* or *sanáthha, basáti* and *garna* springs up everywhere and clothes the low hills. Cactus hedges surround most of the fields, and the plant grows wild in the Hill circle. In this in addition to the ordinary plains trees and plants above mentioned, the *biul* or *dhamman* and *khair* used for ploughs are common. The *kamila* of which the berries are used as a purge and in dyeing, the *karál* or *kachnar* and *pansira* grow freely in the scrub jungle, and in the early summer the hill sides blaze with the yellow flowers of the *khair* or *amaltás*. There is a considerable growth of *chíl* pines on the higher ranges and in scattered plots of waste, and these trees are all treated as Government property. With the exception of these and the *dhamman* and *hir* the timber of the circle is almost useless, though almost all of the trees and shrubs found to possess, or are supposed to possess, some medicinal value, and the leaves of some are used for fodder. A curious feature of the tract is that date-palms grow freely in the Shah Nahri and Patháuti circles, and many fields in the former are surrounded by a belt of these trees. They are not valued, and the fruit is pulled off by birds and boys, before it ripens, though it is sometimes eaten unripe with salt by the people. It is difficult to explain why they are not cultivated

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Vegetationf of the submontance tract.

except that perhaps the rains are too early and too heavy to allow of the fruits ripening properly. The grasses of the tahsíl are not good fodder, though in years of drought, such as has just been experienced in the spring of 1890, the moist plains of Chak Andar form an asylum for the herds from the dried-up tracts in Shakargarh and along the foot hills.

Of the rest of the submontane tract, however, in Shakargarh, the Bharrari is generally very bare of vegetation owing partly to the rapid denudation of the upper slopes and partly perhaps to the fact that Gujars predominate in the population, who formerly largely depended on the produce of their herds of buffaloes for a living. The pressure of population has driven them to agriculture, and the number of cattle has been reduced, so that tree life now has a fair chance and mangoes and other trees do well wherever planted in positions where they are secure from the ravages of goats and other animals.

The district is famed for its superb avenues on many lines of road, and probably no district in the Punjab can show such long lines of fine trees which stretch for miles with hardly a break. The *jáman* and mango avenues near Dínanagar are really beautiful.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Ancient history.

Little or nothing appears to be known regarding the early history of the Gurdáspur district. Its antiquities are discussed by General Cunningham in his Ancient Geography, pages 143 and 144, and in his Archæological Survey Report, V, 145—152, 153—155; XIV, 115, 119, 135, 136; and some of the principal objects of antiquarian interest are mentioned by Mr. Rodgers, in his Revised List, pages 33 to 35. The rock temples at Mukheshwar on the Rávi above Shahpur are said to have been constructed by the Pándavas, but it is very doubtful if their antiquity dates back to so remote a period. There is an old inscription here, but so obliterated as to be undecipherable.

Notice of the town of Kalanaur and enthronement of Akbar.

Leaving mythical times, no reference to the district is traceable down to the time of the great canal constructor, Firoz Tughlak, who visited Kalanaur in 1353. From this out Kalanaur seems to have been the most considerable place in the district during the supremacy of the Delhi Emperors, and some slight account of its origin may be interesting. Sayad Muhammad Latíf attributes its founding to the Núr tribe of Rájpúts, who are believed to have emigrated from the Deccan into the Punjab in early times, but it seems also probable that Núr is a corruption of Nagar, and the name was originally Kála Nagar, after the celebrated temple of Kaleshwar Shivji, which stands on the old citadel close to the Kiran. There is no doubt, however, that it was a place of some importance even in early Hindu times, though no special records of these have come down to us. During the reign of Sayad Mubárik Shah, 1421—35, it appears to have been one of the strongholds of Jasrat Ghakkar, and it was to this place that he retreated after his unsuccessful siege of Lahore in 1422, and prepared his subsequent invasion of Jammu. After his defeat by the Wazír Malik Sikandar and subsequent flight to the hills, the royal armies recaptured Kalanaur and put many of the Ghakkars found there to death.

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Notice of the town of Kalanaur and enthronement of Akbar.

The most noteworthy event, however, in the history of the town, and perhaps of the district, was the enthronement of Akbar on 15th February 1556. At the time of the sudden death of the Emperor Humáyún, the prince was at Kalanaur with his guardian Bahrám Khan. As soon as the news of the unfortunate occurrence was received, Bahrám Khan at once proceeded to instal Akbar. The ceremony took place about one mile to the east of the present town, and a masonry platform with a quadrangular cistern in the centre of it still marks the spot. A fakir had erected an unsightly hut over the cistern, but this has recently been removed, and the only memorial which exists of the coronation of the greatest ruler India has ever seen, deserves to be carefully protected by the British Government, which is even now striving to carry out reforms originally devised by the master mind of this ancient emperor.

During the reign of Akbar, Kalanaur attained its greatest splendour. A fine garden was constructed round the scene of the coronation with an *hamám* and a *lukhe chappe* or *maze*, where legend tells that the emperor used to disport himself with his court. Traces of these buildings are still in existence, but they were in a ruinous condition, and most of the bricks were sold for ballast for the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway. Some fine old mango trees survive with four large wells, or rather cisterns, of 50 feet diameter, and remains of several smaller ones. Close to the garden is the tomb of Jamíl Beg, mentioned in Rodgers List. The tomb was constructed under the following circumstances as detailed in the *Khulásat-ul-Tawáríkh*. In Akbar's reign a coalition of hill chiefs —Basu Rája of Sirmur, Budh Singh, Rája of Nagarkot (Kángra), and Pars Rám, Rája of Jammu, was formed against the paramount power. Troops were sent from Lahore under Zain Khan, Koka, but failed to reduce the insurgents, and Jamíl Beg, son of Táj Khan, was sent in support with another force against Rája Basu. In the battle which ensued he fell gallantly fighting, and was brought to Kalanaur and buried there, in this tomb erected by his sorrowing father, Táj Khan, who wrote a Persian elegy on the sad occasion, some of the verses of which are still inscribed on the walls of the tomb. The geometrical coloured tracery in this is very effective, and much resembles that in the tomb of Asaf Jah at Shahdara. Except these and the remains of an old citadel and a few old brick buildings very little is left at Kalanaur to mark its departed grandeur. It is now off the line of railway and main trade routes, so its trade is decaying. In the year after his accession, Akbar was forced to retake Kalanaur from Sikandar Shah Sur, and on this occasion he resided there for several months.

Foundation of Káhnúwán.

Closely connected with Kalanaur, and said to have been founded by Káhna, a Rájpút of the Núr clan, is Kahnúwán, an old village in the Gurdáspur tahsíl standing on the high bank of the Beás and overlooking an extensive marsh which stretches for miles down an old channel of the river under the high bank.

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Foundation of Káhnúwán.

When Sher Sháh Sur, Afghán, conquered the Punjab, he settled a body of Afgháns from Roh at Káhnúwán and in the adjoining district of Hoshiárpur. Some of these still hold the village of Kiri Afghánán, about three miles to the south of Káhnúwán. On the rise of the Mughal dynasty this Pathán colony gave rise to a good deal of trouble, and to overawe them Akbar placed Salho, a Harchand Rájpút in charge of this part of the country. The Harchands eventually drove out the Patháns and established themselves firmly at Káhnúwán, which is still held by their descendants.

Salho received a grant of 360 villages from the emperor and gave his name to the adjacent village of Salhopur.

Association of Jehángír with Káhnúwán and story of Bhagwánji.

Standing, as it does, close to large marsh, it has always been a great sporting resort, and numerous ancient buildings testify to the antiquity of the town. The chief of these are the shrine of Shah Burhán, a Muhammadan saint who flourished in the reign of Jehángír, the *gupha* or subterranean shrine of the Bairági Bhagwánji, and a considerable *jogimandir*. A curious tradition attaches to a large *báoli* or well just below the high bank, which, though in good condition, is not used. The story runs that one of the leading Rájpúts had two wives who annoyed him by their perpetual squablings, and so to settle the question he constructed this *báoli* and buried his wives under the pillars at the bottom of the steps leading to the water, grimly remarking that at any rate they would have to lie side by side in peace for the future.

As might have been expected from his love of sport, Jehángír apparently frequently visited Káhnúwán, and it was during one of his visits to that place that he first heard of the existence of the celebrated Bairagi Fakír Bhagwánji, and sought to make his acquaintance. The Bairági avoided the king by miraculously burrowing through the ground to Pandori, some 10 miles off to the north, and on the king following him up, he effected in a similar way his escape to Dhamtal across the Chakki in Kángra. In proof of the story, caves, or rather holes in the ground, are shown at Káhnúwán and Pandori. On a subsequent visit Jehángír found Naráin, the disciple of Bhagwánji at Pandori, but could get no answer from him, since the *fakir* was then undergoing a penance in consequence of which he was not allowed to speak. He, therefore, took him to Lahore, where seven cups of poison were, it is said, administered to Naráin, a mere taste of which was sufficient to kill an elephant on the spot, but which caused him no hurt whatever. On Bhagwánji's arrival he explained matters to the emperor, who was so amazed at the occurrence that he had a temple constructed at Pandori in the shape of a Muhammadan domed tomb, which still exists, and endowed the shrine with a grant of a *jágír* of Rs. 20,000. The deed is, it is said, still preserved at the daughter shrine of Dhamtal, and there is no doubt that the tomb and grant were due to the munificence of the emperor.

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The Shah Nahr of Shah Jehán.

Nothing special affecting the history of the district occurred after this, until, in 1639, Ali Mardán Khan, under the auspices of Shah Jehán, commenced the construction of the Shah Nahr, to conduct the water of the Rávi to the royal gardens of Shálamár near Lahore. An account of the canal is contained in the *Shah Jehan Námah* of Muhammad Sáleh of Lahore, a manuscript work. The canal took out a little below the head of the present Bári Doáb Canal, and the Hasli of the Sikhs, which was improved and worked after annexation, and the present Bádsháhi Canal probably represent this old work. The work at first proved unsuccessful, though Rs. 25,000 were expended on it, and eventually the construction was entrusted to Alaul Mulk or Fázil Khan, a skillful engineer from Tur in Khurasán, who remodelled Ali Mardan Khan's alignment; and so well did he do his work that the present Bári Doáb Canal follows more or less closely down to the border of this district, the alignment of the older work. In fact, its departure from this, by running up to Mádhopur to secure what was thought to be a better head, has not been altogether satisfactory, and involved a good deal of expense in heavy cuttings and rapids, which might to a great extent have been avoided if the old head, which is still worked as a feeder, had been adhered to. The detour to the east along the edge of the high bank of the Beás was also not altogether happy, as a good deal of the swamping above and round Káhnúwán is attributed, rightly or wrongly, by the people to percolation from the canal.

Early history of Batála.

About this time Batála began to assume a prominent place in the history of the district. The town was founded by Rái Rám Deo, a Bhatti Rájpút from Kapurthala, during the time of Bahlol Khan, Lodhi, in 1877 A.H. (1472 A.D.) The country between the Sutlej and Chenáb at that time was to a great extent lying waste, owing to disastrous floods and the ravages of Jasrat Ghakkar, and the revenues of the province were farmed to Rái Rám Deo by Tatar Khan, the Viceroy, for nine lakhs of *tankas*. Rám Deo became a disciple of Sheikh Muhammad Kádiri of Lahore, and was converted to Islam. The spot first fixed upon for the city was considered unpropitious, and so, at the advice of the astrologers, it was exchanged for that on which the present town now stands, whence the name Batála, from "batta" or "vatta," exchange. The tomb of Rám Deo, consisting of a brick building, with a sloping dome supported on enormously thick walls constructed of bricks laid in mud, still exists to the south-east of the town, and Mr. Rodgers, judging from the slope of the dome, correctly ascribed the date of its foundation to the later Pathán or Lodhi times. In Akbar's time Shamsher Khan, a eunuch, and the Karori of Batála built a fine tank to the north-east of the town in 995 A.H., and planted gardens in the suburb known as Anárkali, where his tomb still stands close to the fine tank which bears his name. The city was enriched with a bazár and shops constructed in Aurangzeb's reign by Mirza Muhammad Khan, who received the title of Wazír Khan, with a Jáma Masjid

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by Kazi Abdul Hak, and a fine garden in three terraces constructed by Amar Singh, Kánúngo.

Early history of Batála.

Batála at this time enjoyed a great reputation for learning and piety. The saints Shaháb-ud-dín, Bukhári, Shah Ismail, Shah Niámatulla and Sheikh Allahdád lived here. The tomb of the first named exists in the quarter still occupied by his descendants, the Bukhári Sayads. A tomb said to be that of his still more distinguished kinsman, Mauj Darya, stands at Khán Fateh, a village about five miles to the west, but it is very doubtful whether this, or the tomb at Lahore, really contains the body of the saint. During the reign of Farrukhsir Sayad Muhammad Fazl Giláni established a college here, which attracted students from distant parts of the country. This was, however, destroyed by Banda; and the town soon lost its reputation for learning and piety, which had gained for it the title of Batála sharíf, and is now branded rather with the epithet of Sharír owing to the tricky and worthless character of a considerable section of its inhabitants.

Rise of Bahrámpur.

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, Bahrámpur also near Dinanagar sprang into prominence. It was founded by Háji Bahrám Khan, at one time Chakladár or Governor of Jummu and Kángra, which were under the control of the Bahrámpur district. A fine old mosque, now falling into ruins, built in 1684 by Háji Bahrám Khan in consequence of a bequest by his elder brother Háji Rajab Ali, and a large Idgah are perhaps the only memorials of the palmy days of Bahrámpur, which is now a mass of old brick buildings rapidly falling into decay, since all its trade has been usurped by Dinanagar on the railway three miles off. It was here, however, that in Shah Jehán's time the forces under Prince Murad assembled for the campaign against Rája Jayat Chand of Núrpur, and hence they marched to Pathánkot before attacking Núrpur, Mau and Tárágarh. The town is also noteworthy, as the first position of any consequence obtained by the well known Adína Beg was that of Governor of Bahrámpur, to which he was raised by Zakariya Khan, the Viceroy of the Punjab during the reign of Muhammad Shah.

Connection of the Sikh Gurus with the district traced.

The mention of Adína Beg brings us to the period in which the Gurdáspur district again played an important part in the history of the empire, for it was during the decline and fall of the Moghal supremacy, and the rise of the Sikh power that the district saw its most stirring scenes, in most of which the remarkable man above mentioned played a leading part up to his death at Batála in 1758.

A short retrospect is, however, necessary here to explain how this came about. The holy Nának, who had been born in 1469 at Talwandi Nánakán in the Sharakpur tahsíl of the Lahore district, married in 1485 Sulákhni, the daughter of one Mula, a Khatri of Pakhoki in Tahsíl Batála. Of this marriage there were two sons, Sri Chand and Lakhmi Dás. From the

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Connection of the Sikh Gurus with the district traced.

former of these has sprung, by spiritual descent, the sect of Udásis, and the latter is the ancestor of the Bedís. At Galarián in the Gurdáspur tahsíl there is a grove of old *shishams*, one of which is said to have grown from Sri Chand s *dátán* or tooth brush, which he had stuck into the ground, and a fair is held here on the Baisákhi. The original tree has of course ceased to exist, but a young sapling is shown as having come up from its roots. From Galarián Sri Chand went to Bharth in Pathánkot, where a large fair is held under the auspices of the Bedís resident there on the Baisákhi. Nának seems to have lived a great deal at Pakhoki, his wife's village, and eventually died in 1538 at Kartárpur on the opposite bank of the Rávi, some four miles off, where a small shrine exists. It was there that the celebrated dispute occurred between his Hindu and Muhammadan followers as to whether his body should be burnt or buried, which was solved by the body itself disappearing. The *shisham* tree under which he used to sit existed up to recent times, but about 20 years ago the shrine of Táhli Sáhib itself was caried away ; and though a new building known by that name has been constructed near Pakhoki, and derives a grant of Rs. 978 a year from Government, it is not considered to be of any special sanctity, as it has been moved, twice at any rate, if not three times, since the Rávi swept off the original temple. Pakhoki itself is now known as Dera Nának, and is the head-quarters of the Bedís, and contains a celebrated Udási shrine or Darbár, as it is called, constructed somewhat on the lines of that at Amritsar, at the cost of Rája Chandu Lál, as noticed in Chapter VI. This shrine enjoys a land revenue assignment of Rs. 2,077 a year. On the banks of the large tank at Achal, near Batála, there is another shrine connected with the Guru known as Ber Sáhib, containing a shoot from a *ber* tree under which he is supposed to have sat. This also holds a small assignment.

Guru Amar Dás, the third Guru, appears to have lived at Srigobindpur, as his descendants, the Bhalla Báwás, are still to be found there in considerable numbers. The sixth Guru, Har Gobind, the first champion in arms of the Sikhs, re-founded Hargobindpur, which had been formerly known by the name of Rahila, a word which it is considered most unlucky to pronounce in the early morning, owing to a curse of the Gurus to the effect that all who do so should have neither wife nor family—"je káhe Rahíla, usdha na tabar na kabíla." His powers as an archer and warrior are still the subject of the talk of the country side, and it is said that he could shoot an arrow from the town of Srigobindpur to the shrine of Damdama, about half a mile to the west on the Amritsar road.

Guru Har Rái, or the seventh Guru, was also connected with the district, and a Tahli Sáhib, or large *shisham*, said to have sprung from a tent peg driven in by him, exists at the village of Ghakke Kotli in the south of the Shakargarh tahsíl. The tree has fallen down, but judging from the size of the trunk, it must

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have been old enough to have almost dated back to the time of this Guru, who died in 1661.

The career of Banda.

On the death of Guru Gobind Singh, and the accession to power of the fanatic Banda in 1706, the Sikhs, led by the latter, after capturing and razing Sirhind in 1710, crossed the Beás; and, notwithstanding a bold stand made by Sheikh-ul-ahad, one of the Sayads of the place seized and plundered Batála, and from that time the decay of Batála as a home of learning dates. Kalanaur was also taken, and the Gurdáspur district appears to have been the base from which Banda conducted his raids upon Lahore and the country round. He was driven from Gurdáspur into the hills beyond by an expedition conducted by the Emperor Bahádae Shah in person in 1711; but on the death of the latter in the following year, he again returned and built a strong place at Lohgarh, which has been identified with the present Gurdáspur, butwas likely enough a place still known by that name some six miles to the north.

Here he defeated Islám Khan, the Viceroy of Lahore, but in 1713 Abdul Samand Khan, known as Diler Jang, under the orders of the Emperor Jehándár Shah, chased him back into the hills. He soon returned and re-captured Kalanaur, but was again attacked by Abdul Samad Khan with an overwhelming force. After losing a bloody battle the Sikhs were shut up in Lohgarh, and there starved out. Eventually, on Abdul Samad Khan's agreeing to mediate for them, they surrendered. Most of them were taken to Lahore, and thence to Delhi, where, after being kept for days in an iron cage, Banda was taken out and shared the fate of most of his followers who had been captured at Lohgarh, and was put to death with horrible tortures. This event occurred in 1716 during the reign of Farrukhsir.

History of Adna Beg.

The total disorganization of all government, which followed the invasion of Nádir Shah in 1738, gave the Sikhs an opportunity, which they were not slow to seize: and we even find them plundering the baggage of Nádir's army on his return march to Persia in 1739. The southern half of the Gurdáspur district appears to have been one of their main strongholds. Adína Beg was at the time of Nádir Shah's invasion Governor of Sultánpur, now as a town in Kapurthala. He was the son of Chanun, an Arain of Sharakpur in the Lahore district, who, after living for some time in Hoshiárpur, served as a soldier at Allahabad, and then as a revenue official in Ludhiána, and from that obtained this post. After this he was made Governor of Bahrámpur by Zakhariya Khan, and subsequently placed in charge of the Jullundur Doáb. He founded Dínanagar on the banks of Hasli or Sháh Nahr as his residence and cantonment in 1730 A. D. (1143 A.H.) as shown by the Abjad chronogram, "khújista bina," and seems to have exercised his Government mainly from that town. The adjoining village of Mughrála also is said to have acquired its name from having been used as his poultry farm Here he was within three miles of Banda's old fort at Lohgarh. and probably saw how useful these hardy and warlike Játs might

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be to him in the prosecution of his own designs. He held his post as Governor of Jullundur during the tenure of office at Lahore of Yáhya Khan and Sháh Nawáz Khan, sons of Zakhariya Khan, throughout the reigns of Muhammad Shah, Ahmad Shah and Alamgír II, and was still in charge when in 1747, on the invitation of Shah Nawáz Khan, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded Hindustán, but was repulsed in the following year near Sirhind and driven across the Indus. The disorganisation, commenced by Nádir Shah's invasion, was naturally increased by this and the subsequent incursions of the Abdali; while the Sikhs, probably with the connivance of Adina Beg, seized practically the whole of the country now included in the Gurdáspur district, though they appear to have left the towns in the hands of the royal governors. At last they became so strong that their protector thought that they required a check, so, in compliance with the urgent orders of the Governor of Lahore he inflicted a bloody defeat on them at Makhowál on the Sutlej in 1752, Immediately after this, however, in accordance with his usual policy of playing off one side against the other, he took Jassa Singh, the founder of the Rámgarhia Misal, into his service. For a short time during the reign of Alamgír II, after the capture of Lahore by the Wazír Ghází-ud-dín, Adina Beg was transferred to that town as Governor, but was soon driven out by the return of the Abdali in 1755-56, and had to hide in the hills till the departure of the Shah in 1757. In the following year, with the assistance of the Sikhs, he recovered governorship of the Jullundur Doáb, and defeated a force sent from Lahore to drive him out, but was compelled to retire on the approach of the Wazír Jehán Khan, in person. Murád Khan, the leader of the first force, was executed at Batála for the incompetent conduct of the first expedition. The Sikhs under Jassa Singh Kalál were now strong enough to drive the Afgháns out of Lahore, and tried to get rid of Adína Beg. He retaliated by calling in the Mahrattás on the promise of payment of Rs. 1,00,000 for each march, and Rs. 50,000 for each halt. They readily complied with the request, and with the assistance of Adína Beg drove Timur Shah from Lahore and put in their ally as governor of the Punjab, who, with his head-quarters at Batála, soon extended his power as far as Mooltan and Kángra. The Mánjha Sikhs now turned against him, and were signally defeated by his troops; but in the same year, 1758, in which he attained the summit of his ambition, he was seized with a colic and died at Batála, whence his body was carried to Khanpur, a village near Hoshiárpur, and there buried. Other accounts represent him as having died at Khanpur.

The spread of the Sikh sway over the district.

The death of Adína Beg removed the main check on the growing power of the Sikhs, and they soon spread over the country. In 1762, Jai Singh Kanhaya and Jassa Singh Rámghari seized Batála and Kalanaur, and from that time on they appear to have been masters of the southern part of the district

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The spread of the Sikh sway over the district.

in the Bári Doáb, though the disastrous defeat of Ghullu Gharah, which the united confederacies sustained at the hands of Ahmad Shah, Abdali at Kot Rahira, in February 1652, retarded the growth of their power for a short time.

The northern half of the Shakargarh tahsíl to the west of the Rávi had for some time been governed by the hill Rájás of Jammu and Jasrota, but the Sikhs soon began to press them hard. The Bhangi Confederacy here played the most prominent part under Hari Singh, who reduced Ranjít Deo, the Jammu Rája. Sudh Singh Dodia, who derived his name from his village of Dodeh in the south-west of the tahsíl, was one of the principal Bhangi chiefs under Hari Singh and his son Jhanda Singh. This chief held an extensive tract which had at first been acquired by his father Gurbakhsh Singh up to his death of white leprosy in 1797. His administration was nominally under the Bhangi Misal, but was almost independent and the forts and gardens at Atalgarh and Morli to the north-west and north of Shakargarh probably mark the northern limit of his dominion. Seventeen other forts were erected by him in this district and Siálkot, of which the principal in this district are those at Kanjrúr and Dodeh. The power of the Bhangi Confederacy in this direction was broken in 1774, however, by the defeat and death at the hands of one of his own men of Jhanda Singh during the campaign between him and Jai Singh Kanhaya and Charat Singh Sukarchakia on the bank of the Basantar, whither he had marched to support Ranjít Deo against Brijráj Deo, a rival claimant to the Jammu throne. He is said to have been killed by a sweeper while engaged in discharging a call of nature; and his tomb still exists in ruins close to the banks of the Basantar near the village of Banhal, to the south of the old road from Nainakot to Siálkot. It was during the same campaign that Charat Singh, the grandfather of Ranjít Singh, also was killed by an accident.

Jhanda Singh's brother, Ganda Singh, died the next year during the ten days' battle near Dínanagar between the Bhangías, supported by the Rámgarhias, against the Kanhayas. He was then on his way to recover the Pathánkot fief, which had been given by the widow of one of his chiefs to her son-in-law Tára Singh, Kanhaya. Charat Singh, his son, was killed soon afterward at Pathánkot, and from that on the power of the Bhangís waned in this part of the country, though they still ruled Lahore. Amar Singh, of the Dharamkot Bagga family, was one of the leading Kanhaya chiefs in this Pathánkot war; and he then established himself firmly at Sujánpur, and ruled most of the country between that and Dharamkot under the Kanhayás.

Struggle for supremacy between the Kanhaya and Rámgarhia Misals.

In the meantime the Rámgarhias and Kanhayás, who, as before explained, on the death of Adina Beg, had seized all the Bári Doáb south of Dínanagar, including Batála, Kalanaur,

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Struggle for supremacy between the Kanhaya and Ramgarhia Misals.

Kádián, Srigobindpur, and Ghumman, had been strengthening their position. They lost Batála for a short time after the Ghullu Gharah defeat, but Jassa Singh soon recovered this and Kalanaur, and drove out Khawája Abid, the Afghán Governor. Batála he gave to one brother, Mallah Singh, and Kalanaur to another, Tára Singh.

It was not long, however, before the rival Misals fell out; and the Batála tahsíl is studded with the mud forts of the various Rámgarhia and Kanhaya chieftains, who seem to have been perpetually engaged in petty warfare, even when a death struggle for supremacy was not in progress between the confederacies. The Rámgarhia power was the stronger to the east, and that of the Kanhayas to the west. In the course of these struggles, Mallah Singh and Tára Singh were expelled from Batala and Kalanaur by Gurbakhsh Singh, son of Jai Singh Kanhaya, and, though Jassa Singh recovered Batála and surrounded it with a wall, he never retook Kalanaur. Eventually Jai Singh again prevailed, and drove Jassa Singh across the Sutlej, where he remained until 1783, when he was called in by Maha Singh Sukarchakia, son of Charat Singh and father of Ranjít Singh, to help him against the Kanhayas, with whom he had fallen out in consequence of a personal affront put upon him by Jai Singh, his old guardian, guide, and friend. A fierce battle was fought between the opposing forces near the tank of Achal, some four miles south-east of Batála, in which the Kanhayas were routed, and Gurbakhsh Singh, son of Jai Singh, was slain. Jai Singh fled from the field and from Batála, whence Mai Sada Kaur, widow of Gurbakhsh Singh, escaped barefoot to Sayián, a village about two miles off to the west. Jassa Singh held Batála for some years after this, although in 1786 he was assailed by a strong confederacy, consisting of his quondam ally Maha Síngh, Sánsar Chand Katoch, and the Rájás of Chamba and Núrpur in support of Jai Singh Kanhaya; but his power was on the wane before the growing ascendancy of Ranjít Singh, and Batála again fell into the hands of the Kanhayas and became their seat of Government. He eventually died at Rahila on the Beás in 1806, and two years afterwards, in 1808, Ranjít Singh seized this place, Amritsar, and the other possessions of the Rámgarhiás, and imprisoned the son and grandson of Jassa Singh, and so destroyed the once powerful Ramgarhia Misal.

Decline and fall of the Kanhaya Misal.

When the Kanhayás conquered Kalanaur, Hakikat Singh was put in charge, who held it till his death. He was succeeded by his son Jaimal Singh, who extended his power over Fatehgarh, which he made his principal residence, and where his daughter, Ráni Chand Kour, was married to Mahárája Kharrak Singh in 1812 with great pomp and splendour, the ceremony being attended by Colonel Ochterlony, the Agent, Governor-General, and by the Chiefs of Kaithal, Nábha and Jínd. His hospitality was rewarded by the seizure of all his dominions and those of his uncle Mahtáb Singh at Chitorgarh, a mile off, by Ranjít

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Decline and fall of the Kanhaya Misal.

Singh on his death, which occurred in the same year, except a jágír of Rs. 1,500 released to his son Chanda Singh. The remains of his fort still exist, but the family has lost its former status entirely, and is now represented by two young men, sons of Ishar Singh, Kesar Singh and Sarup Singh, one of whom was glad to obtain the post of sergeant in the Police, and the other, Ikbál Singh, lives in Amritsar, where they hold small grants amounting to Rs. 640 a year.

Jai Singh, after the loss of Batála to the Rámgarhia's, still held in person, or through Amar Singh Bagga, most of the rest of the Bári Doáb in this district, and subsequently took Gharota in the Pathánkot tahsíl and the Kauntarpur taluka, where some representatives of the Kanhaya family, descendants of Mahan Singh and others, still hold a trifling jágír.

On the retirement of Jassa Singh to Rahila, Jai Singh recovered Batála, and in 1796 his son Gurbakhsh Singh's daughter, Mahtab Kour, the reputed mother of Sher Singh and Tára Singh, was married there to Ranjít Singh. The marriage had been negotiated by Sada Kaur, who, after the death of Jai Singh in 1798, practically ruled the Misal up to 1811, when she was seized and imprisoned by her son-in-law Ranjít Singh, and the whole of the Kanhaya estates confiscated.

This remarkable woman is still remembered at Batála, which she appears to have administered with great energy and tolerable success. To the south of the city, close to the wall, still exist the remains of her citadel, consisting at present of a very lofty mound, and there are two smaller outworks, said to have been constructed by her on the west and north of the town. She appears to have again been given a grant of Batála and Pathánkot, as in 1820 she was called upon by Maháraja Ranjít Singh to make over half her possessions for the support of alleged grandsons, Sher Singh and Tára Singh. At first refused, but eventually Ránjít Singh, as usual, got her into his power by guile, and then sent a force, which took over all her estates and personal property. She was after this kept in confinement till her death in 1832, and Batála and the Kauntárpur territory was assigned to Sher Singh. This prince lived here almost entirely until his accession to the throne in January 1841, and the old people of the country round Batála and Káhnuwán are still full of stories of his powers as a mighty hunter. His palace at Anárkali, near Batála, built somewhat in the Italian style, is an imposing pile in its way, and commands a fine view of all the country round. It is now leased for 99 years to the Church Mission Society. He also converted Shamsher Khan's mosque in the centre of the large tank at Anárkali into a pavilion, which still exists. His shooting *barádari* in the Káhnuwán swamp was standing up to recent years, when the people sold it for railway ballast; and one or two other places in the swamp are pointed out, where the wild pig used regularly to be fed under his orders to ensure plenty of sport. He also formed

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the idea of converting a large tract round Batála, and between this and Káhnúwán, into a sort of new forest; but does not appear to have done much in this way, though a good many of the estates were lying waste at annexation and had to be again refounded.

The connection of the district with Mahárája Ranjít Singh.

Of the general history of the district before annexation there is not much more to tell. The fall of the Kanhaya power brought the whole of the Bári Doáb under the sway of Ranjít Singh, who in 1816 constructed a branch from the Hásli Canal to the sacred tank at Amritsar.

On the death of Sudh Singh Dodia he interfered, as usual, in the family dissensions which occurred, and eventually took over the whole of their estates, which comprised the southern half of the Shakargarh tahsíl. At first he gave Udi Singh, one of the family, a small grant; but this was soon afterwards resumed, and the family has now lost all its former rank and importance.

The Jammu and Jasrota Rájás were coerced and made to pay tribute in or before 1808, and so the boundary of the Sikh rule was pushed well up to the hills. Rája Híra Singh, the son of Dhián Singh and favourite of the Mahárája, was given Jasrota as a jágír, and the fine palaces constructed by his orders, which he never occupied, still exists on the slope above the town, and forms a prominent landmark, though only a portion of it is used as an office. Rája Suchet Singh, brother of Dhián Singh, held a large grant in the north-west of the Shakárgarh tahsíl, and the remains of his stables still exist near Darman; while just on the northern border of the tahsíl is an old mud fort constructed by him and called Suchetgarh.

During the reign of Ranjít Singh, however, there was not much scope for any petty potentate to carve out a separate principality for himself in this district, as Dínanagar with its pleasant mango gardens and running canal, was a favourite summer residence of the Lion of the Punjab, who, when not elsewhere engaged, used to spend here the two hot weather months of May and June, amusing himself, drilling and manœuvring his troops. It was here that in May 1838 he received with great magnificence the Macnaghten mission on the subject of the proposed alliance with the object of placing Shah Shujah on the throne of Kábul; and it was here that the unfortunate treaty, which eventually gave rise to so much trouble, was practically concluded. It does not appear that he ever constructed any costly buildings at this town, where he lived mostly in camp; but the mango gardens planted by the great officers of state still survive, and the town is growing in prosperity owing to its situation on the railway, though the cool and rapid stream of the canal has been cut off, and its place is but poorly supplied by a muddy ditch and tank. The district was intimately connected also with the family life of the great Mahárája. He owned much of his strength to his own marriage at Batála to Mahtáb Kaur, the

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The connection of the district with Mahárájá Ranjit Singh.

daughter of Gurbakhsh Singh Kanhaya; and his son Kharak Singh was married to Chand Kaur, daughter of Jaimal Singh Kanhaya of Fatehgarh. The Mahárája also married another Mahtáb Kaur, daughter of a Ját of Bhabra in the Shakargarh tahsíl, who was much celebrated for her beauty. After one of his Kángra campaigns he married Ráj Devi, the daughter of Mia Padma, Pathánia Rájpút of Dunera, and conferred this village in *jágir* on him for his complaisance. On his death the *jágir* was resumed, but Diála, a son of Padma, still holds a life pension of Rs. 150 a year.

From the Shakargarh tahsíl he took three other brides, since he had been advised by the Pandits to marry Salehria Rájpút women as this would bring him good fortune. One of these, Ráni Deoki Khurd of Antowáli, is still alive, and has built a Thákardwára at this village. She receives an annual pension of Rs. 205. Her family originally belonged to Badwál in the Jammu territory. Another, Mussammát Saidano, died a short time ago, but her nephew, Nidhán Singh of Bujar, is alive, and with his sister, Mussammát Kaur Devi, receives a political pension of Rs. 1,800 a year. The third Ráni, Har Devi, of Chandwál, became *sati* with the Mahárája. Her brother Sukha Singh is alive and is a Zaildár, and receives a pension of Rs. 300 a year.

These alliances appear to have been merely commercial transactions, and, beyond a small grant of the nature of purchase-money, the families concerned gained neither honour nor position from the match.

From the death of Ranjít Singh to annexation.

On the death of Ranjít Singh and accession of Kharak Singh, Fatehgarh, which with Kalanaur had been held in *jágir* by the prince, acquired considerable importance. On the fall of Ráni Chand Kaur in February 1841, her personal property and jewels were seized here, and it is alleged that by abstracting some of the latter, Diwán Tek Chand, one of the personal servants of the Ráni, laid the foundations of the fortune of the Diwán family of the town, which still owns a good deal of property in the neighbourhood. At Batála Sher Singh was living when he was summoned to Lahore by Rája Dhián Singh, and it was here that he retired when his first attempt on the throne proved unsuccessful. His subsequent expedition was crowned with success, and from his accession in 1841 to his murder in 1843 his personal history was severed from this part of the country.

Inclusion of the district in the British Empire.

During the brief reign of Dalíp Singh, nothing specially affecting the history of the district occurred until, by the treaty of Lahore in March 1846, after the Sutlej campaign, the Jullundur Doáb and the Kángra district were ceded to the British. The boundary thus laid down brought the Shahpur Kandi tract of the Pathánkot tahsíl under that Government.

By the same treaty the province of Jammu and Kashmir were sold to Guláb Singh in part payment of the war indemnity, and in the following year the southern boundary of the Jammu

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territory was laid down by a commission under Lieutenant Abbott, which, in exchange for Láhul and Spiti, drew the line, so as to leave a portion of the lowlands below the hills inside the Jammu border, while on the east the Rave was taken as the boundary of the two States. In 1848 on the annexation of the Punjab, the remainder of the district was merged in British territory.

During the second Sikh war and the revolt of Múl Ráj at Mooltan, the district remained fairly quiet. The Rangar Nangal Sardár, Arjan Singh, in Batála had joined the rebels, and his followers held the fort at that village against the Government for some time, but were reduced by General Wheeler with a small force, and the fort was dismantled and the Sardár's house in part blown up on 15th October 1848.

In Shakargarh, Prem Singh and Ganda Singh, his son of Salrah Sindhnon, in Siálkot, went out in rebellion and ravaged Ghamraula, Ikhláspur, Chhamal and Narot. The Kardár of Chhamal was killed, and Bag Shah, Kardár, of Narot, was taken prisoner. Eventually they were overtaken and defeated at Chakrál near Masrúr, where Ganda Singh was killed and Prem Singh disappeared. Some of the Harchand Rajpáts from Parmanand in Pathánkot and the neighbouring villages joined the Núrpur Wazír, Rám Singh, in his attempts on Shahpur and the hilly tract in that tahsíl, which are described in a succeeding paragraph; but from 1848 up to the time of the Mutiny the history of the district was uneventful, and marked only by the carrying out of the summary and regular settlements and a general advance in material prosperity. The history of the settlement is given in Chapter IV.

Admimistrative sub-divisions under the Sikh.

So far this account has been mainly confined to the general history of the plains portion of the district, and has been drawn largely from the valuable work on the annals of the Punjab, recently completed by Sayad Muhammad Latif. The following detailed memorandum of the way in which the different talukás were held shortly before annexation is taken from the settlement reports of Messrs. Davies and Cust, with the necessary modifications.

TAHSIL PATHANKOT.

1. *Sujanpur*—Sardár Amar Singh Bagga, of Dharmkot, took this taluka from the Kánúngos of Sujánpur. Mahárája Ranjít Singh confiscated the country of the Sardár in 1808. It has since been khálsa.

2. *Gharota.*—Formed part of Sardár Jai Singh Kanahya's possessions. Mahárája Ranjit Singh took this tract of land from Mai Sada Kaur (his mother-in-law), widow of Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh, son of Jai Singh, in 1821, and gave it in service *jágir* together with the talukás of Talíbpur, Kahnúwán and Kot Santokh Rai, &c., to Prince Sher Singh, who held it until his death. When it escheated to the Lahore Darbár in 1843.

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3. *Tárgarh.*—Held in feudal *jágír* by the Veglia Sardárs, Jowáhar Singh, &c., under the Kanhaya Sardárs; a portion of it is still held by the Veglia family.

4. *Táragarh.*—Acquired and held as the preceding number. The Mahárája seized this in 1813.

5. *ukalgarh.*—Formed part of the possessions of the Bagga Sardárs as No. 1. Mahárája Ranjít Singh gave it in *jágír* to Sardár Desa Singh Majíthia on its acquisition in 1808. Subsequent to the completion of Mr. Davies' Settlement Report, it reverted to Government on the death of Sardár Lahna Singh Majíthia, son of Desa Singh.

6. *Parmanand.*—As the preceding No. 5, the Sardár gave this up in 1847 when he left the Punjab.

7. *Adálatgarh.*—Formed part of the Kanhaya estate under the Mahárája ; it was held in *jágír* by Mián Sobha Singh of Jammu, and escheated to the Mahárája on his death in 1830.

Villages of Tahsíl Pathánkot formerly attached to the Kángra district :—

I. Mirthal.—Seventeen villages fell to the Kanhaya Misal in 1759, from which in 1812 it was wrested by Ranjít Singh.

II. Garhota.—Seven villages, as above, was annexed by Ranjít Singh in 1803.

III. Nangal Bhar. —Twenty villages as above.

IV. Phalai.—Twenty-one villages ; belonged to the Bagga Sardárs, from whom it was wrested by Ranjít Singh in 1813.

V. Pathánkot.—Nineteen villages ; belonged to the Bagga Sardárs until 1807, when it fell by marriage portion to the Kánhaya Misal. Ranjít Singh in 1808 added it to his dominions.

TAHSIL GURDASPUR.

Awánkh.—Same as No. I Sujánpur.

Jandi Chaunta.—Part of the Kanhaya estate. Afterwards held in *jágír* by Sardár Gurdit Singh Kaleka ; rescheated to Government in 1846.

Bianpur.—Formed part of the estate of the Kanhaya Sardárs, first in *jágír* to the widow of Nidhán Singh Kanhaya and latterly in *jágír* to Rája Dhián Singh. Escheated to the Darbár in 1844.

Babbehali.—Same as No. 9.

Durangla.—Formed part of the Kanhaya estate ; granted by Mahárája Ranjít Singh in *jágír* to the Sandhánwália Sardárs. Now with Government.

Bahrámpur.— Ditto ditto.

Talibpur.—As No. II.

Káhnuwán.—As No. II.

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Ghumman.—Formed part of the possessions of the Rámgarhia Sardárs, from whom it was seized by Mahárája Ranjít Singh in 1816. Afterwards made over in *jágír* to Nau Nihal Singh. Escheated to Government on his death.

Kot Santokh Rai.—As No. 2 Gharota.

Joián.—Jágír of Sardár Lahna Singh. Has now escheated to Government.

Adínanagar.—Founded as a cantonment by Adína Beg, Governor of the Punjab under Ahmad Shah Abdáli ; he died in 1758 A. D. Afterwards formed part of the Bagga Sardárs' estate.

Gurdáspur.—Formed part of the Kanhaya estate. The village of Gurdáspur was held in charitable grant by the Brahman priests of Gurdáspur, who still own the estate.

Jhabkara.—Formed part of the Kanhaya estate. Afterwards granted in 1816 by Mahárája Ranjít Singh to the Sodhís of Anandpur, who still hold it in *jágír*.

Khunda.—Formed part of the Kanhaya estate. Granted in *jágír* to the Khunda Sardárs, Jaimal Singh, &c., whose daughter-in-law, Ishar Kaur, still holds it in ownership.

Kalanaur.—This taluka derives its name from the famous town of Kalanaur, where Akbar ascended the throne ; it formed part of the Kanhaya estate. Was granted in *jágír* to Rája Dína Náth in 1847, A. D., and resumed on his death in April 1857; was also in *jágír* to Prince Kharak Singh.

Riárki.—Formed part of the estate of the Rámgarhia Sardárs taken by Ranjít Singh in 1816 on the death of Sardár Jodh Singh.

Kádián.—Formed part of the estate of the Ramgarhia Sardárs; afterwards held in *jágír* by Sher Singh. Escheated on his death.

Batála.—Formed part of the Kanhaya estate, as No. 2 Gharota.

Fatehgarh.—Formed part of the Kanhaya estate ; was then in *jágír* to Prince Kharak Singh ; escheated to Government on his death.

Chitaurgarh.—As above.

Kotli Surat Malhi.—Formed part of the estate of Sardár Jowála Singh Padhánia ; on his death in 1837 escheated to the Mahárája's Government ; afterwards in *jágír* to Rája Suchet Singh, and reverted on his death.

Shahpur.—Formed part of the Kanhaya estate as No. 2 ; was held in *jágír* by Kángra Sardárs.

Behar.—Formed part of the Kanhaya estate formerly held by Charat Singh Randhawa. The Sandhánwália's got it from the Mahárája ; afterwards in *jágír* to Vír Singh Jallevasia ; reverted to Government 1848.

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Dharmkot Bagga.—The seat of the Bagga Sardárs, as No. 1; lapsed to Government in 1847.

Bhagowál.—As No. 32. Afterwards granted to Sardár Desa Singh by the Mahárája in 1808; then in *jágír* to Sardár Goláb Singh of Bhagowál as a sub-grant from Lahna Singh. lapsed to Government in 1845 on Lahna Singh's death.

Rangar Nangal.—Possession of the Rangar Nangalia Sardars; Karm Singh was the original Sardár. The Rangar Nangal Sardárs rebelled in 1848, when it was confiscated. Rangar Nangal itself is now in *jágír* to Sardár Mangal Singh Rámgarhia, as a recent grant made to him by the Darbár.

Khokhowál.—Formed part of the Rámgarhia iláka; taken by Mahárája Ranjít Singh in 1816.

Sri Gobindpur.—Formed part of the estate of the Rámgarhia Sardárs; taken by the Mahárája from them in 1816.

TAHSIL SHAKARGARH.

Ghamraula.—This taluka formed part of the dominions of Rája Ranjít Deo of Jammu. In 1783 it was annexed by the Kanhaya family, in whose possession it remained till 1802, when it was seized by Ranjít Singh.

Atalgarh.—Comprised 41 villages; belonged originally to Rája Ranjít Deo of Jammu, from whom it was seized by Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh, Kanhaya of Dodeh in 1783 A. D. In 1797 A.D. it was seized by Ranjít Singh on the death of the Sardár.

Taluka Harar.—Comprised 16 villages; belonged to the Kanhaya family, from whom it was wrested by Ranjít Singh in 1794.

Taluka Morli (Bharri).—Comprised 22 villages; belonged to Rája Ranjít Deso of Jammu, from whom it was seized in 1780 by Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh in 1773, and eventually by Ranjít Singh in 1799.

Taluka Khanowál.—Thirty-three villages belonged to Rája Ranjit Deo of Jammu, from whom it was seized in 1780 by Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh Kanhaya of Dodeh, a few years subsequent to whose death it fell to Ranjít Singh in 1800.

Dadu Chak.—Thirty-two villages; belonged to Rája Ranjít, Deo of Jammu. In 1760, it was taken by the Kanhaya Sardár and from them by Ranjít Singh in 1795.

Chhamal.—Eleven villages; belonged to the Jammu Sardárs, from whom it was taken by the Khanhaya Sardár and eventually by Ranjít Singh in 1812 A. D.

Suku Chak.—Twenty-five villages; belonged to the Rája of Jasrota until 1810, when it was taken by the Kanhaya Sardárs, and in 1813 by Ranjít Singh.

Ikhláspur.—Twenty-two villages; belonged to the Jammu Rájás, from whom it was taken in 1756 by the Rája of Jasrota

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In 1771 it fell to the Kanhaya Sardárs, and in 1801 it was seized by Ranjít Singh.

Baherián.—Eleven villages; belonged to Jammu. Was taken by the Jasrota Rája in 1749 A. D.; by the Kanhaya Sardárs in 1764; and by Ranjít Singh in 1794.

Shakargarh.—Thirty-five villages; belonged to the Jammu Rájás, from whom wrested in 1761 by the Kanhaya Sardárs. In 1795 A. D. Ranjít Singh seized the taluka.

Masrur.—Thirty-two villages; belonged to the Jasrota Rájás, from whom it was taken in 1811 by the Kanhaya Sardárs. In 1813 annexed by Ranjít Singh.

Manga.—Twenty villages; belonged to the Jammu Rájás. In 1769 the Kanhaya Sardárs took it, and in 1804 Ranjít Singh annexed it.

Bura Dalla.—Forty nine villages; belonged to the Jammu Rájás. In 1778 the Kanhaya Sardárs took it; in 1821 Ranjít Singh annexed it.

Fatehpur.—Seven villages as above, Taken by Ranjít Singh in 1811.

Thikarian.—Seven villages as above. Annexed by Ranjít Singh in 1802.

MeluSelu.—Five villages as above. Annexed by Ranjít Singh in 1805.

Ghurala.—Thirteen villages as above. Annexed by Ranjít Singh in 1817.

Sahári.—Eighteen villages; belonged originally to the Jammu Rájás, from whom wrested in 1768 by the Dodeh Sardárs. In 1802 was annexed by Ranjít Singh.

Bulâki Chak.—Twenty-nine villages; belonged to the Bhangi Sardárs until 1746, when the Kanhaya Sardárs obtained possession. In 1791 it was annexed by Ranjít Singh.

Dodeh.—Thirty-four villages; belonged to the Jammu Sardárs, from whom it was wrested in 1751 by the Dodeh Sardárs. In 1786 it was annexed by Ranjít Singh, and finally absorbed on Sudh Singh's death in 1797.

Kot Náma.—Fifty-four villages; belonged to the Jammu Rájás and was taken by the Kanhaya Sardárs in 1754, and eventually by Ranjít Singh in 1788.

Bhikho Chak.—Fourteen villages belonged originally to the Jammu Sardárs. In 1780 the Kanhaya Sardárs obtained possession; in 1805 it fell to Ranjít Singh.

Jalála.—Seven villages as above. Fell to Ranjít Singh in 1804.

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Taluka Narot.—Sixty-five villages; belonged to the Jammu Rájás. After the imperial Subadár had withdrawn, Adína Beg the founder of Dínanagar, was deputy for this tract. In 1769, the Kanhaya Sardárs took the taluka, which they held till 1797, when it was annexed by Ranjít Singh.

Kathlaur.—Eighteen villages as above. In 1785 it fell to Ranjít Singh.

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History of the Shahpur Kandi tract.

To complete the history of the whole district as at present constituted, Mr. Roe's account of the Shahpur-Kandi tract, which was transferred to this district from Kángra in 1852 and 1862, and which until its final absorption by Ranjít Singh belonged mainly to the twin Rájpút houses of Núrpur and Shahpur, is given in full, as it is clear and not very lengthy.

In the last hundred years or so there have been three revolutions affecting this tract, in common with the Punjab generally—(1) the rise of independent Sikh chiefs; (2) the centralization effected by Ranjít Singh; (3) the annexation by the British. The population are not Ját by race, nor Sikh by religion. The Sikhs were here either barons or retainers. It was the death of Adína Beg Khan in A.D. 1758 which made way for their intrusion. That able man, who, had he lived, would probably have done what Ranjít Singh did afterwards, for some ten years inclined to Kábul or Delhi, as suited his ambition. Ahmad Shah Duráni made him Governor of the Jullundur Doáb, but Prince Timúr, his son, hated him for assisting the Sikhs. He gave the Sikhs a bloody defeat at Makhowal in order to avert suspicions at Lahore from his own aims, but he secretly abetted their capture of that city. When, however, he found the Sikhs restive, he called in the Mahrattás against them. But his death left him no successor. His influence had been purely personal. And two years afterwards the Mahrattás having been defeated at Pánipat, the Sikhs met together at night, burnt the tents of the Lahore agent, murdered him, and proceeded to partition the country. Batála and Adínanagar, together with most of the country between Amritsar and the hills, fell to the Kanhaya Misal. The Bagga family of the same standard obtained Sujánpur, whence they expelled the Kánúngos, who had established a fort of their own. The founder of this family was one Amar Dás, a Mánját zamíndár of the village of Bagga in Amritsar, who, joining the Kanhaya Misal about the year 1759, overran the whole of the northern part of the district, including the towns of Sujánpur, Sukalgarh, Dharmkot, and Bahrámpur. He died in 1805 and was succeeded by his son Bhág Singh, who again was succeeded in 1808 by his younger brother, Budh Singh. In the following year Ranjít Singh defeated Budh Singh, and seized upon all the Bagga territory. A small *jágír* was granted to Budh Singh, and the remainder of the estate granted in *jágír* to Desa Singh Majíthia, in whose family part of it remained until 1859.

The portion of the district formerly belonging to Kángra, and commonly known as the Shahpur-Kandi tract, was formerly divided into the following talukás, the names and limits of which, with the exception of the Kauntárpur, have continued in local use down to the present time:—

1. Shahpur.
2. Palábi.
3. Kandi.
4. Pathánkot.
5. Kauntarpur.
6. Garhota.
7. Surajpur.
8. Mirthal.

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History of the Shahpur-Kandi tract

The Shahpur, Paláhi and Kandi talukás were originally united and formed part of the territories of the Núrpur Rájás. This dynasty was established about 700 years ago by Jatpal *alias* Rána Bhet, a Taur Rájpút from Delhi, who settled at Pathánkot and took possession of all the country at the foot of the hills.

About 230 years ago the capital was removed to Núrpur. The territory continued undivided down to the time of Rája Jagat Chand, who is mentioned by Mr. Barnes as having "in the time of Shah Jehán, A.D. 1646, and in the service of that emperor conducted a most difficult but successful enterprise against the Uzbeks of Balkh and Badakshán at the head of 14,000 Rájpúts raised in his own country."

This Rája had two sons, the youngest of whom Baháo Singh became a Muhammadan, taking the name of Muríd Khan, and obtained a separate grant in his own favour of the Mírpur territory between the Chakki and the Rávi. Over this his family ruled for four generations, the line of the elder brother continuing to rule in Núrpur.

In Sambat 1825, A.D. 1768, Sayad Khan succeeded to the ráj established by Baháo Singh. He died in Sambat 1838, A.D. 1781, leaving a widow and two sons, minors. The country was now in the state of anarchy which intervened between the break up of the Múghal Empire and the establishment of the power of Ranjít Singh. Petty Sikh Sardárs were setting up independent principalities all over the country. One of these, Sardár Jai Singh Kanhaya, had established himself at Batála, and held either himself, or through his lieutenants, all the country in the north of Bári Doáb. One of these men, Sardár Amar Singh ruled at Sujánpur, and another, Sardár Tára Singh, at Pathánkot. The widow of Sayad Khan placed herself and her children under the protection of Amar Singh at Sujánpur, and the result was an immediate partition of her dominions. The two Sikhs took the country up to the low hills, Amar Singh annexing the 18 villages near the Rávi forming the Paláhi taluka, and Tara Singh the remaining 26 villages, which constituted the Taluka Kandi. The 27 villages beyond the low hills, which formed the Shahpur taluka, were at once resumed by Pirthi Singh, Rája of Núrpur, who may be fairly considered their legitimate ruler.

The boundary between the Sikh and Núrpur territory followed the line of the old Shahpur-Núrpur road. Some of the descendants of the Shahpur Rájás still live at Sujánpur and hold the small village of Kále Chak in jágír Azím Khan is the chief man among them, and is a member of the Sujánpur Municipal Committee.

The remaining history of the Shahpur talukás is identical with that of the Núrpur dynasty, the fall of which is described at lengthby Mr. Barnes in paras. 67, 70, 89, 98 of his Settlement Report. Rája Pirthi Singh was succeeded by his son Rája Bír Singh, who fell before Ranjít Singh in A.D. 1815, and whose life

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was spent in vain endeavours to recover his dominions. After his defeat in 1815, he escaped to Chamba, but shortly afterwards sought an asylum at Ludhiána. He was expelled from there in consequence of his intrigues against the Mahárája, and soon afterwards he appeared in arms in his own territory. He was speedily crushed by the Sikh Commander, Sardár Desa Singh, and, flying to Chamba, was given up by the Rája to Ranjít Singh, who imprisoned him at Govindgarh for seven years. He was then ransomed by the Chamba Rája, and took up his residence at the shrine of Damtal. He lived here till the war between the Sikhs and the English broke out in 1845, when he again raised his former subjects and laid siege to Núrpur. He died before the walls of the fort, but not before the campaign had been decided in favour of the British, to whom the Núrpur principality passed as a part of the Sikh territory then ceded. *Jágírs* were given to the members of the former royal family.

Núrpur, including Shahpur, has ever since formed part of British territory, but two unsuccessful attempts were made to recover it for its former masters by Rám Singh, son of the late Rája's Wazír. In August 1848 he made a sudden inroad from the Jammu hills, and seized the fort at Shahpur. He was quickly driven out of it, and fled to the Sikhs' camp at Basohli. In January 1849 he obtained two Sikh regiments from Rája Sher Singh, and, again crossing the Rávi, established himself in a strong position in the Dalla Dhár hills. He was driven out of this, and eventually captured and sent as a prisoner to Sujánpur. A monument erected to the memory of two British officers who were killed in this affair can be seen from the Shahpur-Dalhousie road standing on the summit of a hill. This was recently broken into by a wandering band of Phernas in the hope of finding large treasure.

Taluka Paláhi.

It has already been explained how the 18 villages of this taluka were annexed by Amar Singh to his petty independency at Sujánpur. This man was formerly in the service of Sardár Jai Singh of Batála, and was by him made lambardár and *quasi* lieutenant at Dharmkot. On the break up of the Mughal Empire, Ajáib Rái, the Kánúngo, had established himself at Sujánpur and Patbánkot. From the former place he was expelled by Amar Singh, who set up his own rule there, and, as already stated, annexed the 18 Paláhi villages in Sambat 1838, A.D. 1781. He was succeeded by his son Budh Singh, who in Sambat 1871, A.D. 1814, had to surrender his independence to Ranjít Singh and accept a service *jágír*.

Taluka Kandi.

This has no separate history; as soon as it ceased to form part of Núrpur it was incorporated with Taluka Pathánkot and shared its fate.

Taluka Pathánkot.

Ajáib Rái, the Kánúngo, was supplanted by Sardár Nand Singh, Bhangi, in Sambat 1818, A.D. 1761. Nand Singh died in Sambat 1832, A.D. 1775, leaving no sons. His widow invited Tára Singh, son of Sardár Mutsadda Singh of Fatehgarh, Batála, to come and marry her daughter and succeed her husband. He came, and

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Taluka Pathánkot.

immediately put both mother and daughter to death, and took the whole of Nand Singh's possessions. Six years afterwards he annexed the 26 villages of the Kandi taluka. He remained independent down to Sambat 1864, A.D. 1807, when he had to yield his possessions to Ranjít Singh and accept a *jágír.* Pathánkot henceforth formed part of the Sikh territory, and as such, passed under English rule. The three preceding talukás formed part of the Núrpur territory and lay in compact blocks, and had distinctive features of their own. The remaining talukás are of a different character; they are composed of the villages lying between the Chakki and Beás, very few of which ever belonged to Núrpur; and their only distinctive features are that they were held by different Sardárs. It will be sufficient to state very briefly how they were held during the short period of their independence, and when they fell into the hands of Ranjít Singh.

Sardár Desa Singh was a relation of Tára Singh of Pathánkot and Jai Singh of Batála. With their assistance he made himself master of the 45 villages of the Kauntarpur, Mirthal, Gharota and Surajpur ilákás. After the war between Sansar Chand of Kángra and Ráni Sada Kour, wife of Gurbakhsh Singh and mother-in-law of Ranjít Singh, in which the Ráni was utterly defeated, she imagined that the Katoch invasion had been caused by Tegh Singh, who had succeeded his father Desa Singh. With the assistance of Jai Singh, she therefore, in Sambat, 1832 took possession of the whole country, leaving to Tegh Singh only a *jágír* of the six villages of Kauntarpur, Khadáwan, Bhahwán, Chak Nangli, Simli and Papiál. These were continued to his son Sher Singh. On his refusing service under Mahárája Sher Singh, Khadáwan was resumed, and some villages near Batála given in exchange. The *jágír* was continued to Bibi Rupán. On her death the British Government resumed all but Kauntarpur, which was continued for the lives of Bhág Singh and Budh Singh, the sons, and Nihál Singh, the grandson of Sher Singh. Nihál Singh is still alive. Bhág Singh and Budh Singh rendered good service to Government, and their shares were consequently continued to their children for life.

Taluka Gharota.

This formed a part of the old Kauntarpur circle held by Desa Singh. When he was dispossessed in Sambat 1832 by Sardár Jai Singh and the Ráni, this taluka was given to her husband Gurbakhsh Singh. The Ráni was taken prisoner in Sambat 1870 by Sher Singh, and the tract passed into his possession. On Sher Singh's death in Sambat 1893 it was made over to Híra Singh.

Taluka Mírthal.

Like Gharota, Mírthal formed a part of Kauntarpur when it was taken by the Ráni in Sambat 1832, and was given to her relatives, the sons of Bhág Singh. In Sambat 1864 it came into the possession of Ranjít Singh, and was managed on behalf of the prince, Sher Singh, by Lála Jíwan Mal. When in

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Taluka Mirthal.

Sambat 1869 the prince's *jágírs* were transferred to Káhnúwán, this tract was given to Kishen Singh, Wazír of the Guler Rája, as a reward for services rendered in the Kángra campaign. It was resumed on annexation, and other villages given in exchange.

Taluka Surajpur.

The four villages forming the Surajpur taluka always belonged to Núrpur, and were absorbed by Ranjít Singh with the rest of that territory.

Núrpur fell in A.D. 1815, and the petty Sikh Chiefs had been swallowed up before. The whole of the territory was brought under the general Sikh system of administration. Lála Sukh Diál ruled from A.D. 1815 to 1818, Moti Rám from 1818 to 1819, Guru Wazír Lahori from 1819 to 1821. Kapúr Singh succeeded, but was speedily removed, and the administration then passed into the hands of Sardár Desa Singh Majíthia, who, with his son Lahna Singh, held it until it passed to the English. Their official title was that of názim; their duties and the manner in which they were performed are described at length by Mr. Barnes in para. 325 and following of his report. The actual administration was carried on by kárdárs, the nominees of the názim, one of whom was appointed for each parganah. Mr. Barnes sums up the character of the kárdárs generally by saying that "the problem of his life was to maintain cultivation at the highest possible level, and at the same time to keep the cultivator at the lowest point of depression." It is needless to enquire how he strove to solve this problem.

Subordinate administration.

The názíms and kárdárs were merely the official nominees of the Government of the day. Nominally at least they received regular salaries, though their main income depend on what they could extort from the people. Under these Government officials were another class of men, hereditary representatives of the people, who were expected by the Government to perform certain duties, and who were summarily deprived of their position if they failed to do so. These were the kánúngos, the chaudhrís, the kotwáls and the village headmen.

The kánúngos.

The kánúngo was a registrar appointed under the emperors, one for each taluka, more for the sake of a general uniformity with the Mughal system than because they were really required. "I doubt," says Mr. Barnes, "if their duties were ever more than nominal. These functions have long since fallen into disuse, and as their services were not required, they have gradually lost their privileges and emoluments, and retain nothing but the name." It is needless to add that under the English system the kánúngo has always been simply a official.

Chaúdhris.

Mr. Barnes says:—

"The chaudhrís are another class of agricultural officers raised by the Mughals. These functionaries are found only in those districts which were reserved as imperial demesnes. The extent of their jurisdiction seldom comprised more than eight

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Chandhrís.

or ten villages, and in every taluka there were several chaudhrís. The duties were chiefly fiscal. They were expected to encourage cultivation, replace absconders, and provide generally for the security of the Government revenue. They were also entrusted with police powers, and were responsible for the arrest of criminals and prevention of crime. Their emoluments were usually 2 per cent. on the gross produce, and sometimes the Government conferred a small *jágír*."

Mr. Barnes goes on to say that they were introduced into these parts more for the sake of uniformity than anything else; that in the whole of Kángra parganah only two could be found at the time of the regular settlement who retained any part of their ancient privileges. They had nearly all of them sunk down into mere village headmen, and in many cases they merely retained the name. The chaudhrís of Indaura in Núrpur had, however, owing to their Katoch origin, retained both their influence and their privileges; they rendered good service in the disturbances of 1848-49, and wherever Mr. Barnes found them in possession of any rights he confirmed them in them.

Kotwáls.

Somewhat similar was the location of the kotwál, of whom Mr. Barnes says:—"In the old principality of Núrpur there is a grade of hereditary officers, a post of the old Hindu revenue system, called kotwáls. The office is of very ancient origin, and partly from its antiquity and partly from its better adaptation to local wants the duties and privileges continue unimpaired to this day. The kotwal is the agricultural chief of a circle of villages grouped together from physical anology and called kotwáls. In our maps and records these jurisdictions are called talukás. The duties of a kotwál were not only fiscal and criminal, but also military. In case of emergency he was required to repair at the head of all the fighting men in the taluka to the scene of danger. The people, if they wanted a pleader, deputed the kotwál. His influence was unbounded, and in a political crisis the people would watch his proceedings and submit their judgment to his. Whatever course he took they would be sure to follow. These functionaries are remunerated in land free of rent, and wherever I found them I maintained their offices and emoluments entire."

Constitution of the district under British rule.

The district has only gradually assumed its present form. After the Sobráon campaign, by the treaty of Lahore concluded 8th March 1846, the Julundár Doáb including the Kángra district, was ceded by the Lahore Darbàr as a war indemnity. The boundary of the Kángra district was demarcated by a commission, and ran from just below the present head of the Bári Doáb Canal in an almost straight line to the old bed of the Chakki near Dhangu, whence it followed the course of the eastern branch of that stream to its junction with the Beás. After the annexation of the Punjab in April 1849, Mr. C. B. Saunders was directed to form a new district of Adínanagar which should

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Constitution of the district under British rule.

include two-thirds of the Bári Doáb north of Amritsar. Adínanagar was selected as the head-quarters as Batála was considered to be too far south. The administration was to be based on the regulations in force in the North-West Provinces. The Adínanagar district was that settled by Mr., afterwards Sir H. Davies, and included the whole of the present Gurdáspur tahsíl, the greater part of the Batála tahsíl, and the 181 villages in the Pathánkot tahsíl south of the boundary defined in 1846. In July 1849 the civil officers and military escort were transferred to Batála and established in Maharája Sher Singh's house at Anárkali as Adínanagar was thought to be unhealthy. In the autumn Batála was considered to be too much exposed to floods, and so Gurdáspur was selected as a suitable site for the station; and after some further doubts as to its healthiness the name of the treasury and district was finally altered from that of Adínanagar to Gurdáspur on 1st May 1852.

In the meantime work had been commenced on the Bári Doáb Canal, and in 1850 it was deemed desirable to place the whole course of the canal within one district; so with effect from 1st March 1852, 83 villages south of a line running from the Rávi at Shahpur to the Chakki above Pathánkot were transferred to Gurdáspur. The Revenue Survey was then well advanced, and at the revision of the boundaries of tahsíls and districts in 1853 the Shakargarh tahsíl was transferred from Siálkot; the boundaries of Gurdáspur and Batála were fixed much on their present lines, some 107 villages in the south-east being added to the latter from Amritsar; and the delta between the Rávi and Ujh, containing 99 villages, was cut out of Shakargarh, and with 181 villages from Gurdáspur and the Kángra villages formed into a separate tahsíl with head-quarters at Pathánkot.

The district was then formed as follows :—

Tahsíl Pathánkot in the north-east.
,, Shakargar—trans Rávi, except Andar.
,, Gurdáspur—the central portion of the Bári Doáb.
,, Batála—the southern portion of the Bári Doáb.

In August 1860, the hills upon which lies the Dalhousie sanitarium, having been acquired in 1853 from the Chamba State, were transferred from the Kángra to the Gurdáspur district, and in the April of 1862 this transfer was supplemented by the further transfer to the district of the strip of hill country already described as lying between the Rávi and Chakki and intervening between Dalhousie and the plains. In 1861 Rája Teja Singh's *jagir* was consolidated in the south-west of the Batála tahsíl and his head-quarters were fixed at that town and a considerable jurisdiction over the jágír villages was conferred on him with the title of Rája of Batála. A new tahsíl was formed at Kádián, but on the death of the Rája on 2nd December 1862, the *jagir* was resumed and the former tahsíl reconstituted.

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In April 1867 the Batála tahsíl was transferred to Amritsar, but was retransferred to Gurdáspur on 1st April 1869, as the arrangement did not work satisfactorily.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the Punjab Mutiny Report :—" One of the first precautions adopted here by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Naesmyth, was to send his Rs. 7,00,000 of treasure in the fort of Govindgarh at Amritsar. It was put under a guard of the Irregular Cavalry, and run through the 44 miles on the night of the 20th May by relays of *bhahlies* or light two-bullock carts. On the 3rd June a feeling of still greater security was created in the station by the dismissal of the detachment of the 59th Native Infantry to join its head-quarters at Amritsar. Its place over the treasury was taken by a party of the police battalion, from which corps also guards had been furnished to the houses of all European residents until the 59th left. The jaíl was carefully watched, and interviews between the prisoners and any of their friends forbidden, lest any design to break out of jail should be formed. There was an extraordinary number of Hindustánís in this district, mostly employed on the works of the Bári Doáb Canal, which has its head-quarters at Mádhopur. The public enterprise had not hitherto attracted natives of the Punjab in the proportion that might have been expected. Many of the native clerks, contractors and workmen were natives of Hindustán. As such it was needful to watch them closely and to resort to espionage that any projected disturbance might be stifled at once. Two civil officers, Hindustánís of some rank in the Government service, fell under such serious suspicion that they were removed to other places, and ulterior measures against them were at one time contemplated. It was impossible to guard the river thoroughly as it was frequently fordable, and owing to its proximity to the mountains, and consequent liability to sudden freshets, no dependence could be placed on it as a barrier. However, all stray beams and planks which could be bound up in rafts were cleared away, all the boats but two were withdrawn or scuttled, and on receipt of the news of the Jhelum mutiny on the 7th July these two were also sunk. The river was therefore considered temporarily impassable. Two days after this, came tidings of the march of the 46th Native Infantry and Wing of the 9th Light Cavalry in mutiny from Siálkot towards Gurdáspur. The news had been also telegraphed to Brigadier-General Nicholson, who was lying at Amritsar with his moveable column. The signaller was drunk, and the message was not delivered, but an express sent by mail-cart reached early in the morning. He was earnestly requested to intercept the mutineers, and with his characteristic energy he started the same evening with six guns under Captain Bourchier, 600 men of Her Majesty's 52nd Foot, some Sikh levies, and a few half-deciplined Sikh horse.

To the commercial men of Amritsar and Lahore the absence of a railway was compensated for by the hundreds of native gigs or *ekkas* which ply unceasingly between the two cities. On the

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day in question the district officers of both places were ordered to seize every *ekka, bháhli* and pony that was to be seen, and to despatch them under police guards to General Nicholson's camp at Amritsar on urgent public service. The vehicles on their arrival there were promptly loaded with British soldiers, and the force started at dusk for Gurdáspur, which is at a distance of 44 miles from Amritsar, reaching it at 3 P.M. of the 11th July. It was joined at Batála by Mr. Roberts, Commissioner, and Captain Perkins, Assistant Commissioner of Amritsar. The next day General Nicholson was told that the mutineers had crossed to the left bank of the Rávi by the ford at Trimmu. He marched, and met them drawn up in line near the river. The 9th Light Cavalry charged the Artillery fearlessly on both flanks and cut down some of the gunners, the 46th Native Infantry advanced boldly to take the guns in the face of a storm of grape which mowed them down by scores, and it was not till the 52nd leaped out on them with the bayonet that they turned and fled. The remnant of the mutinous force took refuge on an island, where they erected a battery for their gun and collected their women and their spoil. At daylight on the 16th July they were attacked in this their last stronghold. Numbers were drowned or shot in the water, many were killed in the flight, and the prisoners were all executed by martial law. On the 18th the column returned to Gurdáspur." The fight took place on the border of the villages of Thakarpur and Wazírpur, close to the present Trimmu encamping ground. The mutineers were stopped for a short time on the opposite bank of the Rávi owing to the want of boats, but, strangely enough, the water suddenly fell to a point unusually low for the middle of the rains and they were enabled to cross. As soon as most had crossed, however, the water rose to its normal level and blocked some of them on the island between the two streams. Sardár Mán Singh of Jhun Mán Singh in Tahsíl Shakargarh rendered valuable services during the fight, and at the moment of victory was struck by a bullet while on his way to Mr. Naesmyth in another part of the field. He was taken to Thakarpur, where a few hours afterwards he died and was burnt in the garden to the north of the village which is owned by his family. There is a small pakka cenotaph on the spot where his remains were cremated, which is now falling into ruins. His widow received a pension of Rs. 200 till her death, and his sons Lahna Singh and Wazír Singh get pensions of Rs. 150 a year each. Bones of horses and men are still occasionally plouged up on the field of battle, especially on the spot where a deep nala, known as the Kála páni, used to be, as during the retreat hundreds of the mutineers were driven into this and shot or drowned. The Europeans killed in the fight were buried at Gurdáspur near the encamping ground, but there is no memorial of the battle on the spot. It would be a graceful act now on the part of Government if, in lieu of the life pension, the estate of Thakarpur, which has been assessed at Rs. 320, was granted to the head of

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the family in *jagir* during good conduct and loyal service to Government when required, and on condition of his erecting and keeping in repair a proper cenotaph to Mán Singh with a suitable inscription. During Wazír Singh's life he might receive Rs. 150 a year out of the revenue. Lahna Singh was a Resáldár in the Military Police Force, and is now zaildár of Nainakot in tahsíl Shakargarh. His age prevents his being of much service now, but he has some claims on Government, and the memory of the good services rendered by Mán Singh and other local notables should not be allowed to die out, while a memorial, such as now is proposed, will be the best way of commemorating the battle and the services rendered, and serve to stimulate the present generation to emulate the deeds of their fathers if occasion should ever arise. Many of the mutineers were brought in by the villagers and executed by Captain Adams, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Naesmyth in commission. Most of the party that escaped to Jammu were made over to us by the Maháràja's officers, and tried by Lieutenant MacMahon and Captain Adams at Bhikho Chak. Some of them, however, contrived to make their way through the trackless wastes of the Himalaya to Spiti, where they were beleaguered by the people until the arrival of Mr. Knox, Assistant Commissioner of Kullu, who captured the party, more of whom were then executed. During the first week in August a remnant, numbering about 25 men of the 26th Native Infantry from Lahore, found their way into the swamps of this district. They were all killed by a party of the new levy under Messrs. Garbett and Hanna of the Canal Department, and by a separate little party of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry under Major Jackson, who was seriously wounded. The raising of the levy was an important part of the work of the district officers. It was entrusted to Captain Adams, and the force was pronounced one of the best bodies of men that had been recently raised in the Punjab. On this head Mr. Naesmyth makes the following remarks :—"This general enlistment was one of the most popular, as it was among the most effective measures adopted by Government, and contributed in a vast degree to link the popular feeling in this part of the country with the British cause. A mutual interest and sympathy was created to support that cause which had now become common, deep and earnest were the aspirations which vibrated in every homestead and evinced that the military spirit of the nation had been gratified, and afforded an assurance that its valiant sons would not be backward in vindicating the trust bestowed."

History of the district after the mutiny.

Since annexation, with the exception of the stirring events described above, the history of the district has happily been uneventful and characterised, except, perhaps, in Pathánkot, by a general advance in prosperity and wealth. This has been especially marked in the southern half of the Bári Doáb portion, which naturally had suffered most from the disorganisation ensuing on the fall of the Mughal power and the misrule of the Sikhs.

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The following table shows the officers who have held charge of the district since annexation for the respective periods marked against each :—

Name of Deputy Commissioner.	From	To
H. P. Fane, Esquire .	27th March 1848 ...	14th January 1850.
Major E. Lake ...	15th January 1850 ...	3rd December 1851.
Lord William Hay ...	4th December 1851 ...	31st August 1852.
G. Palmer, Esquire ..	1st September 1852 ...	October 1852.
Captain J. R. Beecher ...	November 1852 ...	September 1853.
H. R. Madocks, Esquire ...	October 1853 ...	1st June 1856.
J. Naesmyth, Esquire ...	2nd June 1856 ...	August 1860.
Major S. Graham ...	August 1860 ...	November 1862.
R. Egerton, Esquire ..	November 1862 ...	March 1863.
H. E. Perkins, Esquire ...	March 1863 ...	November 1863.
Captain G. Lewin ...	November 1863 ...	20th December 1864.
Major R. Young ...	21st December 1864 ...	30th June 1867.
Captain F. J. Millar ...	1st July 1867 ...	29th September 1867.
Major R. Young ...	30th September 1867...	20th November 1867.
Captain F. J. Millar ...	21st November 1867 ...	20th December 1867
Captain W. G. Davies ...	21st December 1867 ...	11th March 1870.
H. W. Steel, Esquire ...	12th March 1870 ...	9th February 1871
Captain E. R. Conolly ...	10th February 1871 ...	24th February 1871.
Colonel J. M. Cripps ...	25th February 1871...	1st March 1871.
H. W. Steel, Esquire ...	2nd March 1871 ...	5th May 1871.
Major F. J. Millar ...	6th May 1871 ...	8th May 1871.
H. W. Steel, Esquire ...	9th May 1871 ...	15th June 1871.
Colonel J. Fendall ...	16th June 1871 ...	10th August 1872.
G. Smyth, Esquire ..	11th August 1872 ...	19th September 1872
Colonel J. Fendall ...	20th September 1872...	24th March 1873.
R. T. Burney, Esquire ...	25th March 1873 ...	2nd May 1876.
G. M. Ogilvie, Esquire ...	3rd May 1876 ...	2nd August 1876.
R. T. Burney, Esquire ...	3rd August 1876 ...	6th March 1877.

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Name of Deputy Commissioner.	From	To
R. W. Trafford, Esquire ...	7th March 1877 ...	2nd April 1877.
Colonel F. J. Millar ...	3rd April 1877 ...	5th October 1878.
J. W. Gardiner, Esquire ...	6th October 1878 ...	4th November 1880.
J. W. Brown, Esquire ..	5th November 1880 ...	19th November 1880.
J. W. Gardiner, Esquire ...	20th November 1880...	3rd January 1881.
Colonel F. J Millar ...	4th January 1881 ...	5th July 1881.
J. W. Gardiner, Esquire ...	6th July 1881 ...	27th December 1881.
Colonel E. P. Gordon ...	28th December 1881...	4th June 1882.
T. Troward, Esquire ...	5th June 1882 ..	20th July 1882.
W. Clark, Esquire ...	21st July 1882 ...	4th October 1882.
Colonel A. Harcourt ...	5th October 1882 ...	25th November 1885.
W. Coldstream, Esquire ...	26th November 1885...	5th February 1887.
R. M. Dane, Esquire ...	6th February 1887 ...	29th July 1887.
W. Coldstream, Esquire ...	30th July 1887 ...	15th November 1887.
G. L. Smith, Esquire ...	16th November 1887...	4th December 1887.
J. C. Brown, Esquire ...	5th December 1887 ...	30th April 1888.
L. W. Dane, Esquire ...	1st May 1888 ...	15th June 1888.
J. C. Brown, Esquire ...	16th June 1888 ...	26th March 1889.
G. Smyth, Esquire ...	27th March 1889 ...	6th April 1889.
L. W. Dane, Esquire ...	7th April 1889 ...	10th April 1889.
H. C. Cookson, Esquire ...	11th April 1889 ...	26th May 1889.
Colonel J. B. Hutchinson ...	27th May 1889 ...	25th April 1891.
L. W. Dane, Esquire ...	26th April 1891 ...	25th May 1891.
Colonel J. B. Hutchinson ...	26th May 1891 ...	26th October 1891.
L. W. Dane, Esquire ...	27th October 1891 ...	29th February 1892.
Colonel J. B. Hutchinson ...	1st March 1892.	

It is somewhat invidious to have to signal out for special notice any of these officers when all did their best, but it is only fair to notice the leading features of each administrator's work so far as it has left a lasting trace on the district. Major Lake had effected the summary settlement of a considerable portion of the Cis-Rávi tract before he was placed in charge. His tenure of office was marked by the construction of the large Lake tank

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near the Batála tahsíl and by several drainage works, of which traces of that near Dodeh still exist. Mr. Naesmyth's great work was the maintenance of order during the troubled times of the Mutiny, and how well he discharged his difficult task can be easily learnt from the foregoing account. He also recast the statistics for the regular settlement of the Shakargarh tahsíl, on which Mr. Cust wrote his report. These had been prepared in the first instance by Mr. Prinsep, who, however, owing to leave and transfer, was unable to complete them. Mr. Egerton noted on the condition of a great number of the Shakargarh estates, which had then suffered rather severely from the effects of the 1861 famine year. Major Young, working in co-operation with the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiárpur, laid down a fixed boundary line between the two districts on the Beás in 1867 in the place of the old deep-stream rule boundary, which worked very hardly. This fixed boundary, which was established with the consent of the leading zamíndárs, has held good in the case of all the villages but three (Bhaini Paswál in Gurdáspur and Kángra and Samrái in Batála) up to the present time. Captain Davies' administration was, as usual, characterised by the active prosecution of useful public works, and many of the roads and public buildings date from his era.

Mr. Burney is one of the Deputy Commissioners who is perhaps best remembered personally by the people. He finally settled the troublesome boundary case with Jammu on the Rávi below Mádhopur. An indefatigable pedestrian, he did his marches often on foot, and so was brought into close contact with all sorts and conditions of men. His energy was also largely directed towards the construction of drinking wells, a form of work which appeals directly to the sympathies of the people. It was during his rule that the district experienced the disastrously heavy rains of 1875, and 1876 which, especially in the Gurdáspur tahsíl, produced serious distress by swamping and water logging large tracts. A number of remedial measures were taken in hand in the form of remissions and suspensions of land revenue, and the construction of two or three escapes, of which the principal were those at Bucha Nangal and Abulkhair. Fluctuating assessments were introduced into 37 villages in the Kahnúwán chhambh, under the supervision of Mr. (now Sir) J. B. Lyall, in 1878 and into 29 villages in other swamps throughout the Gurdáspur and Batála tahsíls between 1879 and 1882. The execution of many of these schemes fell to the lot of Mr. Gardiner, who also working with Mr. C. M. Rivaz, the Superintendent of the Kapurthála State, laid down the boundary of the State on the Beás in the south-east of the Batála Tahsíl. During this officer's time the Amritsar-Pathánkot Provincial Railway was taken in hand, which has been an enormous boon to the Cis-Rávi portion of the district, and greatly improved the position of the agriculturists of the southern half of the Doáb by enabling them to dispose of their surplus produce at

History of the district after the Mutiny.

remunerative prices direct to the wholesale merchants, and so escape from the clutches of the retail grain-dealer to a great extent.

Mr. Coldstream made strenuous efforts to encourage sericulture, but unfortunately, without much success; but in years to come he will be remembered for the valuable mango groves which he caused to be planted on most of the main camping grounds, the trees in which are now doing well.

Colonel Hutchinson's great work up to date has been the facilitation of communications with the important hill cantonment of Dalhousie by opening up the camel road as far as Dunera on the border of Chamba territory for wheeled traffic, which has also greatly relieved the somewhat depressed condition of the Pathánkot hill circle by reducing the demands upon the inhabitants for carriage and supplies. He has also signalised his administration by a campaign against illicit distillation, which was rife in the Sikh portion of the district, with most satisfactory results in the interests both of the people and Government.

From this short retrospect it will be seen that nearly every officer who was in charge of the district for any reasonable period did something, but, unfortunately, many held office for short periods only, and so good works commenced by one officer were lost sight of in the frequent changes which followed his departure; a state of things which proves how necessary are the orders of Government requiring that a Deputy Commissioner should be retained for not less than three years in one district. This is especially the case in Gurdáspur, where, owing to the dense population, high cultivation, and enormous number of estates, it is really impossible for any useful public work, in the way of roads, canals, or drains, to be taken up and carried through without an amount of preliminary work, which is not so much required in the case of other less developed districts in the Province.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II, which gives some of the leading statistics for five yearly periods so far as they are available, while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II, it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Distribution of population.

Table No. V gives separate statistics for each tahsíl and for the whole district of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families, while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district, as a whole, give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter III of the Census Report of 1891 :—

In 1891.			
Percentage of total population who live in villages		Persons	92·77
		Males	[illegible]
		Females	92·76
Average rural population per village			372
Average total population per village and town			[illegible]
Number of villages per 100 square miles			129
Average distance from village to village in miles			0·77
Density of population per square mile of	Total area	Total population	519
		Rural ditto	481
	Cultivated area	Total ditto	724
		Rural ditto	672
	Culturable area	Total ditto	626
		Rural ditto	[illegible]
Number of resident families per occupied house		Villages	1·68
		Towns	1·48
Number of persons per occupied house		Villages	7·72
		Towns	[illegible]
Number of persons per resident family		Villages	4·57
		Towns	3·88

Migration and birth place of population.

Table No. VI shows the principal districts and states with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by tahsíls. Further details will be found in Table No. XI and in supplementary Tables C. to H. of the Census Report of 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II of Chapter III of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district at that census by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 83,232, of whom 31,528 are males, 51,704 females; the number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjab is 106,681, of whom 44,798 are males and 61,883 females. The figures

Proportion *per Mille* of total population.	Gain.	Loss.
Persons	101	129
Males	71	101
Females	137	164

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Statistical.

Migration and birth-place of population.

below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place :—

BORN IN	PROPORTION *per mille* OF RESIDENT POPULATION.								
	Rural population.			*Urban population.*			*Total population.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The District	937	872	908	846	787	818	929	863	899
The Province	981	969	976	948	958	953	978	968	973
India	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Asia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The following remarks on the migration to and from Gurdáspur are taken from the Census Report :—

"Gurdáspur is another of the very densely populated districts; and the pressure is still greater than the figures would show, owing to the inclusion of a considerable area of hill. The culturable area being scanty, an unusually large proportion of its population exists otherwise than by agriculture, and responds readily to any special demand for labour, such as existed in Ráwalpindi and Jhelum at the time of the census. The only districts it takes from are Hoshiárpur and to a much less extent Jullundur and Siálkot, all three of which have a population more dense than its own ; while it sends surplus population in enormous numbers to the rapidly developing district of Lahore, and in smaller numbers to every other district in the neighbourhood, the excess of emigration over immigration increasing generally as the density of population of the receiving district is smaller. Emigration on the whole, exceeds immigration by 25 per cent., a figure which would be raised to 69 per cent. were the famine-striken fugitives from Kashmir deducted. It is noticeable in the case of the neighbouring districts how much of both emigration and immigration is reciprocal, but more especially of the latter."

The figures in the margin show the population of the district as it stood at the four enumerations of 1855, 1868, 1881 and 1891.

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actuals	1855	...	...	...	470
	1868	906,126	501,247	458,697	490
	1881	823,695	445,798	377,897	452
	1891	943,922	513,429	430,493	519
Percentages	1868 or 1855	...	...	...	105
	1881 or 1868	90·90	88·94	93·34	92
	1891 or 1881	114·59	115·17	113·91	114

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—
Statistical.
Migration and birth place of population.

Unfortunately the boundaries of the district have changed so much since 1855 that it is impossible to compare the figures for that year for the district as a whole; but the density of population as then ascertained probably did not differ much over the two areas of that portion of the district as compared in 1868, which also belonged to it in 1855 (including 1880, villages), the population may be contrasted as shown in the margin. These figures show an increase in the interval between the two enumerations of 83,016 or 12·66 per cent, upon the population in 1855. The Deputy Commissioner in his report upon the census of 1868 is inclined to believe that this increase is apparent rather than real, and attributable in great measure to the superior correctness of the numeration effected at the time of the latter census. It is not, however, in any degree out of proportion with the increase shown in other districts similarly situated, and there appears to be no reason for supposing that in this district, more than others, the returns of 1855 are defective.

Years.	*Population.*
1855	572,346
1868	655,362

The enumeration effected in 1868 was believed by the Deputy Commissioner to be as correct as could possibly be expected, but there are discrepancies between the total figures for the tahsíls and total given for district, and further differences were brought to light at the recent settlement in adding up the census registers for tahsils.

An increase in the population was attested by a considerable increase in cultivation. Upon this point the Deputy Commissioner in the report already alluded to writes as follows:—

"This has always been one of the best cultivated districts in the Punjab. At the last census 68 per cent. of the whole area was under tillage, yet the increase of population combined with the stimulus to cultivation given by rising prices and increased facilities for irrigation yielded by the opening of the Bári Doáb Canal, have led to no less than 22,000 out of the 74,000 then still available for tillage being reclaimed, as also to nearly 15,000 acres of land classed at the time of the census as barren, so that now 72 per cent. of the whole area is cultivated."

Between 1868 and 1881 the annual decrease of population per 10,000 had been 90 for males and 53 for females, and 73 for persons, at which rate the male population would have been halved in 76·8 years, the female in 130·7 years, and the total population in 94·5 years. It was calculated that at the same rate of decrease the population in 1891 would be 765,400 persons—407,400 males and 358,400 females, and the Gazetteer went on to say, "nor is it improbable that the rate of decrease will be sustained as if the district is over-populated the exceptional immigration from Kashmir caused by the late famine will perhaps never recur, while the extension of irrigation in the Punjab plains will

Chapter III A.

Statistical.

Migration and birth place of population.

almost certainly open up a field for the surplus population of the submontane tracts. The decrease in urban population since 1868 has been greater even than that in rural population, the number living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 89 for urban and 91 for total population. The populations for individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI.

Tahsíl.	Total.	Population.		Percentage of increase of 1891 or 1881.
	1868.	1881	1891.	
Gurdáspur ...	245,198	208,228	252,092	21
Batála ...	250,532	255,131	300,644	18
Pathánkot ...	163,493	140,825	140,850	...
Shákargarh ...	245,534	219,511	250,336	14
Total District	904,757	823,695	943,922	14 6

Within the district the increase or decrease of population at the different enumerations is shown in the margin. The 1868 figures differ somewhat from those for the total district.

It will be seen that, except in Pathánkot where the population has remained stationary, an increase by immigrations amongst the non-proprietory classes having balanced the decrease amongst the owners, there has been an almost phenomenal rise in every tahsil, which in an already fully cultivated and highly developed tract is most disconcerting, and the complete satisfaction of the forecast made at the 1881 census is only another instance of the hopelessness of attempting to deduce any accurate predictions for the future from past statistics at any rate in the case of agricultural and vital statistical problems. It can only be supposed that the figures for 1881 were abnormally low owing to the disease and distress resulting from the disastrous torrential rainfall of 1875 or 1876, which caused the swamps to increase enormously and affected most of the district very injuriously, thereby largely swelling the loss by deaths and emigration which was also inflated by the employment of great numbers of the people during the Afghán war.

A return of drier and more prosperous seasons, the opening up of the Cis-Rávi portion of the district by the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway, and the absence of any specially disturbing element such as extensive military operations, coupled with perhaps a more careful enumeration are the only reasons which can be assigned for the present great increase, which amount to 4 per cent. even over the figures of 1868.

The increase would have been even larger, but for the occurrence of a severe fever epidemic during the autumn of 1890 which as shown in Table XI A produced a frightful mortality. It is thought that the disease was rendered more deadly by the prevalence during the spring and summer of influenza of a markedly epidemic character.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Birth and deaths.

Table No. XI shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years, from 1886 to 1891. The distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years over the 12 months of the year is shown in Tables Nos. XIA and XIB. The annual birth-rates *per mille* calculated on the population of a 1881 were as shown in the margin.

	1890	1891.
Males	25	23
Females	23	20
Persons	48	43

The figures below show the annual death rates *per mille* since 1881, calculated on the population of that year :—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Average.
Males ...	30	27	25	37	24	30	42	33	32	69	37	35
Females ...	33	26	26	43	28	34	46	36	34	64	37	37
Person ...	32	26	26	39	27	32	44	35	33	65	37	36

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881, which will be found at page 56 of that report, throws some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death rates in individual towns as are available will be found in Table No. XLIV, and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

The figures of age, sex and civil condition are given in great detail in the Census Report of 1891, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in the Census Report. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the Census figures :—

Chapter III A.

Statistical.

Births and deaths

	Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	Total 0 to 4	5 to 9
Persons ...	451	311	322	310	346	1,741	1,435
Males ...	421	299	305	303	344	1,673	1,432
Females* ...	488	325	383	319	348	1,824	1,437
	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44
Persons ...	902	1,056	1,002	949	607	656	333
Males ...	988	1,047	980	933	623	628	345
Females ...	800	1,067	1,027	968	588	689	319
	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 and over.	...	...	...
Persons ...	502	172	354	285	...	...	...
Males ...	502	191	356	295	...	...	...
Females ...	501	150	351	274	...	...	...

The number of males among 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin.*

*		Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions...	...	5,440	5,435	5,439
Hindús ...	...	5428	5,630	5,443
Sikhs ...	...	5,734	5.721	5,734
Jains ...	...	...	5,000	5,000
Mussalmáns...	...	5 389	5,257	5,379
Christians ...	...	5,670	6,565	5,779

In the Census of 1891 the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as shown in the margin.† The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X, which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for

† Year of life.	All religions.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Mussalmáns.
Under 1 year	972	973	825	998
1 year ...	910	939	736	919
2 years ...	943	957	752	965
3 years ...	883	892	788	891
4 years ...	846	872	792	835

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Statistical.

each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age period:—

Births and deaths.

Infirmity.	Males,	Females.
Insane ...	2	1
Blind ..	29	27
Deaf and dumb	11	6
Leprous ...	2	1

Table No. XII shows the numbers of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these imfirmities are shown in the margin; further detail of the age and religion of the infirm is given in the Census Report of 1891.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birthplace and their languages as European:—

	Details.	Males.	Females	Persons.
Races of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans ...	177	112	289
	Eurasians ...	25	17	42
	Native Christians ...	1,185	884	2,069
	Total Christians ...	1,387	1,013	2,400
Language.	English ...	192	129	321
	Other European languages ...	10	...	10
	Total European languages ...	202	129	331

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Chap. III, B.

Social and religious life.

Births and deaths.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the District authorities for the Famine Report, 1879:—

"The following grains form the staple food of the people of this district:—"

Description of grain.	When sown.	When harvested.	When rain is essential to them.	When failure or excessive rain causes injury.
Wheat ... Berra ... Barley ...	October ...	April	September, October, December, January and February.	September, October December, January and February.
Masar ... Gram ...	15th Sept. to 15th Octr.	Do.	September, October, December and January.	September, October December and January.
Indian-corn ... Mandal ... Kodra ... Swánk ... Kangni ... Charri ... Bájra ... Moth ... Mung ... Másh ...	July	October ...	June, July, August, September and October.	June, July, August, September and October.
Rice ...	April	October ...	April, May, June, August, September and October.	April, May, June, July, August September, and October.

"The statement shown in the margin is an estimate of the consumption of food grains in the year by an average family of agriculturists and non-agriculturists consisting of five persons—one old person, man and wife and two children."

Description of grain.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
	Sérs.	Sérs.
Wheat ...	250	550
Barley ...	125	100
Berra (mixed grains)	125	100
Indian corn ...	300	100
Rice and Kadra ...	200	200
Other inferior grains	460	50
Pulses ...	40	100
Total ...	1,500	1,200

Chapter III, B.

Social and religious life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each tahsíl and in the whole district who follow each religion as ascertained in the census of 1891, and Table No. XLIII gives similar figures to of towns. Tables Nos. III, III A, III B, of the Report of the Census give further details on the subject. The distribution

* Religions.		Rural population	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindu	...	4,198	4,233	4,201
Sikh	...	955	323	909
Jain	...	...	9	6
Mussalmán	...	4,823	5,392	4,863
Christian	...	24	43	26

of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations, subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindús, are fully discussed in Part I, Chapter IV, of the Census Report.

Sect.		Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnís	...	988	987
Shiáhs	...	2·0	3·5
Ahli Hadís	...	0·5	1·3
Others and unspecified		9·0	8·3

The distribution of every 1,000 of the Mussalmán population by sect for 1881 is shown in the margin. Similar statistics were not compiled in 1891.

The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. III A of the Census Report of 1881, but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII, Chapter IV, of the Report so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here. The figures for the 1891 census are here not available.

Table No. IX shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and, therefore, the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Punjab and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV of the Census Report of 1881. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by tahsíls can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII. About 1876, Swami Daya Nand, Suraswati, visited Gurdáspur and founded a branch of the Arya Samáj, which now includes a large number of members. The Aryás are very active in this district, and some of the leading local pleaders and employés in the district office are prominent men of the sect.

Amongst local peculiarities, it may be mentioned that the Sultániás, who reverence Sayad Ahmad of Sakhi Sarwar in Dera Ghází Khan, are numerous in parts of Batála. They proceed on regular pilgrimages to Dhaunkal, near Wazírabad,

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Social and religious life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

and Sakhi Sarwar, or Nigaha as they call it. The Sarái Játs are the leaders of this sect, and are sometimes styled Sheikhs, and receive small offerings, though they are rather shy of admitting the fact. The Varáich Játs who have embraced Islám have also a considerable reputation as spiritual leaders, and the shrine of Jhangi Bakht Shah Jamal, which is held by men of this *gót* (about four miles from Dera Nának), is well known. Mirza Ghulám Ahmad, of the Moghal family of Kádián has also created a great stir of recent years. He is a man of great eloquence, and a distinguished preacher. At one time he was a leading Maulvi, but gave out that he had a special mission to the sweepers, who flocked to him in crowds. This, however, he has got tired of latterly, and is now engaged in an attempt to prove that he is the Messiah, or at any rate directly inspired by the Almighty, which is arousing considerable excitement amongst the Muhammadans generally throughout the province.

Religious houses.

There are numerous religious houses throughout the district. The Barági shrine at Talibpur Pindori has already been noticed in Chapter II. The present Mahant is Brahm Dás, who succeeded a few years ago. It stands on the edge of the slope of the old high bank of the Beás overlooking the river valley, and with its turreted façade embosomed in trees, and tall white spires of subsidiary shrines, presents a very picturesque appearance from the valley. The Dhiánpur shrine of the same sect in Batála, which is the foundation of Bába Lal diál who flourished in the seventeenth century, and was a friend of Prince Dára Shikoh, who endowed the place, is also a very fine mass of masonry buildings standing on a rising mound, and dominates all the country. Both of these are well known houses, and have numerous followers all through the hills from Jammu to Kángra and the adjacent plains. The name of the present Mahant is Harnám Dás.

Another house of the same sect at Lel, near Dháriwál, has a considerable local reputation, and was founded by Sagar, a disciple of Naráin of Pindori. The present Mahant is Rámji Dás. The Udásis have shrines at Teja in Batála and Nainakot in Shakargarh, both of which are fine masonry buildings of some antiquity. The former is a foundation of Anúp Singh, who flourished in the time of Hakikat Singh, father of Jamiat Singh Kanhaya, and the latter contains the *samádh* of Rám Kaur, Guru of Anup Singh. Both of these were connected with the mother house of Sáhib Budha at Rám Dás in Amritsar. The last Mahant but one of the Teja shrine poisoned himself in prison while under sentence of death for complicity in a murder case, and the assignments held by the shrine were resumed. The reputation of the Sádhs attached to the institution is still unsatisfactory.

The Darbár Sáhib of Báwa Nának and the Tahli shrine at Dera Nának, which are noticed in Chapter VI, are also held by Udásis. There is another institution belonging to the sect at

Chapter III, B.

Social and religious life.

Religious houses.

Kartárpur, about three miles from Dera Nának, but across the Rávi, which is said to represent the actual spot where the Guru died, and is held in considerable repute, but has now no assignment attached to it. Other places connected with the Sikh Gurús have been noticed in Chapter II.

The Jogís have an important temple, founded by Bhur Náth, the adversary of Faríd Godar, at Jhakhbar in Patháukot, which holds grants dating from the days of the Mughal Emperors, one of whom, Jehángír, is said to have been carried across the Ghag on the shoulders of the Rájpúts of Narot, who thereby earned the name of *maheb* or *kahárs*, which they have retained up to the present time. There is also another shrine of Bhairon Náth in Baira Khurd in Tahsíl Shakargarh, which is supposed to be haunted, and the Jogi attendants hold the village of Sapwál, which is also owned by them, in *jágír*. Of the purely Hindu temples, the most important are the *Shiwálás* of Achleshwar at Achal, near Batála, Kaleshwar at Kalanaur, and Dharmeshwar at Dhamrái. The first and second of these have already been referred to in Chapter II. At Achal there is a fine tank constructed by Mai Sada Kaur, and repaired and improved by the Bhandárís of Batála. Fakír Chand is at present the manager. The feature of interest at Kaleshwar is a large black stone, said to extend down to the Kiran stream many feet below the temple, which on being struck bled. The masonry temple here was built by Mahárája Kharak Singh. Dharmeshwar is celebrated on account of the springs feeding the Gupt Ganga, a small stream flowing down the Dhaia into the Beás, which rise in the garden attached to the shrine, and are said to have had a miraculous origin.

The rock temples at Mukheshwar in Thara on the Rávi have already been referred to in Chapter II. They are at present held by Brahm Bharthi, an old Suniási, who has found his way from the Deccan to this shrine.

Other leading temples are that of Parshotam Rái, founded by one Rám, a brother of the Nagn Rája of Núrpur, some 600 years ago in Hara, a village in the Hill circle, and the fine pacca fane constructed by the Bhandárís at Batála, which is a prominent landmark. All over the country, and especially in Shakargarh, *thákardwárás* and *Shiwálás* are constructed by pious *banyás*, or others who have reaped a rich harvest during this existence, and wish to compound for their sins in a future life. The important *thákardwára* constructed at Antowáli by one of the Ránís of Ranjít Singh has already been noticed.

At Ghuman, in Batála, there is a fine domed building to commemorate one Báwa Nám Deo, a Chimba, who was a contemporary of the famous Kabír in the time of Sultán Sikandar Lodhi, and after many wanderings settled and died at this village, where he founded a sect. His followers reverence the Granths, and in many respects resemble the Sikhs in their usages; but the whole body of Chimbás, descended from

Religious houses.

Nám Deo, call themselves Báwás and are the priests of the shrine. Similar dome constructions erected in honour of Nám Deo's leading disciples exist in Dháriwál and Sukhowál close to Ghuman, but no grants of any importance are attached to any of these shrines. At Ghuman there is also a fine pacca tank, said to have been built by Mái Sada Kaur.

The Sársut Brahmans of Gurdáspur have an establishment at that place, of which the main feature is a shaking arcade of masonry, and they have a daughter house in Kábul itself. The elder branch of the same family lives at Gurdáspur in the Pathánkot tahsil, where there is also a considerable *dharmsála.* Both of the old Mahants of Gurdáspur have just died, and the head of the institution is now Bal Náth.

The chief Muhammadan shrines are the tomb of Sheikh Badar-ud-din Baghdádi at Masánián, who flourished in the time of Akbar. It is superintended by the Sayad owners of that village, his descendants, and is a fine four square masonry building with a domed roof and a façade, enriched with blue and white encaustic tiles made by a man from Jullundur. The tomb of Imám Ali Shah of Rattar Chattar near the Rávi, in Batála, is also a fine domed building, which, though not quite finished as yet, is a striking object and fills the eye. The Sayads of this place have a considerable reputation amongst certain classes, though their piety has been questioned. The shrine of Faríd Godar Chishti at Kastíwál, in Batála, is also a fine building, and the saint, or his first disciple Juma Deo, has a reputation for creating disastrous storms at the rabi harvest, unless specially propitiated. At Káhnuwán there is an old tomb and mosque of Shah Burhán, a disciple of Faríd Godar, and a celebrated saint and antagonist of Bairági Bhagwánji, referred to in Chapter II, and some of the stories related about the latter are told of his Muhammadan rival also. The shrine of Mián Mitha, who flourished in the time of Hamayún, stands on high ground near the Kiran in Kathiála, and enjoys a considerable reputation. The tombs of Abdal Islám, or Bhái Badha, who got his name from being so once addressed by the Jasrota Rája, in Masrúr in Shakargarh, and of Sher Bakhtiár Khan Ghází in Narot in Chak Andar, have a great local reputation, and have numerous petty grants scattered over the north of the district; and the shrine and mosque of Budhan Shah at Kalanaur are well known. At Miánkot, near Kalanaur, there is also a considerable shrine founded by Sayad Háji Hassan, a contemporary of Akbar, to which three-fourths of the revenue of the village has been assigned. The Sajjada Nashíns are not allowed to marry. The present head is Shaháb-ud-dín. Pious Muslims vie with the Hindús in the construction of religious buildings, and in Shakargarh particularly many mosques have recently been built. The chief houses have all got assignments, and an account of the principal grants outstanding is contained in Chapter V. Detailed notices of the history of most of the various institutions have been filed with the village note-books, and the recent Census Report of the

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Social and religious life.

district also contains an interesting review of the leading religious beliefs of the district written by Sayad Muhammad Latíf.

Fairs.

Closely associated with religious houses is the subject of fairs held, and the following are the principal gatherings in this district :—

Tahsíl.	Place.	Date.	Average attendance.	REMARKS.
Gurdáspur	Pandori	Baisákhi in April.	10,000	Connected with the Bai- rági temple here, but considerable trade is carried on in plough- beams, winnowing bas- kets, &c.
	Dinánagar...	Dosehra, in October.	7,000	Was originally connected with the festival, but is now a regular cattle fair, and is noticed in Chapter IV.
	Pakiwán ...	October ...	15,000	The Pareva *mela* of the Gorára Játs. See also Gorála.
Batála ...	Ghuman ...	January ...	7,000	Festival of Báwa Nám Deo.
	Achal ...	Baisákhi, in April.	7,000	Connected with the *Shiwála* of Achleshwar
		Naumi Daswín, in November.	10,000	The attendance of Sádhús of all classes at the November fair very large.
	Kastiwál...	May ...	22,000	The Urs of Báwa Fa Godar.
	Masánián ...	12 & 13 Rabi-ul-awal.	5,000	The Urs of Sheikh B Diwán ; a small gathering is also held here on every Thursday new moon.
Pathánkot	Hara ...	Holi, in March.	4,000	Connected with the m of Parshotam Rái.
	Bharath ...	Baisákhi, in April.	5,000	In honour of Siri Chand son of Báwa Nának.
	Sultánpur ...	June ...	10,000	Is held when the Sultánia pilgrims collect for their march Dhaunkal. This is of the halting-places

Fairs.

Tahsil.	Place.	Date.	Average attendance.	Remarks.
Shakargarh	Gorála ...	October ...	20,000	Is known as the Pareva, and is a special festival of the Lalli Játs, who collect considerable sums, which are disbursed in prizes to wrestlers and others. It is a semi-religious meeting in honour of a deceased ancestor of the clan.

American United Presbyterian Mission in Gurdáspur.

John Clement, a native catechist, was stationed here in 1872, and was occasionally visited by members of the Siálkot Branch of this Mission. In January 1874 Mr. Gordon was deputed to found a regular Mission in the northern part of the Cis-Rávi portion of the district. He held sole charge up to 1st April 1883, when the Reverend A. B. Caldwell arrived to assist him, and the Gurdáspur tahsíl was made over to him, Mr. Gordon retaining Pathánkot. Mr. Caldwell has remained in charge of Gurdáspur to the present, and is now assisted by 3 ordained ministers and 23 helpers. The Christians in the tahsíl number 639, living in 41 villages, and the number of schools maintained by the Mission has risen to 16, in which instruction is given to 192 pupils, Christian and others, up to the Primary School standard. Religious instruction from the Bible and orthodox catechisms is also imparted.

The Reverend Mr. Gordon remained in charge of the Pathánkot tahsíl up to March 1885, when he went to America. He was succeeded by Mr. Caldwell until the arrival of the Reverend T. E. Halliday in January 1890. There are 51 converts and 4 native helpers, and instruction is given to 58 boys and 31 girls in three schools.

The zanána branch of the work in these tahsíls has been entrusted to Misses C. E. and R. Wilson since October 1887, and they are much respected and looked up to by the people.

The Shakárgar tahsíl his also worked by this Mission from Zafarwál, and land has recently been acquired in the old fort at Shakargarh for the construction of a branch. The Reverend S. Martin started operations in 1883, and the present staff comprises the Reverend J. S. Barr, Mrs. Barr, and two zanána Missionaries with nine lay helpers. The converts number 673 in 45 villages, and 15 Primary Schools are maintained at an average cost of Rs. 11 per month each.

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American United Presbyterian Mission in Gurdáspur.

This Mission has acquired a considerable hold on the Chuhra clans, and works with very little friction and with statisfactory results. At one time the converts were unwilling to continue to perform their customary village service, and the villagers refused to give the customary due. This state of things threatened to produce awkward complications, but, thanks to the energetic action of the Missionaries of all sects, who at once pointed out the unreasonableness of their position to the converts, the danger was averted and no further complaints have occurred.

Church Missionary Society.

The Batála Church Mission occupies the Batála tahsíl as a Mission field. The head-quarters of the Mission are at Batála, with outstations at Fatehgarh, Srígobindpur and Dera Nának. The Mission staff consists of two Europeans (the Reverends H. U. Weitbrecht, Ph.D., and T. Coverdale) and one native clergyman, three catechists and four Christian teachers. Batála is also occupied by the Church of England Zanána Missionary Society. Zanána work was commenced in 1876. The present staff consists of Miss C. M. Tucker, Honorary Missionary, Miss Beaunan, Miss Dixie (Medical), and Miss Key and two Bible women. The Mission schools are noticed below.

The Baring High School and College at Batála, which is attached to the Batála Mission, was established by the Reverend F. H. Baring on the 1st April 1878, and was affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1880. The institution is intended for the sons of Christians who are able to pay moderate fees, covering at least the boarding expenses of the pupils and tuition fees, according to the Education Code. The main building of the institution was formerly a palace built by Mahárája Sher Singh, and is now rented from Government on a long lease of 99 years. The educational staff at present consists of a European Principal (the Reverend Egerton Corfield, M.A.), a Head Master, two graduates and three Assistant Teachers.

The number of pupils in 1891 was 47. The objects of the institution are to give a thoroughly good education—morally, physically, and intellectually—to the Christian youth of North India. There are also Anglo-Vernacular Mission schools in the cities of Batála and Fatehgarh, and Vernacular schools in nine villages. They contain altogether over 300 pupils. The Church of England Zanána Missionary Society has two Girls' schools in villages. The number of pupils is 69.

Education.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as ascertained at the census of 1891 for each religion and for the total population of each tahsíl. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number

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Education.

	Education.	Total population.
Males ...	Under instruction	128
	Literate.	456
Females	Under instruction	4·5
	Literate.	11·5

educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and Aided Schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers as it stood in 1891 is shown in the margin. Some figures for the Mission Schools have been given in a preceding paragragph.

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	...
Native Christians ...	96	...
Hindús ...	3,303	97
Musalmáns ...	1,097	47
Sikhs ...	2,795	153
Others ...	7	...
Children of agriculturists ...	3,713	18
" of non-agriculturists ...	3,585	279

Poverty or wealth of the people.

It is difficult to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. Table No. XXXIV gives statistics of the working of the license tax for four years and of the income tax since its introduction in 1886. In 1891-92 1,156 persons were assessed at Rs. 29,597, against 1,739 persons at Rs. 19,036 under the old income tax during the last year of its existence 1871-72, but the difference in incidence and manner of working renders a true comparison impossible. There is no doubt, however, that these classes on the whole are very well to do, though the number of traders creates competition, and the profits of inividuals are probably less than those made in the purely Muhammadan districts in the south-west of the Province. New temples are being built everywhere, which is an index of the prosperity of the *banya*, while the figures for alienations to new agriculturists given in Section D are eloquent of the growing wealth of this class. Gold jewelry is becoming more and more common, and the standard of requirements of the younger generation has certainly risen. Of the industrial classes the Turkháns, whether blacksmiths or carpenters, are perhaps the best off, as they readily obtain service on the railway and other Government works, and are an energetic and capable set of men. Here, again, the tendency is to invest all savings in land, and prices always rule very high in the vicinity of a Turkhán village owing to the keen competition of purchasers. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns is extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees still often taking the form of a fixed

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Tribes, Castes and leading Families.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

share of the produce, while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below in Section D of this chapter.

SECTION C.—TRIBES, CASTES, AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Tribes, and castes, and leading families.

Statistics of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IX A shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Punjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Gurdáspur are distinguished by no local peculiarities, and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI of the Census Report for 1881.

Local distribution of castes and tribes.

The following account of the leading tribes in the district, taken from the final Settlement Report, shows up the principal features of interest, and further details of distribution and for the minor tribes are given in the Assessment Reports for the different tahsíls.

Races inhabiting the district.

The Rájpúts.

The population of the tract under assessment is of course almost as important a factor in its revenue-paying capacity as its natural characteristics, and consequently the point must be briefly noticed again here. In this respect, again, the district is unusually diverse in character. The hilly tract is peopled almost entirely by Thakkars or spurious Rájpúts, the submontane is mainly Rájpúts, and the plains population is principally Jat. There are very few true Jai Karia Rájpúts, as the Pathaniás and Manhás, who might lay claim to this rank have lost grade by turning personally to direct agriculture. Practically, all of these tribes come under the generic term of Salamiás, and many of them hardly deserve the name of Rájpút at all, and would be called Ráthís in Kángra, who are repudiated by the true blood Rájpúts. The lowest clans of all are known as Ram Ramiás. Leaving the classification based on the method of solution adopted, and arranging the Rájpúts by the traditional races of Suraj Bansi and Som Bansi, we have the following results:—

Chandar Bansi.	*Suraj Bansi.*
Guleria.	*Jamwál.*
Pathánia.	*Jasnotia*
Samria.	*Janglotia.*
Khokhar.	*Manhás.*
Kohál.	*Har Chand.*
Bhatti.	*Jarrál.*

Races inhabiting the District:

The Rájpúts.

Chandar Bansi.	*Suraj Bansi.*
Bhamrotra.	*Sin.*
Lamin.	*Indauria.*
Kakotra.	*Chibh.*
Náru.	Bágal.
Ladít.	Tangrál.
Ghandar.	Saroch.
Makhotra.*	Thákkar.
Rakwál.	Thakiál.
Chohán.	Bhadiár
Madar.	Salehria*
Kanauch.	Gohotra.
Awán.	Malotra.*
Samánch.	Manj*
Jhanjua.	Manjriál.
Dhamdiál.	Riál.
Balím.	Jhaggi.*
	Sanauria.
	Mahotra.
	Kátal.
	Lalotra.

Those shown in *italics* call themselves Jaikariás, but except the first two. Chandar Bansi, and the first three, Suraj Bansi, the other clans have really lost their claim to the salutation of Jaideya in this district. The clans against whose names an asterisk has been placed are all locally known as "Kahri," or those who only take from or give wives to a particular clan, and the others as "Dohri," or those to take and give wives in the same clan. The former class are considered superior. The five true Jaikaria classes give and take in marriage amongst themselves, and take from the other Jaikaria and Kahri clans. The Dohri clans intermarry, except with their own clan or that of their mothers and paternal or maternal grandfathers. Amongst the inferior Jaikaria and Kahri clans there is a regular order of precedence, and they take from a lower and give to a higher clan. Thus the Tangráls take from the Kátals, Lalotrás and Kohála, and give to the Jarráls, Salehriás and Indauriás; the Kohála take from the Katáls and hill Thakkars, and give to the Tangráls, and the Salehriás give to the Manhás and take from the Gahotars, Katals and Lalotárs. A tendency is, however, observable amongst them to level away these distinctions to some extent, and if this extends it will be an excellent thing. The Thakkars in the hills occupy the very lowest rung of the ladder, and so have not been shown in the list. They have innumerable subdivisions amongst themselves, and practise widow remarriage. The custom of *karewa* is also not uncommon amongst most of the Dohri clans. This classification into *góts* or clans is not only interesting as an historical and ethnological study, but is also of considerable importance from the baser points of view of the revenue assessing officer and vital

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Tribes, Castes and leading Families.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

statistician. A curious feature of the race is that the lower classes appear to be dying out. Their estates are undermanned, so far as the proprietors go, and badly farmed: all sorts of reasons—based on poverty of soil, climate, and general impoverishment—are adduced by the people themselves to explain this, but, in my opinion, none of these are sufficient to entirely account for the results noticed. The first two affect all tribes alike; and yet amongst the higher classes there is a general tendency to increase, while, where the Rájpúts have embraced Islám, they are just as numerous as any other race. The last result probably lends the required clue. The marriage law amongst the Hindu Rájpút ordinarily requires that a higher clan should not give its daughters in marriage to a lower, though they may take from the lower class. The lower, therefore, they descend the tribal ladder, the more difficult it is for a man to obtain a suitable wife: and the climax is reached in the case of the Thakkars, who are here at the bottom of the scale, and amongst whom the deterioration of race and generally dwindling tendency are most marked. The daughters leave the clan, and the men must either remain unmarried or take their brides from subtribes which, though not regarded consanguineous, have so frequently intermarried during past centuries as to ruin the physical prospects of the progeny. On embracing Islám the strict rules of the marriage law are much released; and though outside marriages are preferred, there is nothing to prevent general marriages even within the clan. As a consequence we find that, while the Muhammadan Manhás, Kátal and Salhria Rájpúts have so multiplied, as to have reduced their average holding to 7 acres in Shakargarh, the Hindús have dwindled until each proprietor owns as much as 13 acres; and in the case of the lower clans the contrast is much more striking.

The conversion to Islám is said to have occurred at a very early period during the Múghal rule, or even before that; and though the converts are scattered pretty widely over the whole tract, and in many cases owners of the same stock in the same village belong to different creeds, it may generally be stated that the Hindús predominate in the hills and upper submontane, and the Muhammadans in the lower submontane and commencement of the plains. As a whole they are very indifferent cultivators, but the pressure of population on the soil has in cases forced them to habits of industry. In personal character they are proud of their descent and of the fact that they were the original owners of the country, and so are loth to sell, though only too ready to encumber their holdings. Simple and reasonably truthful, they are indolent and extravagant, and, worst of all, extremely querulous, and are probably the least satisfied with British rule of any class in this district, though the Dogra regiments and the native cavalry obtain a fair number of recruits

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from amongst the more promising young men. The increase in the physical standard required for recruits and the deterioration of physique noticed above are tending to cut off this avenue of employment, so that the prospects of this race are not brilliant.

Races inhabiting the district:

The Játs.

The Játs are also partly Hindu, partly Muhammadan, and partly Sikh. The last are to be found chiefly in Batala and to the south of Gurdáspur and Shakargarh. A curious feature of the recent census has been to throw up the fact that Sikhs are relatively more numerous at the more advanced age periods. Whether this is actually due to longevity induced by bodily habits and the use of spirits and the eschewing of tobacco, or to the fact that men before taking the *pahal* were not shown as Sikhs, or to a general disinclination on the part of the younger generation to enter the faith of Guru Gobind Singh, it is difficult to say; and, as this is a very abstruse point, it can hardly be dealt with here. There is no doubt, however, that Sikh Ját villages are, as a rule, the strongest, most active, and prosperous, and the similar Muhammadan communities are the most involved and indolent.

The main Ját *gôts* in this district are the Randhávas, Riárs and Gádrís of Batála, the Kahlons, Lallís and Goraias of Shakargarh, and the Dháriwáls of Gurdáspur. In this district, as elsewhere, the Játs have preserved their racial characteristics. They are brave, fairly open, industrious, frugal in their personal expenditure and hardy, but are also quarrelsome, litigious, not averse to violent crime, and profligate in their expenditure on ceremonial occasions. As revenue payers they are the backbone of the district, and are, I believe, well contented under the present system of Government, so that the district is a great recruiting ground for the Ját regiments of the native army.

It is somewhat curious and interesting to observe how closely the general boundary between the Rájpút and Ját country follows that between the submontane and plains zones; the inferior race, so far as physique and energy are concerned, being confined to the tract where cultivation is carried on with less labour and more uncertain returns, while the hardier Játs have successfully wrestled with the greater natural obstacles to agricultural development with far more satisfactory and certain results.

Minor tribes, and statistics of racial distribution and condition.

The more important minor tribes are the Muhammadan Gujars of the northern part of Shakargarh tahsíl and the Beás Bet, the Aráins of Kalanaur and Batála, the Patháns of the Shakargarh Darp and of the Rávi Bet in this Tahsíl and Gurdáspur, the Sainís of the Paintla in Shakargarh, and some scattered villages of Brahmans throughout the district. The Patháns and Brahmans are of course very poor farmers, while the Aráins and Sainís are industrious and frugal in the extreme. They are exceedingly prolific, and the minute subdivision of holdings amongst them lends itself to the successful adoption

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Races inhabiting the district :

The Játs.

of the system of *petite culture*, to which they are most inclined. The Gujars are now ordinary agriculturists, and in this district are fairly industrious and prosperous.

Full particulars of the area held by each tribe and the extent to which this has been mortgaged have been given in the assessment reports, but, for facility of reference, the figures for the main tribes are again summarised here in the form of percentages on the total cultivated area.

Tribe.	Number of villages held.	Total cultivated area.	Revenue paid.	Percentages of cultivated area held by each tribe.			
				Mortgaged.		Sold.	
				Area.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price per acre.
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Rájpúts	601	229,507	3,99,502	21·5	30	3·2	35
Játs	883	345,844	6,91,314	16·1	42	5·	42
Gujars	294	71,618	1,09,208	18·	40	2·3	24
Sainís	54	15,482	31,387	14·1	42	3·2	42
Aráíns	37	19,594	50,100	14·3	40	9·	50
Patháns...	89	26,997	52,583	15·5	50	2·4	43
Others	407	119,920	2,15,325	17·7	35	5·1	27
Total	2,365	828,962	15,49,419	17·9	24	4·3	37

Leading families and men of note.

The history of the leading families of the district is given in pages 1 to 60, Vol. II of Major Massey's revised edition of the "Punjab Chiefs," and need not be repeated here. The account of the Khundeh family must be qualified to this extent, that Mahindar Singh has been recently declared by the Chief Court not to be the adopted or legitimate son of Kirpál Singh. The case was decided on the lines of the inquiry made on the deaths of Sardár Jaimal Singh and his son Kirpál Singh, which occurred, not without suspicion in the first case of poison, in 1872, when an attempt on the part of the widow Mussammát Ishar Kaur to palm off a supposititious child was defeated by an inquiry made on the spot by a European midwife and the Civil Surgeon.

This history of a good many of the old families has been noticed also in Chapter II. Amongst the chief zamíndár

families, whose status is not sufficient to warrant their inclusion in the record of Punjab Chiefs, may be mentioned the Tangral Rájpút chaudhrís of Kathlaur, who own 15 villages, 13 of which are in Chak Andar, and pay Rs. 13,308 revenue a year; Amar Singh Riár, zaildár of Bham; Narain Singh, zaildár of Singhpur, Batála; and Sucheta; the well-known kotwál, or zaildár, of the hill circle in Pathankot. Sardár Jamiyat Rai, an old servant of Mahárája Dhalíp Singh, lives at Malla in Shakargarh, and has recently been appointed a joint sub-registrar. The heads of the different religious institutions have been already mentioned. The leading jágírs held by families of importance are noted in Chapter V, and it will be sufficient here merely to give the names of the prominent men of the families described in Major Massey's work and the Darbárís of the district.

Darbárís of the Gurdáspur district.

1. Rája Indar Deo, son of Rája Raghbír Deo, of Akhrota.

2. Fakír Chand, son of Lála Basheshar Singh, Bhandári, of Batála.

3. Sardár Rachpál Singh, son of the late General Guláb Singh, Bhagowália.

4. Bawa Amar Singh of Batála, Honorary Magistrate.

5. Sardár Balwant Singh, of Ranghar Nangal.

6. Báwa Shibdiál Singh, of Dera Baba Nának.

7. Lála Kishi Rám, son of Rai Bhág Singh, Bhandári, of Batála.

8. Mián Zahúr Hussain, of Batála.

9. Lehna Singh, Risáldár, of Jhan Man Singh, in Shakargarh.

10. Sardár Jíwan Singh Bhalla, of Srigobindpur.

11. Risáldár Changan Singh Manhás, of Daria Manhasan, Tahsíl Shakargarh.

12. Báwa Ganda Singh Bedi, of Dera Bába Nának.

13. Mirza Niáz Beg, of Kalanaur.

14. Mahant Brahma Nand, disciple of Brahm Dás, of Kot Naina.

15. Báwa Sant Singh, of Dera Bába Nának.

1, 3, 5, and 7 are described in Major Massey's work. Fakír Chand is a son of Lála Basheshar Singh Bhandári, of Batála, of whom an account is given in the same work. Báwa Amar Singh is a descendant of Guru Nának. He served with distinction as a Colonel in the Sikh Army, and in 1851 entered the British army as Risáldár, and did good service during the mutiny. His father was an aid-de-camp of the Bhangi Sardár, and subsequently Manager of the Jammu territory. Báwa Amar Singh holds a small *jágir* and some landed property. He has built a tank, sarai and temple at Batála. He is also an Honorary Magistrate.

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Tribes, Castes and leading Families.

Darbárís of the Gurdáspur district.

Báwa Shibdiál Singh, Ganda Singh and Sant Singh are also Bedís of Dera Nának, and are noticed in the account of that town in Chapter VI.

Mián Zahúr Hussain is a blind Sayad and head of a Muhammadan institution in Batála, which has an assignment of about Rs. 450 a year. A free kitchen is kept up.

Risáldár Lehna Singh is the son of Mán Singh, who was killed in the Trimmu action in 1857, and an account of him has been given in Chapter II.

Sardár Jiwan Singh is a Bhalla of Sirigobindpur, who served with distinction in the mutiny, and is now a leading member of the Municipal Committee.

Risaldár Changan Singh is a Manhás Rájpút of Bara Manga, who was an orderly of Hodson during the mutiny, and was an eye witness of the execution of the Delhi Princes. He served with great distinction, and is covered with honorable wounds.

Mirza Niáz Beg is the head of the Múghal family of Hákimpur, near Kalanaur, and has served in the Canal Department.

Brahma Nand is the head of the Udási Darbár of Nainakot, which has been already noticed.

The leading men of the families noticed in Major Massey's work who are not Darbárís, are the following :—

The Talwandi Lál Singh family is now represented by Thákar Singh, zaildár of that place. Risáldár Hira Singh died some time ago.

The old Kanhaya house of Fatehgarh, which has been noticed in Chapter II, has completely lost its former state, and is represented by two young men, Sarúp Singh and Ikbál Singh of a special importance.

The Panjhátha family has never been of much importance since annexation, and, as Faujdár Singh has died, there is no leading man at present.

Moti Singh Chashmawála is a Harchand Rájpút of good family in Pathánkot, but has no special claims to distinction.

Ishar Singh and Jíwan Singh Bhagga of Dharmkot, in Batála, are poor specimens of an ancient family, some short account of which has been given in Chapter II. They are now making an attempt to improve their position in the world, and deserve encouragement.

Sultán Ahmad of Kádián, is a náib-tahsíldár, and the religious vagaries of his father Ghulám Ahmad have been already noticed.

Nadhán Singh, of Kauntarpura, in Pathánkot, is not a man of any rank at present, and the family does not, as supposed by

Darbárís of the Gurdáspur district.

Major Massey, enjoy the whole of the revenue of this village as a *jágir*.

Bishan Singh and Lahna Singh are the representatives of the Dodeh family, of which an account has been given in Chapter II. They are now ordinary zamíndárs of no special position.

The circumstances of the Khundeh family have been already noticed.

Tára Singh, who has a small *jágir* in Zafarwál is the only male representative now alive, as Híra Singh died a year ago.

Court of Wards.

There were two wards in this district under the care of the Deputy Commissioner as Court of Wards, —Maha Chand, younger brother of Thákur Harkishan Singh, and Nand Lál, the adopted son of Diwán Narinjan Náth of Fatehgarh, whose father, Tek Chand, was a personal servant of Ráni Chand Kaur, and has been referred to in Chapter VI.

The former has just attained his majority. Nand Lál is now 15 years of age, and is being educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore. The annual income of his estate is about Rs. 10,000, and it is managed by Narain Dás under the order of the Deputy Commissioner.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as obtained from the final Settlement Report in which the results of the new distribution of revenue had been worked out. It is in many cases, however, simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures, the primary division of rights between the main subdivisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these subdivisions follows another form, which itself often varies from one subdivision to another. Besides it occasionally happens that the revenue is distributed by an all round rate on actual possession, while the division of the land is still regulated by ancestral or customary shares. The following discussion of the origin and growth of the village tenures in the Shahpur Kandi tract is taken from Mr. Roe's Report, and is interesting as showing the course of development of these tenures in this part of the Punjab :—

Tenures in Shahpur Kandi.

"Out of the 140 villages of the Shahpur Kandi tract 45 have been held in possession ever since their foundation, and this of itself implies that their existence has been a short one. Their number is less than one-third of all the villages but their area is more than half the whole. Although many of the villages have been founded only a short time yet in many cases this foundation was rather a restoration than an original creation. When the

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Other tenures.

power of the Hill chiefs fell before the Sikhs many Rájpút village communities left their land and followed their former masters. Their fields lay waste for a short time, and were then taken possession of either by their former tenants or by colonists from the surrounding villages. Many of the old proprietors returned and claimed their lands at the regular settlement, but their claim was almost invariably dismissed as barred by the Law of Limitation. In some instances, however, the feeling of the people was so strongly in their favour that they were voluntarily re-admitted, not indeed to the whole but to a portion of their old rights. This gathering together of a fresh community has been treated as the foundation of the village, and hence the number said to have been held on possession from the commencement. Another cause of so many villages being held in this way arises from the fact that many of them are, properly speaking, not villages at all, but merely a number of scattered hamlets, originally founded by independent squatters who broke up waste land, which have been grouped into villages for the purposes of revenue administration.

" On the whole the statement of tenures is but a confirmation of the general belief on the history of village communities. The ordinary practice is for a village to be founded by a single family, for it to be held for some time by the descendants jointly, or it then to be divided in ancestral shares, for the ancestral to pass into customary shares, for shares to be gradually lost sight of, and finally for possession to become the sole measure of right. Thus out of 140 villages, 45 have always been held on possession leaving 95 in which shares either have been or are regarded as the measure of right.

Customary shares.

In 28 of these customary shares have been the rule from the beginning, in 10 of these the proprietors are of different castes; but in the remaining 18 they are all of one caste, and in the great majority of cases, descended from a common ancestor. Such villages clearly give us only another form of foundation by a common ancestor. The village is founded by near relatives, but some are richer or stronger than the others, so a share is awarded to them in excess of their ancestral right. In nine villages shares have partially fallen into disuse and in eight they have entirely disappeared. Mr. Roe writes on this point:—" I may remark that this disappearance has often been caused by the action of our officers at the last settlement, when many villages which were then really held on shares were treated as held on possession. Application has often been made to me for a restoration of shares, but it could not be granted without the consent of all the proprietors, and of course those who held more than their proper share were not so foolish as to give this consent.

Ancestral shares.

In the remaining 50 all existing rights have been derived by descent from a common ancestor; 20 of these villages are still held on a joint tenure and 22 have been divided on ancestral shares, in the remaining eight the ancestral has given way to a customary measure of right. The commonest cause

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of this change is that some branch of the family has become extinct, or fled from the village, and its share instead of being divided amongst all the remaining proprietors has been transferred bodily to the branch of the family best able to manage it.

Ancestral Shares.

"Thus we find that out of 95 villages 48 or more than half have undoubtedly been founded by a single family, of the remaining 47,14 are shared by Rájpúts and other castes, leaving 33 which have either directly developed from the ancestral type or are merely slight variations from it, so that we may fairly say that a proportion of 81 out of 95 villages give strong proof of the ancestral origin of proprietary rights.

General result.

"In the old taluka and present assessment circle of Kandi the tenure is entirely possession from the beginning the reasont being that, as already explained, these are rather revenue *mahals* than actual agricultural communities.

Locality of the tenures.

At the foot of the hills round Patháukot, in the old Paláhi and Pathánkot talukás, the predominant form of tenure is that of customary shares from the beginning, but a large number of villages still retain their ancestral form. Across the Chakki in the old Mírthal and adjoining talukás the ancestral type in one form or another is almost universal; there is scarcely a village which has always been held on possession or even on customary shares." The gradual progress from sole proprietorship to a communal tenure, and from that to a division by ancestral shares, then to customary shares and finally to individual proprietorship, where each man's holding is the sole measure of his right, is equally strongly marked in the rest of the district, and notwithstanding all efforts to induce the people to adhere, wherever possible, to the *pattidári* form of tenure, which to a great extent keeps the people out of the hands of the subordinate revenue staff, the number of *bhaiachára* estates as determined by the method of distribution adopted has risen from 392 to 962 at the recent settlement, though the former figure was probably understated.

Proprietary tenures.

The number of proprietary holdings and the average area per holding mortgaged and unencumbered will appear from the following table :—

Tahsíl.	Jama-bandi holdings.	Sharers per holding.	Culti-vated area.	Under occupancy tenants.	Mort-gaged.	Unen-cumbered.
Gurdáspur	39,993	·9	5·8	·6	1·	4·8
Batála	32,905	·9	7·3	·6	1	5·7
Shakargarh	35,386	1·0	6·6	·2	1·1	5·3
Pathánkot	13,542	1·2	9·5	1·6	1·8	6·1
Total ...	121,826	·9	7·4	·8	1·2	5·4

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Proprietary tenures

Rights of *talukdári* or superior ownership are not very frequent, and perhaps the most notable instance is the case of the Kádián Mughals and of the Talh Khatrís of Kalanaur, who, as representatives of the old kánúngos in Mughal times, still receive a small allowance of this character. At the present settlement all such allowances have been assessed as a cess on the revenue, except where special arrangements in the way of a plot of land revenue free already existed.

Sermani or proprietary dues.

In the Shahpur Kandi tract a privilege was enjoyed by certain privileged persons or classes under the Sikhs, which was known as *sermani*. It is still realized in many villages, and has been recorded at Settlement as a proprietary due. It is thus described by Mr. Roe:—

"In many villages I have found that the rights of all the resident cultivators were originally equal, with the exception that some paid and others received the *sermani* allowance. In para. 135 of his report Mr. Barnes says 'that this allowance was the perquisite of the *muqaddam* or headman, but the advantage which this office conferred, together with the tendency of native institutions to remain, in one family gradually converted a temporary perquisite into a permanent hereditary and transferable right. My own inquiries entirely bear out this view, and I have little doubt that the *sermani* was originally nothing more than our *lambardári* allowance, but not only did the headman abstain from collecting this from his own caste he went further and divided amongst them what he collected from the cultivators of other castes. If there were any backwardness in paying the revenue, the Sikh official did not hesitate to transfer this right to another family or another caste. Where such transfers were frequent the village at the regular settlement was often recorded as *bhaiachára*, all or nearly all the cultivators obtaining the status of proprietors. But where the *sermani* had been held for a long time by one family or caste it was usually treated as a mark of proprietorship. The caste enjoying it were recorded as proprietors, and all the others as *maurúsís*. Directly these magical words have been used, all the stereotyped descriptions of their status, their rights to cut trees, sink wells are employed as a matter of course. The most glaring instances of this have occurred in the Hoshiárpur district, but the evil is found, though to a much less extent, in the Shahpur Kindi circle. The hardship that arises is manifest."

Tenants and rents.

Table No. XVI shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1890-91; while Table No. XXI gives the current rent rates of various kinds of land for the same year from the annual papers and as ascertained at the recent settlement by taking the actual rents paid as recorded at measurements and working out from these for each tahsíl the average rent by a process explained in the Gurdáspur Assessment Report.

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Tenants and rents.

The latter figures are as accurate as can really well be obtained, but it is impossible to state general rent rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district, and the difficulty is enhanced by the fact that in this district cash rents usually follow the revenue, and in some cases are pitched at some definite multiple of the Government demand, while at measurements there was a general tendency to understate these rents as soon as the people found out that the standard jama was half the cash rent. These are common in *Batála*, less so in Gurdáspur, and rare in Pathánkot and Shakargarh. On lands irrigated from the State Canal the tenant usually pays all canal dues, except where perhaps half produce is taken, in which case the landlord pays half the canal revenue as well as the land revenue. The subject is fully noticed in the Settlement Report, and it will be sufficient here to show in the form of percentages the way in which the cultivated land is held, from which it will be seen that the district is, as is usually the case in the Punjab, one of the small peasant proprietors for the most part cultivating their own holdings, with a considerable proportion of hereditary tenants, especially where the weaker cultivating classes hold the land.

Tahsil.	Percentage of cultivated area held by						Remarks.
	Owners.	Occupancy tenants.	Non occupancy tenants.	*Tenants paying*			
				No rent.	In kind.	In cash.	
Gurdáspur ...	57	10	34	1	16	27	
Batála ...	58	9	33	1	10	32	
Shakargarh ...	63	4	33	1	28	9	
Pathánkot ...	46	17	37	1	35	19	
District ...	55	10	35	1	22	22	

The average amount of produce paid by the tenants has been worked out as 43 per cent. of gross produce, and it may generally be accepted that 10 per cent. of the gross produce has to be deducted before divisions for the payment of the customary dues of the sweeper, winnower, potter, blacksmith and other village servants. It should be noted, however, that payment in cash is generally superseding these customary dues.

Grain rents are lowest in the hill circle and on the poorer sandy soils and swamps, where they are as low as one-third of the

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gross produce, but ordinarily half is all that is allowed to remain with the cultivator by the landlord, and in some cases in Pathánkot on *nahri* lands the owners actually take a fixed *málikána* in kind over and above their half share.

Riparian custom.

The boundary between the district and Jammu above Mádhopur is regulated by the deep stream of the Rávi, though, as this has ceased to form a natural boundary owing to the training works of the Bári Doáb Canal, as far as Shahpur fort, it has been proposed to substitute a fixed boundary up to that point by taking half the width of the river as shown in the Canal Survey Map. Below Mádhopur for similar reasons the deep stream rule was set aside and a fixed boundary marked out by Mr. Burney in 1879.

Between Kapurthala and the district the boundary was regulated by the deep stream of the Beás, but in 1880 a fixed line supposed to represent the course taken by the river in 1860 was laid down by Mr. C. Rivaz, Superintendent of the State, and Mr. Gardiner, Deputy Commissioner, and this line under the terms of the decision is still the boundary, as it has not yet been cut by the river. It has now been proposed to definitely adopt it as the permanent territorial boundary at any rate. Elsewhere on the Beás the deep-stream rule prevailed, until with consent of the leading men it was set aside in 1866, and a fixed boundary substituted, except in the case of Bhaini Paswál in Gurdáspur and Kángra and Samrai in Batála. On the Rávi and Ujh the *kishti banna* rule has never prevailed, and the village boundaries have always been fixed. In fact the attempt first made to determine the district boundary by the Rávi was unfortunate, and resulted in the cutting of several villages in half.

In the case of ownership there are two main customs which govern the proprietary right over land gained or lost. In most villages land swept away is classed as common land, and on its being thrown up again the original proprietors lose their individual right to it, but are of course entitled to a share in it in the same way as other owners. It is generally recorded in such estates that owners will be compensated for lands lost, but this is practically never done. In some estates proprietary right remains undisturbed by river changes, and several other villages have adopted this custom recently, as by the square system of measurements it is possible to ascertain with precision to which owner a given plot of land formerly belonged.

Great litigation has occurred as to whether occupancy tenants could claim their holdings when again thrown up and it has been decided in the majority of cases, where the first rule applies, that they cannot. What seems really to have been the case is that in some of the large river estates, such as Mari

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Bachian, Srigobindpur, and Bhaini Paswál held by non-cultivating proprietors, there was a strong body of resident hereditary tenants who were considered to have a sort of right to break up new alluvion in much the same way as proprietors. When these men obtained an occupancy status in certain definite areas the courts insisted on their proving that the area broken up had been held by them before; and this with the old maps could not be done, so they generally have lost their cases. When the other custom prevails they can presumably follow their holdings as in the case of proprietors.

Zaildárs.

These were first appointed at the revision of settlement by Mr. Prinsep. At the recent settlement the circles have been rearranged, so as to be coterminous with the police stations and patwáris' circles, but with due regard to ancient historical associations and tribalties. The opportunity was also taken to equalise the zaildárs' pay as far as possible. Each zaildár has been presented with a book containing the map of his circle and a table showing the main statistics, and the rules affecting him have also been entered up in these books, which are so arranged as to admit of a continuous record of the zaildárs' work being maintained. The position is highly prized and brings in a handsome income to the occupant, who receives one per cent. on the revenue of his circle in the form of a cash grant from the revenue of a particular estate selected by him. The dues are now a deduction from the revenue and not a cess in addition to it. In this district the zaildárs have no police powers, but are the main medium of communication between the people and Government, and are a most useful link in the administrative chain. Appointments are at present made by the Collector from amongst the headmen or candidates specially approved by the Commissioner, and the abolition of the elective system has been attended with most satisfactory results. The figures in the margin show the number of zaildárs and headmen in the district, and the following table gives a synopsis of the present zails:—

Tahsíl.	Zaildárs.	Chief headmen.	Headmen.
Gurdáspur ...	18	702	1,393
Batála ...	15	516	1,151
Shakargarh ...	16	747	1,148
Pathánkot ...	10	170	656
Total ...	59	2,135	4,348

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Zaildárs.

TAHSIL GURDASPUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Zail.	Area.	Revenue.	Population.	Headmen.	Chief headmen.
		Acres.	Rs.			
1	Jandi Channta (Biánpur).	14,996	16,790	8,736	62	34
2	Awankh ...	15,132	23,330	16,436	81	38
3	Bahrámpur ...	17,209	27,680	15,992	85	43
4	Mirzapur ...	14,301	20,735	10,482	92	63
5	Sangowála ...	20,050	23,440	14,005	85	45
6	Gurdáspur ...	19,511	28,870	19,829	89	42
7	Gurdás Nangal	15,316	27,310	13,57	80	39
8	Talibpur ...	19,753	18,235	9,977	78	47
9	Káhnúwán ...	22,123	14,845	10,537	65	33
10	Bhaini Mián Khan.	16,239	16,315	7,908	49	31
11	Pherú Chechí...	18,267	25,500	12,332	82	37
12	Sathiáli ...	15,526	26,565	11,367	77	34
13	Dehriwála ...	18,994	33,730	16,252	78	31
14	Sohál ...	20,821	37,225	21,349	88	37
15	Ghuman ...	14,618	29,970	17,166	72	36
16	Kot Santokh Rái	16,752	29,355	14,412	81	39
17	Kalanaur ...	20,156	27,200	17,414	67	33
18	Shahur ...	17,082	20,595	12,835	82	40
	Total ...	316,846	4,47,690	250,600	1,393	702

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Zaildárs.

BATALA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Zail.	Area.	Revenue.	Population.	Headmen.	Chief headmen.
		Acres.	Rs.			
1	Chima Khuddi	21,157	27,628	15,252	81	38
2	Pindarori ...	26,179	24,430	17,936	58	24
3	Bhám ...	24,160	38,860	17,053	81	28
4	Bhoja ...	18,204	26,068	14,085	71	33
5	Chaudhriwála...	19,518	32,662	17,885	80	37
6	Talwandi Lál Singh.	16,167	30,064	16,840	70	30
7	Batála ...	15,488	32,242	38,193	53	23
8	Dalla ...	19,350	32,055	15,649	67	33
9	Kot Kuram Chand.	15,147	28,779	18,493	73	39
10	Aliwál ...	15,052	29,405	18,132	57	27
11	Mán ...	21,846	38,880	28,108	82	35
12	Badowál ...	23,068	24,863	19,245	87	38
13	Shahpur Jajan	19,708	31,252	18,821	89	41
14	Dehr ...	19,307	30,937	17,197	89	36
15	Singhpur ...	30,335	38,999	27,266	113	54
	Total ...	304,686	4,77,124	300,155	1,151	516

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Zaildárs.

SHAKARGARH.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Zail.	Area.	Revenue.	Population.	Headmen.	Chief headmen.
		Acres.	Rs.			
1	Darman ...	23,521	20,905	15,161	60	46
2	Chak Nihála Chhajwál.	30,302	25,620	21,551	109	78
3	Ramri ...	22,303	29,865	19,355	63	58
4	Gumtala ...	16,622	25,265	16,127	90	53
5	Shakargarh ...	24,243	24,335	18,559	76	47
6	Sukho Chak ...	29,148	25,090	22,385	72	50
7	Masrúr ...	21,648	15,490	15,091	64	49
8	Ikhláspur ...	14,098	16,425	11,231	47	39
9	Nainakot ...	21,928	27,645	17,314	91	60
10	Bhati ...	20,820	24,415	17,496	85	53
11	Bara Manga ...	16,939	28,410	14,430	69	36
12	Basaukot ...	19,406	33,005	15,633	79	36
13	Ada ...	17,031	25,230	12,970	75	33
14	Mundi Khail ...	6,813	14,375	8,571	47	25
15	Kenjrúr Gurála	12,942	23,440	13,444	55	46
16	Ghadiála ...	12,754	19,620	11,018	66	38
	Total ...	310,518	3,79,135	250,336	1,148	747

Zaildárs.

PATHANKOT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Zail.	Area	Revenue.	Population.	Headmen.	Chief Headmen.
		Acres.	Rs.			
1	Bambiál ...	12,445	14,465	7,784	43	9
2	Kiri Khurd ...	12,878	23,000	9,770	42	9
3	Kathlaur ...	17,805	26,125	10,646	62	13
4	Gajju ...	14,792	19,135	11,335	87	28
5	Targarh ...	14,665	30,110	13,332	80	25
6	Parmanand ...	18,849	23,325	11,213	103	37
7	Mírthal ...	24,723	22,105	11,197	71	11
8	Patháukot ...	22,637	29,610	24,824	74	22
9	Káhnpur ...	28,844	25,990	18,060	9	11
10	Shahpur ...	66,675	22,916	22,727	35	15
	Total ...	234,313	236,781	140,880	656	170

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Village headmen.

The foregoing figures will have shown that the number of headmen in this district is enormous and constitute a serious administrative difficulty. At the regular settlement it was intended that ordinarily there should be only one headman for every Rs. 500 of revenue, but this excellent rule was not followed and every petty subdivision of an estate has a separate headman.

The succession to the office is regulated by hereditary right and the eldest surviving descendant of the eldest branch of the late headman's family usually succeeds, though the Collector has a power of veto under certain circumstances, which however, under the rules, he can rarely exercise. The consequence is that very often men of inferior status have to be put in which endangers the security of the revenue collections.

This is the main duty of a headman, but he is also the representative of the village community and is charged with the expenditure of the village cesses, and certain legal duties in connection with the reporting of crime and rendering assistance to all Government officers visiting the estate. They receive 5 per cent. out of the village officer's cess on the revenue collected by them.

Chief headmen.

The chief headman is also a creation of Mr. Prinsep. The office was created at Settlement partly to reward deserving agriculturists and partly to make one of the headmen responsible for the due execution of Government orders. Otherwise he has no special duties, and does practically no more than an ordinary headman. They used to receive 1 per cent. on the revenue as dues, which in Shakargarh was paid by a deduction from the Government demand and elsewhere as a cess. In addition to this at 1865, plots of waste or cultivated land were assigned to them in cultivating possession free of revenue. As these gave rise to great trouble they have, under orders of Government, been resumed at the recent Settlement, and in future these officers will only receive a cess of 1 per cent. on the revenue, and a cash grant from the revenue equal to the revenue assessable on their former *ináms*, but not exceeding 1 per cent. on the assessment of the village. It is probable that where two or more chief headmen in the same village were put in by Mr. Prinsep, the offices will either be abolished or reduced to one, and where there are less than three headmen the office may be altogther done away with. In this case the cess of 1 per cent. will either not be collected or credited to the *malba* and the amount of the cash grants resumed will be held available for bestowal on leading members of the agricultural community, who have rendered good service. The question is now under the consideration of Government.

Malla.

The *malba* or fund for village expenses is controlled by the headmen who are allowed to spend up to 3 per cent. on the assessment of the estate on their own authority, but can only recover the amount actually expended, and must furnish accounts of the charges to the other sharers.

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Agricultural labourers.

The subject of the employment of field labour, other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, is thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 716) :—

"Hired labour is only employed at the time of weeding and reaping the crops; generally Churás, Dumnas, Juláhás and other labourers are employed on such work. They are paid in kind at the rate of two *sérs* grain a day at the weeding time, and one load of the crop cut on every second day at the harvest time. These labourers also earn their livelihood by other means, such as handicrafts, and daily labour. They constitute some 8 per cent. of the total population of the district. They are generally less indebted to the village Maháјans than the poorer agriculturists, and are not in any way inferior to them, as their earnings prove sufficient for their maintenance in years of good harvests and they have no occasion to resort to borrowing."

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII, though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages. Agricultural partnerships are not uncommon, especially in the case of sugar-cane. A proprietor associates some other person, usually a village servant, with himself to look after the crop and help in the cultivation, and in return for the labour given a certain proportion of the crop is considered to be his. The partner, however, often has to pay rent at the *zabti* rates prevailing for the area of crop which he is entitled to take.

Petty village grantees.

The present returns do not show the number of these grants separately, but, speaking generally, it may be said that the figures for grants for the term of Settlement represent the revenue so assigned. The number was heretofore much greater, but at the recent revision of Settlement only those released in favour of institutions of some importance or exceeding 3 acres in extent were maintained, and the others were placed on their proper footing as grants from the villages themselves.

The figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only. Sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee, while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents—such as responsibility for revenue, and the like—rest in the persons performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to the village menials on condition of, or in payment for, services rendered to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines or village rest-houses, so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at the religious schools, and the like.

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Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of the sales and mortgages of land, distinguishing between the total transfers to old agriculturist and those to persons who have been classed as the new agriculturist under the rules as not having held land in ownership or occupancy right at the regular Settlement.

Table No. XXXII A traces the history of transfers and redemptions during the years 1886-87 to 1890-91, and shows the average prices obtained. The figures for superior ownership are doubtful owing to the small amount transferred, and the price in the case of sales of occupancy right in Pathánkot has been unduly inflated by the inclusion of the value of certain houses sold in the stations of Dalhousie and Mádhopur. Otherwise the statistics are as reliable as any that can be collected; and as over-statement of price to defeat pre-emption in some cases is balanced by the inclusion of a good many old transfers at low rates, the results may be accepted with some confidence. Some figures for transfers by tribes are shown in Chapter III, Section C. It may be stated that, with the exception of the Rájpúts and of the Pathánkot proprietors generally, the people are well-to-do, and the transfers by mortgage to new agriculturists, though amounting to the percentages on the total cultivated area shown in the margin are not so excessive as to have constituted a source of political danger, though how far such incomers should be allowed to derive the benefits of a light assessment intended to impoverished peasant proprietors is another question. In places the excessive pressure of population on the soil has forced even frugal and industrious proprietors to alienate their holdings, and elsewhere defects in character due to the race, as in the case of the Rájpúts and Patháns, or climatic influences have rendered the peasants incompetent to manage their properties satisfactorily. Such debts as exist are usually traceable to extravagance on marriages or costs incurred in litigation, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that hardly ever are encumbrances attributed by the people themselves to an unduly heavy revenue demand, though hardship has in places been caused by too great rigidity in collections after bad years, such as 1875 and 1876.

	Total.	To new agriculturists.
Gurdáspur	18	9
Batála	14	7
Shakargarh	18	9
Pathánkot	22	13
District	18	9

The subject is also discussed at some length at pages 457 of the Famine Report of 1879, where actual figures are given for instances selected as typical. In forwarding these figures the district officer wrote as follows:—

"Owing to the successive bad harvests which have lately occurred in this district, the zamindars of this district are not

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

now well off. The owners who cultivate their own land are more in debt than the tenant class, and of the tenants, owing to the poor harvests of the last two years, those who pay cash rents are in better circumstances than those whose rents are fixed at a share of the produce. Consequently on last year's drought, some hereditary tenants have deserted their lands without attempting to sell their occupancy right; in other instances they have sold their rights; and more of them would have deserted their lands, but that they feared that they would, nevertheless, remain responsible for the revenue. It is estimated that the aggregate debts of the agriculturists of the district average—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Per owner	2	9	0
Per tenant	1	14	0

"These debts are in every instance owed to the Hindu bankers and village traders. Of the total number of agriculturists, three-fourths are in debt, and one-fourth free of debt, able to pay their revenue from their own funds, and selling their grain produce themselves. Prior to the two last bad years more of the people were free of debt. The usual rate of interest is a very heavy one, 2 or 3 per cent. per mensem; and the frequent balancing of accounts, necessitated by the present law, causes debts to increase very rapidly by compound interest, and drives people to sell their lands. Both lenders and borrowers agree that in former days there was not so much compound interest charged, and that, no matter how old the account, it was usual to restrict the gross interest charged to 50 per cent. of the principal."

In 1855 Mr. (now Sir Henry) Davies wrote as follows regarding the origin of the indebtedness of the proprietors, which would seem to show that the Limitation Act is not responsible for the constant balancings of the account referred to:—

"The Sikh Collectors forestalled the crops. They began to collect in March, whilst the crop was not cut, much less sold, until May and June: the consequence was that the zamíndár was forced to borrow money from the banya, who accommodated him at 25 per cent. per annum interest. An account was opened, and the zamíndár debited with a loan at 2 annas per rupee, payable in six months. The zamíndár never repaid in cash. On his next crop becoming ripe, he kept to himself the subsistence necessary for his family, and the seed, and took the remainder to the banya, who struck the balance of the account; in other words, the practice of forestalling the crops subjected the zamíndár to an additional impost of 25 per cent. All wonder at the poverty of the people; or their evasion of the Government demand ceases when these facts are laid bare, ruin becomes a question of arithmetic. It is notable, however, that generally the *jágír* villages were worse cultivated than the *khálsa*. Their condition was entirely dependent on the personal character of the jágírdár, which was commonly rapacious. Absentee

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jágírdárs were the worst. Sardár Lahna Singh, however, may be quoted as a moderate landlord, and Sardár Shamsher Singh as an extortioner. The zamíndárs preferred paying in kind. Personal character has its fair as well as dark side; self-interest is a check upon exaction; and the rack-renting of a jágírdár ceased with the loss of a crop. A man might be starved, but he could not be enslaved by a banya. Circumstances rivet character; and men who have long paid in kind will generally be found careless cultivators, thriftless managers, and sunk in poverty."

It will be seen that things have considerably improved of late years owing to a succession of favourable seasons; and Tables XXXIII and XXXIIIA., which show the operation of the Registration Department, Table XXXIX, giving the amount of civil litigation, and Tables XXXIV and XXXIVA, showing the working of the license and income tax, are clear indications of the fact that there is a great deal of surplus wealth in the district. It is a common saying now that the better classes of Játs are beginning to despise silver ornaments as being only fit for chuhrás, and the adoption of gold jewelry, even amongst the agriculturists, is becoming frequent, while the enormous increase in the revenue from spirituous and fermented liquors, shown in Table XXXV, since illicit distillation was put down with a strong hand during the past two years, proves that there is no want of cash amongst the drinking classes, which include the sturdy Játs, who form the bulk of the population, and pay by far the largest share of the revenue of the district.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE AND ABORICULTURE.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture and Arboriculture.

General statistics of agriculture.

Table No. XIV gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation and for Government waste land, while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III and III A and III B. Table No. XVII shows statistics of Government estates, and Table No. XVIII of sorests. Table No. XX gives the areas under the principal steaples, and Table No. XXI the average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants and rent, and the employment of field labour, have already been noticed in Chapter III.

The season. Rain fall.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III, III A, and III B. How wholly the produce depends, at least in a large portion of the district, upon the nature of the seasons may be gathered from the following remarks by Mr. Roe upon the Shahpur-Kandi tract, and Mr. Dane on the Shakargarh tahsíl:—

"It is not safe to calculate on a fair crop for more than one year out of three, and, when there is a failure, it is complete. There cannot be a greater contrast than a good and bad season in this tract. In a good season the whole country is covered with verdure: any one passing through it would say that it was one of the gardens of the Punjab, and would laugh at the present jama as ridiculously small. On the other hand, in a bad season it appears a perfect desert, and the only wonder is how any money-lender can be found to advance the money required for the payment of the revenue. During the past cold season I walked for miles between Shahpur and Dhár over an apparently uncultivated waste: it was only when you were informed that the land was cultivated that you could, after minute inspection, discover here and there a blade of wheat endeavouring to maintain an unequal struggle for existence.

"It will be seen that, owing to the absence of irrigation, the character of the harvest is entirely dependent on the rainfall. Given a good season, with plenty of rainy days, and the outturn is excellent and is obtained with a very small expenditure of labour, as the soil is easily ploughed and the growth of weeds is not excessive. In a bad year the grain hardly comes up at all, and the uplands look like a bare arid desert. If a full revenue is taken the revenue administration must be flexible; and if two poor harvests follow each other, which is fortunately a rare

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The season.
Rain fall.

occurrence, prompt suspensions, or even remissions, must be granted, even though the people are usually unwilling to accept the former sort of relief. The special features of the tahsil are, of course, accentuated in the Bharrari, which is a tract that will always require careful watching, for though submontane it is really all insecure. If the disastrous *rabi* of 1890 had not been followed by a magnificent *kharíf* it would have been absolutely necessary to have foregone a portion of the existing revenue, since, owing to the want of fodder, the losses of stock were exceptionally severe."

Irrigation.

Tables Nos. I and XIV give details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 9 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 7 per cent. from wells, 15 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 69 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The following figures show certain statistics regarding the wells then existing in the district:—

Depth to water in feet.		*Cost in Rupees.*		*Bullock per wheel.*		Cost of year.	*Acres irrigated per wheel.*	
From	To	Masonry	Without masonry.	Number of pairs.	Cost in Rupees.		Spring	Autumn.
...	20	250	10	1	50	25	7	5
20	30	350	15	1	70	30	9	8
30	40	500	...	1	90	35	10	9

The total number of wells was 6,589, of which 2,545 were unbricked. In the Riárki circle such wells as exist are from 60 to 80 feet, and in the Bharrari circle from 40 to 50 feet deep. Those from 35 to 40 feet are found in the Dhaia Chhamb tract, while in the remainder of the district the depth is under 25 or 30 feet. The Persian wheel is invariably used, except in the case of the small kacha wells, for which the lever lift or *dhenkli* is used. The following table, extracted from the Assessment Reports of the recent settlement, gives some interesting figures as to the depth and irrigating capacity of the wells :—

Tahsíls.	*Number of wells.*			Average depth to water working.	Present depth.	Average area irrigated.
	Single.	Double.	Total.			
Gurdáspur	850	272	1,122	8	24	21·
Batála	2,961	630	3,591	6	28	33·
Shakargarh	638	27	665	5·5	18·4	13·
Pathánkot	20	...	20	4	21	3·
District ...	4,469	929	5,398	5·8	21	23·

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Irrigation.

The private canal irrigation is practically all in the Pathánkot tahsíl, and statement I A. of the Assessment Report of that tahsíl contains full particulars.

Agricultural implements and appliances.

Live-stock.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each tahsíl of the district as returned in 1890-91, when the opportunity of the census was taken to effect as careful enumeration in February 1891 of the stock of the whole district.

Manure and rotation of crops.

The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 246 *ff*).

"The following statement will show the extent to which land is manured in this district :—

	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured.	Not manured.	Total.	Percentage of previous column which bears two or more crops annually.
Irrigated land ...	27	9	64	100	
Unirrigated land ...	8	7	85	100	
Total ...	11	7	82	100	

"The average weight of manure given to the acre per annum on land constantly manured is 200 maunds, on land occasionally manured 250 maunds at intervals of three years. With the exception of the inferior unmanured lands, such as those in the Kahnuwán chhambh and the *banjári* lands (mixture of stone and sand) in the Pathánkot parganah (about 2,000 acres) no rest is allowed to lands in this district. The Kahnuwán chhambh lands are cultivated for three years successively, and then allowed to fallow for three years, while the *banjári* lands in the Pathánkot tahsíl are allowed rest every second year. The people in this district do not, as a rule, take any measures in the way of rest or ploughing to increase the productive power of their lands. But when lands actually fail to produce any crops, they are allowed to lie fallow, as is the case with the *chhambh* and *banjári* lands mentioned above. There does not appear to exist any material difference in the treatment of unirrigated and irrigated land which needs to be mentioned here."

Crops grown.

Almost every form of crop known in Upper India, except indigo, is grown. The percentage of the area under the main staples in each tahsíl and in the whole district, and the extent to which double cropping is practised, with the proportion of failures, will appear from the following table extracted from the assessment reports, in which full details are given for each circle and tahsíl, and which also contain an analysis of the system of rotation followed and the style of cultivation adopted.

The following table shows in the form of percentages on cultivated area the acreages under the main staples during the

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Crops grown.

years Kharíf-Rabi 1885—89 for Gurdaspur, 1885—88 for Batála, and Kharif-Rabi 1886—89 in Shakargarh and 1885—89 in Pathánkot:—

	Crop.	Gurdáspur.	Batála.	Shakárgarh.	Pathánkot.	Total.
KHARIF	Cane	7	7	6·5	5·7	6·6
	Cotton	2	2	4·3	3·8	3·0
	Maize	6	5	7·7	12·2	7·7
	Rice	8	4	4·1	22·0	9·5
	Millets and pulses ...	21	20	14·7	12·9	17·2
	Other crops	5	7	5·7	4·5	5·6
	Failed	2	1	2·7	3·3	2·0
	Total sown ...	51	46	45·7	64·4	31·7
RABI ...	Wheat	31	32	33·1	33·1	32·3
	Barley	...	3	9·4	6·0	5·3
	Wheat and barley ...	...	2	8·6	6·7	4·7
	Wheat and gram ...	13	16	·5	...	7·5
	Other crops ...	15	12	9·6	11·2	10·7
	Failed	2	1	5·2	2·1	2·6
	Total sown ...	61	66	66·4	60·1	63·1
	Total of crops harvested	108	110	104·2	119·1	110·1
	Failed	4	2	7·9	5·4	4·6
	Total sown ...	112	112	112·1	124·5	114·7
	Percentages of irrigated to total crops...	13	42·7	4·8	28·0	22·12

The staple of the district *par excellence* is sugar-cane, the area under which is actually and relatively larger than in any district in the Punjab and in most districts of the North-West Provinces. Down to the Srigobindpur-Dera Nának Road and in the river beds it is grown largely as an unirrigated crop, but, except in the marvellously fertile Darp of Shakargarh, the rich Riárki tract in the eastern Bangar, and on good *sailáb* soils, it is much poorer in quality than that cultivated on irrigated lands. The quality is best in Batála, and deteriorates gradually towards the hills, the difference in average outturn being as much as from 1,100 *sérs* to the acre in Batála to 384 *sérs* in Pathánkot. The rapid extension of the use of the iron roller mills, with the consequent great saving in labour of men and cattle, has largely conduced to a wonderful expansion of cane cultivation. The produce is exported by rail to the west and south-west of the Punjab, and to Sind, and a certain amount of that grown in the landlocked Shakargarh tahsíl is still carried on camels to Jhang and other districts in that direction. Next to cane, rice may perhaps be ranked as the special staple of the district. The finest kinds are grown in the canal lands in the Pathánkot tahsíl, while a good many of the poorer varieties are cultivated on unirrigated soils throughout the district, and it forms the only possible form of harvest for the *chhambs* or swamps.

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Agriculture and Arboriculture.

Crops grown.

Wheat, owing to the development of the export trade, has sprung into great prominence. Except in Batála, it is mainly grown as an unirrigated crop, and all varieties of it are to be found from the common hard red-bearded wheat to the soft *wadának* of the irrigated lands of Batála and the fine white and red beardless wheats of the Pathánkot submontone.

Goji (wheat and barley) and *bherrára* (wheat and gram) are popular in the purely unirrigated tracts, where the less valuable but hardier staple runs a better chance of succeeding in the event of a serious failure of the rains. The former finds most favour in the submontane of Shakárgarh and Pathánkot, and the latter in the eastern Bangar. Cotton is widely sown on unirrigated lands in Shakárgarh, Pathánkot, and on irrigated soils in Batála. *Másh* is a speciality of the Riárki. *Moth* is to be found everywhere on light soils, and *jowár*, in the form of fodder for cattle, is universal, while *bájra* hardly exists, except in the north of Shakárgarh. *Til* is very common as an unirrigated in the Cis-Rávi tract. The other minor crops and system of cultivation adopted are fully described in the assessment reports, in which also detailed statistics of crop experiments and average rates of yield have been given. As the subject is one of much importance, below is subjoined a table showing for the whole district the total area experimented on and the actual and assumed results for the main staples :—

Crops.	Area.	Outturn per acre in sers.	
		Actual.	Assumed.
Cane	447·55	824	780
Rice	726·39	514	472
Wheat	1,970·74	378	404
Wheat and gram	376·50	330	354
Barley and wheat and barley ...	473·07	294	335
Maize	488·47	440	423
Cotton	169·80	190	208
Others	1,051·10	...	...
Total	5,703·57	...	...

Batála system of cane cultivation.

The following remarks taken from the assessment reports give a more detailed account of this important subject for each tahsíl of the district. The Batála tahsíl is the most favourably situated for cane production, and the average outturn per acre is much larger than that in any of the three other tahsíls. The outturn is heaviest on canal irrigated lands in the Nahri circle, and especially in the villages of Marrar and Dabanwála, where in good years the *káhu* cane produces as much as 384 *sêrs pakka* to the *kanál*, or 96 maunds an acre. The produce of unirrigated cane is of course less, but in one or two of the most favoured villages of the Riárki and Rohi tracts, it is reputed to run to a maund *kacha*, or 16 *sérs* to the *marla* or 320 *sérs* a *kanál*. The principal kinds of cane grown are the thick-stalked, broad leaved *káhu*, which is planted mainly on canal irrigated land, but is begin-

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Batala system of cane cultivation.

ning to extend to *cháhi* and *sailáb* lands as well. The outturn of juice from this cane is very large, and a second crop is occasionally taken off the same roots, though the practice of growing *mudri* cane, as this is called, is not common in the tahsíl. It requires a great deal of water, and so is not suitable for ordinary *báráni* or *cháhi* soils. The variety mainly grown on well lands is that locally known as the *dhaulu*, a fine cane with a white stalk and broadish leaves, though these are not so broad or the stalk so thick as those of the *káhu*. On *báráni* soils the *kátha* variety, a shorter and thinner cane, with narrow leaves and a reddish coloured stem, is chiefly cultivated either by itself or mixed with *dháulu*. The outturn of juice is, as a rule, smaller than that from either of the other two varieties, but it is a hardier cane, and on good soils yield *shakkar* instead of *gur*. *Dhaulu* is sometimes grown as *mudri*, but *katha* never. *Khand* is only manufactured on the Beás Bet and some of the adjoining Bangar villages. The juice is sold to the Srígobindpur traders, who convert it into *khand* (raw sugar) in the usual way at that town during the months of April, May, and June. *Pona* is only grown for eating round Batála and some of the other towns, and pays Rs. 4 a *kanál zabti* rate.

The *rattoons*, about 8 inches long, are cut fresh, either from standing patches of cane, or more usually from stalks which have been buried for some weeks. The former practice is only followed in the case of *dhaulu*. *Katha* has a much harder skin, and requires to be buried for some time to allow this to soften, so that the young shoot may come out freely. They are sown about 12 inches apart in one furrow, the sower pressing each *rattoon* in with his foot as he throws down the next. The plougher follows and turns over another furrow parallel to that in which the cane has been planted, and so covers the *rattoons*. The whole field is then levelled with the *sohágah*. The cane tops (*ág*) are never used for planting in this tahsíl, but when chopped up and mixed with *senji* form the main food of the cattle from December to February. The planting goes on all through March and the early part of April, and the manuring is done in the end of February and early part of March. Rain at this season is most essential to ensure a good crop, and on irrigated lands a good shower or two at the end of May or beginning of June is most beneficial and brings on the young stems. Weeding and hoeing are carried on as often as the people can find time all through the early hot weather until the canes grow too high to admit of this. The weeding interferes with the getting in of the *rabi*, and the wheat is often damaged by rain or fire by being allowed to lie long on the threshing-floors. Cutting commences by about 10th November, and from that time up to the end of March the sugar-mills are busy day and night. Since their introduction, about three years ago, the iron roller-mills on the Behea pattern have made great progress, and there were in 1889 1,667 of these mills at work in the tahsíl, as against 1,651 of the old wooden pattern. Unless

Batála system of cane cultivation.

the new Ferozepore iron mill, which is said not to break and spoil the *pachhi* or cane fibres required for well ropes, &c., is a success, some of the old wooden mills must be kept at any rate in well villages, but elsewhere they will soon disappear almost entirely. The iron mill can be worked with two pair of oxen and two boys, or a woman and a boy. The old wooden mill required four yoke of oxen and five men at least, and the labour of twisting and pushing through the canes was laborious, and often dangerous, while the men employed on it had to be freely fed with the raw juice to keep them up to the work. Both mills can work out about a *kanál*, or one-tenth of an acre of average cane in the working day of 8 *páhars*, so that it can readily be seen what a saving of trouble and expense has resulted to the people from the introduction of the iron mills. The cost of these has fallen from Rs. 80 in 1885 to Rs. 28 at present (1889). They have naturally produced a considerable extension of cane cultivation, and the price of *gur* is now even over 16 *sérs* to the rupee, which is lower than it has been since the revision of settlement in 1865. It was down as low as 18 *sérs* for a short time, and unless some new markets are found for the increased outturn, which will probably be the case, the present glut will act injuriously upon the profits of the zamíndárs. The export trade in this has since developed, and the price has fallen to a normal figure.

The true *báráni* cane is almost all grown in the Bangar circle to the north of the Batála-Srigobindpur road and to the east of the Kasúr Branch, and in a few villages in the extreme north of the Dhaia Bet. The rest of the unirrigated cane in the latter circle and in the Bet Rávi is grown on *sailáb* lands. The finest cane is grown in the Nahri circle and in parts of the Bangar Batála. The percentage of area is highest in the Bet Rávi circle, but the cane is not so good. This is also one of the few places where it pays a true *zabti* rent of Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 a *kanál*. Elsewhere no real *zabti* rents are paid at all. Usually where such rents are returned, it will be found that the crop has been raised by the owner in partnership with some active cultivator. They divide the produce between them, and the partner pays the owner so much a *kanál* for his half or other share of the land occupied by the crop. *Batái*, two-fifths or half, is taken in Rahímabad and one or two of the Bet Rávi villages, but usually cane is either grown by the proprietor himself, or by tenants paying all round cash rents irrespective of the crop grown.

Cane follows cane on the alluvial land, and even on good *nahri* or *cháhi* land; and then it only occupies the ground for two harvests.

Elsewhere various systems of rotation are followed, such as wheat; *chari* follow cane, wheat; or wheat, cane, maize; or *chári*, cane, cotton; but whatever system of rotation is followed, the land must be ploughed as often as possible, and heavily manured just

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Other crops in Batála.

before the planting, except, of course, in the alluvial land where the silt acts as manure.

The other *karíf* crops may be passed over briefly. The bulk of the area is under rice, maize, *moth*, *másh* and fodder for cattle. Most rice is grown in the two river circles, and especially in the lowlying Kirán lands. *Jhona* does well in the southern villages of the Nahri circle and on the Kirán; elsewhere *dhan*, a poorer variety, is sown.

The average area under *jowár* is larger than it should be, as this crop is almost entirely grown for fodder. In 1885 and 1886, however, it was not shown under that head, and this, of course, has unduly increased the average area under *jowár*, and decreased that under fodder. The real average area under fodder should be 7 or 8 per cent., as in 1887 and 1888. It is highest in the Bangar and Nahri circles, where there is practically now no grazing ground, and lowest on the Bet circles, where there is still a considerable area of waste. Ten *ghumáos* may be taken to be the area for which one plough is required, and of this area one *ghumáo* will be under fodder, ⅜ths in the *rabi*, and ⅝ths in the *kharíf*.

The *másh* is grown mainly in the east of the Bangar circle and on the Dhaia, and accounts for the high percentage under other grains in these circles. The produce is highly thought of, and is largely exported to Jullundur and elsewhere. *Moth* does well in the sandy villages on the ridges in the Bangar, and near the Dehr chhambh and Kiran. *Múng* is practically not grown at all.

The oilseeds, or *til* and *toria*, which latter is an extra *kharíf* grain, and is mainly grown where the irrigation is copious. The *til* is grown with the *moth* and *másh* and very rarely as a separate crop. It pays well as a ready money-staple, and it is curious that it is not even more popular than it is.

Cotton is not a common crop, and only occupies two per cent. of the total cultivated area. I therefore did not specially quote any assumed price for this staple in the price current report, but, as directed, have now supplied the deficiency. The reason why it is not more grown seems to be that it is sown and requires attention just when the cane demands all the energies of the former; and as it occupies the land for the same period, and can only be successfully grown under similar conditions as to soil, rainfall and cultivation, he naturally prefers to keep his land for the more valuable staple, and only grows enough cotton for home consumption.

Of the *rabi* crops wheat is by far the most important. The average percentage of area under this crop—32—at first appears small; but it must be remembered that the main staple in the Dhaia Bet and Bangar circles is *bherrara*, a mixture of wheat and gram, which occupies 31 and 24 per cent. of the area in those circles, respectively. The bulk of this mixed crop in this district is wheat, as the gram is grown on the off chance of a very

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dry spring; so that if two-thirds be taken to wheat and one-third to gram the percentage of area under wheat in these circles would be 34 against 14 in the Dhaia Bet, and 38 against 22 in the Bangar, and the total percentage rises to something over 40 per cent. instead of 32.

In the Bangar and on unirrigated lands generally the country red wheat (*lál kanak*) is grown, and the beardless English wheat or *mundi*, as it is called, is beginning to find favour in parts, but is not so common here as it is in Pathánkot. Where irrigation is easy, and especially in the Fatehgarh direction, the *vadának* is much sown, but the grain generally sells for a *sér* in the rupee cheaper, and the flour is said not to have the same muscle-forming properties as that of ordinary red wheat. Very little barley is grown, and what there is is mostly a *vadh* crop, following rice or maize in the three western circles where irrigation is most extended. It is largely used for fodder. *Goji* (wheat and barley) and grain are not thought much of. *Bhejar* (barley and *Massar*) does well in lowlying lands, and is the first crop tried, as a rule, on new alluvion.

Contrary to the practice further down the Mánjha hardly any rape is grown. The heavy showers we have in February, when the crop is in flower, are said to prevent its being a success, but what little is grown in the eastern Bangar seems to do well.

But little poppy cultivation is practised, the reason assigned being the usual one as to the trouble of getting out a license and the extortionate proceedings of the subordinate revenue officials and contractors. The climate but for the spring showers is suitable; and, except for the above reasons, and probably because it is not the custom to grow it, I do not know why it is not more popular.

The figures under the head of fodder are instructive. The three irrigated circles head the list, and very little is grown in the Bangar. *Sainji* is the main fodder raised, grown either by itself or amongst the standing cotton stalks. *Maina*, another form of trefoil, grows without sowing on canal-irrigated lands. A great deal of *sainji* is grown on the low Kirán lands and in the Bet Rávi circle, and near Dera Nának it is freely sold. Elsewhere the fodder is raised for well and plough cattle entirely. The Bangar cattle have to manage on the *swánk chari* and *másh* straw until the wheat *bhusa* comes in.

Crops of the Gurdáspur tahsíl.

As to the character of the staples grown and the system of farming, I can add nothing to the remarks contained in paras. 95 to 103 of Batála Report. Cane is still the most profitable crop, though rice commences to complete for first place. In the south of the tahsíl near Ghuman the cane is quite equal to that of Batála. In the north the quality falls off; *kan* is grown on canal lands, and is beginning to find favour with farmers on *chhambh* lands, as it does fairly well there, though liable to

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great damage by pigs. The *kátha* and *dhaulu* varieties are grown everywhere. Roughly speaking 16,000 acres of cane are grown in each tahsíl, but of this one-fourth is *báráni* in Gurdáspur against one-tenth in Batála. The remaining three-fourths are distributed in nearly equal shares over *cháhi*, *nahri* and *sailáb* soils.

The chief varieties of rice grown are *begami* (a fine white variety), *jhona* (a large coarse grained staple mainly cultivated on canal and *chambh* lands), *munji* (a coarse red kind), and *sathi* (a very poor quality). Some *básmati*, a fine scented white rice, is still grown near Talibpur Pindori and in some other villages, but it is rare and does not do as well as in Kángra or Patháнkot. The maize of both Bet circles is very good, and the staple appears to be still growing in favour.

Til is largely grown in the *nahri* and Maira Kiran circles and does well on light *maira* soils.

The red wheat is the chief variety, but to the north of the tahsíl the beardless or English kind is common. The *vadának* or giant wheat is not much grown. The other staples do not call for special remark.

The absence of canals accounts for the higher proportion of *rabi* crops in this tahsíl. The relative excess of *kharif* crop in the Paintla is due to the greater amount of rice and cotton grown there.

Crops of the Shakargarh tahsíl.

The area under cane is slightly less than in the other plains tahsíls, as very little of this can be grown in the Bharrari. It has however, increased by six per cent. since 1865, and does wonderfully well in the Darp and some of the Bet villages adjoining that circle. The varities grown are the *dhaulu* and *kátha*. An experiment has been made with *kahu* in the Paintla with very satisfactory results, and the cultivation of this finer variety will probably rapidly extend. The total area is 15,300 against 16,000 in the other plains tahsíls, but of this more than half is *báráni* against one-fourth in Gurdáspur and one-tenth in Batálá; two-fifths is *sailáb* and less than one-tenth is *cháhi*, which clearly shows the different character of the tract.

The area under cotton is much larger as might be expected, as this crop does not require constant irrigation as cane. It does very well in the Bharrari in good years and the staple is finer than that grown elsewhere in the district. Owing probably to the increase under cane there has been a falling off since 1865 in cotton, but as the price of this has increased of late years the people are again taking to its cultivation.

As usual the area under maize has increased enormously since 1865, and the crop is still steadily growing in favour.

Rice is of course less grown than in Gurdáspur as there is no canal. A good deal of *begami* is cultivated in the Paintla Rohi lands, but elsewhere the poorer varieties only are grown.

Millets and pulses naturally predominate in the Bharrari, a

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special feature of which circle is the large area under *bájra*, some 3,000 acres, although this is a grain which is hardly cultivated at all elsewhere in the tahsíl or district.

Crops of the Shakargarh tahsil.

Of the *rabi* crops wheat is the most important. The crop does very well in the Bet, where 44 per cent. of the area is so cultivated. The ordinary variety grown is the common country red wheat, which does best without irrigation where the air is not naturally moist.

In the other circles the area of wheat is not so large, and in the Paintla and Darp a good deal of barley and wheat and barley is grown as a second crop after rice, &c., while in the Bharrari the insecurity of the seasons renders necessary a large resort to the inferior but hardier grain.

Gram and wheat and gram curiously enough are hardly grown at all. I suppose the clay soils in the Bharrari do not suit the crop. It is noteworthy that in the case of all the main *rabi* crops there was in 1865 a considerable decrease on the figures for 1852, and the *kharíf* staples appear to have gradually supplanted them in favour. Since 1865, however, the area has increased, so the difference may be due merely to mistakes in record.

Three per cent. is under fodder for cattle in the *kharíf*, consisting mainly of *chari*, and ·9 per cent. in the rabi. There has been very little change in this respect since 1865.

Of the other crops grown there is not much to be said. Very little *til* is grown, though it is a very favourite crop across the river. The soils are probably either too moist or too stiff to suit it. Rape is not in favour, but a good deal of its congener, *toria* is grown in the *kharíf*. Little hemp is cultivated for want of moisture in the air, and there are no special crops such as are to be found in the Pathánkot tahsíl.

Explanation of the high proportion of double-cropping and failures at Pathánkot.

The first feature in the returns which attracts notice is the very large double-cropped area which stands at 119 per cent. as against 108 in Gurdáspur and 110 in Batála. In the Andar and the Pathanti this rises as high as 138 and 143 per cent. This result is of course mainly due to the large proportion of the area in these circles which is irrigated by private canals, on which the rice crop is ordinarily followed by a poor crop of wheat, barley or *sarson*. This fact also explains the high proportion of *kharíf* crops grown, which is larger in this tahsíl than in any of the Cis-Rávi sub-divisions. The percentage of failures is also higher in Pathánkot, and rises to 8 per cent. in the hill circle, a result which is largely due to the early cessation of the rains in kharíf 1888, which produced a serious failure in the unirrigated rice crop. The failures in the *kharíf* in Shah Nahri circle are also serious and must be attributed to the poor quantity of the soil in the southern estates. Except in the hill

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circle, however, the crops are fairly secure, and, considering the large extent to which double-cropping is carried, the percentage of failures is small. In the hill circle a serious failure of one or other harvest must be looked for at least once in four years. This circle has been unfortunate lately, as the serious failure in *kharíf* 1888 was followed by a similar falling off in Kharíf 1889 and a disastrous *rabi* crop in 1890 owing to want of rain.

The figures for the tahsíl are interesting as proving that double-cropping is not always a sure index of great productive capacity. It is carried to an extraordinary extent here, and yet I have no hesitation in saying the gross outturn per acre in the year is much inferior to that in Batála where the *ek falsi* system is mainly practised.

The percentage of cane has fallen, but this is due to the fact that practically none is grown in the hill circle. The only variety cultivated to any extent is the thin stalked *katha*. The crop is, as a rule a poor one and the average outturn of *gur* on the actual experiments for the whole tahsíl works out at only 417 to the acre, as against 968 sérs in Gurdáspur and 1,100 in Batála. This would give the average value of the outturn at Rs. 26, which seems very small. It must be remembered, however, that the average *zabti* rate for this crop is only Rs. 8, and that, contrary to the practice, in the southern tahsíl such rents are still common here. The average price paid by the Sujánpur Sugar-works Company only amounts to Rs. 22-9-1 an acre, as will appear from the subjoined table showing the purchases made during the past three years, with which I have been supplied by the kindness of the Managing Director :—

Year.	Area in acres.	Average price per acre.
		Rs. a. p.
1887-88	820	23 0 0
1888-89	709	23 0 11
1889-90	662	21 10 4
Average of three years ...	730	22 9 1

(NOTE.—The price in 1889-90 was low as a quantity of frost-bitten cane was purchased at a low rate).

The assumed rate for the whole tahsíl of 384 *sérs* gives a money value of Rs. 24 at 16 *sérs* to the rupee. The actual price has, however, ruled at less than 12 *sérs*, so that an addition of one-

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third must be made to the assumed value of the produce, if this is to be fairly contrasted with the prices paid for the standing crop. If this be done the results are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of produce per acre ...	32	0	0
Price of standing crop per acre ...	22	9	1

Seeing that in the first case the cost of manufacture is borne by the people, and in the second the purchases include a good deal of very poor cane, this result appears to be very fair.

By far the most important staple of the tahsíl is rice, which is grown on 22 per cent. of the total area, the percentage rising to 45·6 and 50·2 in the canal-irrigated tracts of the Andar and Pathanti. A special feature of the hill circle is the large amount of unirrigated rice which is grown there, and it can therefore be easily understood that a late rainy season, or one ending too soon, involves serious injury to the crops there. I give below a statement showing the principal classes of rice grown in the tahsíl by circles:—

Assessment circles.	Munji.	Begami.	Básmati and Chambu.	Sathi and Madomalti.	Nikanda.	Kalua.	Jhona.	Total.
Andar	8,233	3,152	716	...	358	386	59	12,904
Bet Rávi	725	82	2	...	47	175	9	1,040
Pathanti	2,140	2,428	517	...	1,881	228	20	7,214
Shah Nahri	1,150	1,062	277	4	1,195	17	...	3,705
Kandi	317	336	131	91	452	181	43	1,551
Pahári	...	1,914	330	...	...	2,257	...	4,501
Total ...	12,565	8 974	1 973	95	3,933	3,244	131	30,915

Chambu is a rather rare species. The stalk somewhat resembles that of ordinary *munji*, but the grain approaches that of the *básmati* in quality. *Sathi* and *madomalti* are much alike. The grain is poor and ripens in the stalk. *Nikanda* is a fine variety resembling *begami*, except that the ears do not bend so much when ripe. *Kalnaor Kaluna* is a coarse variety. The grain in the husk is black, whence the name.

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The other varieties have been already explained in the Gurdáspur Report. The high proportion of the better classes of *begami, nikanda* and *básmati* grown in the Shah Nahri, Pathanti and Kandi circles is due to the fact that the canals usually run early in the season and enable them to be grown. In Chak Andar the interference with the early irrigation caused by the Jammu disputes has rendered necessary a larger resort to the poorer qualities, which can be grown without transplanting after the hot weather has well set in. It will rapidly be understood that lands capable of growing the finer varieties can pay a higher assessment as the difference in price is very great.

Cotton assumes a more prominent place in this tahsíl, and is largely grown in the Kandi circle, and especially in the villages on the Jhaloya water-course the supply in which is sufficient for this crop, but scanty for cane or rice. The staple is short and the outturn is poor.

Maize is the main *kharíf* crop in the Bet Rávi and Pahári circles, and in ordinary years does very well indeed even in the latter circle, where, however, it is only grown on the highly manured lands round the homesteads.

Pulses occupy relatively a very unimportant position, but hemp is largely grown in the Kandi circle, several estates in which in the Mirthal direction have a great reputation for the quality of the fibre grown in them. In addition to hemp there is a considerable area, amounting to 242 acres, mainly in the Kandi and Pahári circles reserved from the growth of *munj*. These are really cultivated fields, and have been shown in the return as such.

The river beds and other areas in which *bela* or thatching grass is produced are also much prized, as large quantities of this are required for the thatched roofs, which are almost universal in the tahsíl.

The area under turmeric is comprised almost entirely in Chak Andar. For some reason, which I have not been able to ascertain, the cultivation of this staple even there is said to be falling off.

The only features in the *rabi* crop return calling for remark are the relatively high proportion of wheat grown and the insignificance of the area under wheat and gram and gram. Barley and wheat and barley commence to occupy a considerable area, and in the hill circle the area under the latter staple is large, as the uncertainty of the rainfall renders it necessary for the people to cultivate a large proportion of the poorer though hardier grain. In this tahsíl the beardless wheat is even commoner than the ordinary country varieties, and the quality of the grain grown in the Kandi and outer Pahári villages is exceptionally good, so much so that it is said that Ranjít Singh would not eat flour made of any other kind.

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Amongst the more unusual classes of grain grown may be noticed *kaiun*, a sort of bean, and *suin*, a field pea, which are grown to some extent as a second crop on canal lands in the Andar and Pathanti circles in the *rabi*, and *raungh* and *kulth* pulses, cultivated largely in the hill and Kandi circles, in the *kharif*.

The area under linseed and rape is considerable, especially in Chak Andar, where they are also grown as a second crop on rice lands. The grain is sown very sparsely, and the outturn, as a rule, is very poor. Safflower figures to a large extent in the list of *zabti* rents paid, but the area actually planted, 190 acres, is very small.

Average yield production and consumption of food grains.

Table No. XXI shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82 and as now ascertained at the recent settlement for purposes of assessment. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 31. The total consumption of food grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report is shown in maunds in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 906,126 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been overestimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports and imports, of food grains was also framed at the same time, and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that the district did not ordinarily produce sufficient grain to feed its own population, and that the deficiency was made up by import from Amritsar and the countries south of the Sutlej. The report was, however, very much out, being probably based on too low average yields and to high estimates of consumption. The Shakargarh tahsíl exports a good deal of grain to the hills and large quantities of sugar by land to other parts of the Province, while the opening of the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway, which from its position practically taps only this district, afforded a ready means of judging of the capacity for export of the Cis-Rávi portion of the district. The following abstract of the average of traffic returns for the years 1884 to 1888 shows that the export trade is really large and ever growing. The years were seasons of average prosperity and not characterised by a special feature likely to disturb the ordinary balance of trade, such as a very brisk export to Europe, or the prevalence of war or famine, and the railway had only just been opened:—

Grain.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Wheat ...	536,625	1,339,273½	1,875,898½
Inferior grains	2,525,292	1,339,273½	3,864,565½
Pulses ...	94,698	232,917	327,615
Total ...	3,156,615	2,911,464	6,068,079

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Average yield production and consumption of food grains.

Item.	Export.		Import.		Excess.			
					Export.		Import.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sugar gur...	234,692	7,28,027	12,121	35,638	222,571	6,92,389	...	...
Wheat ...	426,330	6,88,902	10,128	16,807	416,202	6,72,095	...	...
Ata ...	157,290	2,99,598	2,823	5,379	154,467	2,94,219	...	...
Rice ...	42,656	71,073	1,490	2,789	41,166	68,284	..	...
Oil-seeds ...	19,692	60,592	2,578	7,930	17,114	52,662	...	...
Other grains	88,106	1,85,486	67,120	141,304	20,986	44,182	...	...
	2,033,678	18.92,381	96,260	209,847	872,506	18,23,831	...	

Cattle and horse fairs.

A cattle fair is held annually at Díuánagar at the Daserah festival. The fair owes its origin to Colonel Ralph Young, Deputy Commissioner, who started it in 1865-66. The first show passed off with great *éclát*, and the gathering was very large. Since then it has continued to be held every year except in seasons of unusual sickness. The success has, however, not been so great as was anticipated at first; but in an agricultural district like Gurdáspur, the usefulness of such a gathering, which is entirely supported from Local Funds, and the management of which is largely shared by the people, cannot be overrated. It has opened within easy reach a market for the supply of plough cattle, which was much needed by the zamíndárs. Mr. Nunn, late Veterinary Surgeon to the Punjab Government, wrote as follows on the fair held in 1885 :—

"This fair is only a small one, and the prizes are given from District Funds, but it is a great success and is well worthy of imitation in other parts. Such fairs, although small, have in reality more stability and are much more useful than those supported by Government grants, which to an extent are artificial measures."

With a view to encourage horse-breeding operations in the district, a few prizes of small value were for the first time announced in 1889 for the offspring of the Government stallions, but of these only two were awarded. In the following year the number of prizes was increased and a larger number of horses and mares was brought, and 19 prizes, amounting to Rs. 152, were given away. The fair held in 1891 attracted a still larger

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Cattle and horse fairs.

number of animals. All the brood mares and their offspring were carefully examined by Mr. Hallan, the General Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations in India. His presence on the occasion was much appreciated by the exhibitors and others interested in the fair, and there is every reason to hope that the advice given by him will do much towards improving horse-breeding in the district. This was the first time that the brood mares were collected for inspection, and the result was most satisfactory. At his suggestion the District Board purchased this year at a cost of about Rs.1,800 two Arab stallions for undersized mares which cannot be served by Government stallions.

In connection with this fair a ploughing match is held and prizes given to the best pairs of bullocks.

The time (October) for holding the fair is thought to be unsuitable for the people of the district, not only for the reason that all the cattle are engaged then in preparing the land for the *rabi* sowings, but also because it is too close on the Diwali fair at Amritsar, and it has, therefore, been decided to hold the fair in future in the month of March.

The number of cattle, &c., exhibited and the amount of prizes distributed during the years 1890 and 1891 were as follows:—

Description of animals.	Number attended.		Number competed for prizes.		Number received prizes.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Buffaloes	674	317	17	14	9	3
Bullocks...	487	464	21	24	15	2
Cows and calves ...	569	537	26	14	21	8
Horses, mares and ponies	95	192	25	94	19	41
Camels	...	5	...	...	...	...

Horse and cattle breeding operations.

There are at present two trained Veterinary Assistants, and two more are being educated at the Lahore Veterinary School at the expense of the District Board.

There are 38 Hissár bulls. They have considerably improved the breed of the cattle and are much liked by the people of the district. Some good specimens of the progeny of these bulls are brought every year to the Dínanagar cattle fair, and they carry off the higher prizes, while the presence of one of the animals in a village can almost always be traced by the marked general improvement observable in the quality of the village herd.

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Horse and cattle breeding operations.

The following horse and donkey stallions were standing in the Gurdáspur district on 31st January 1892:—

Name of stallion.	Where stationed.	Date of arrival in the district.
Government.		
H. S. Shahzáda ...	Gurdáspur	2nd December 1890.
" Alsal	Batála	4th November 1891.
" Pahára ...	Shakargarh	26th January 1892.
D. S. Siri Rámpur ..	Gurdáspur	29th July 1887.
" Sher Nagar ..	Batála	18th December 1885.
" Ropar ...	Ditto	19th April 1891.
" Kála Risála ...	Pathánkot	13th April 1885.
" Hatrás ...	Shakargarh	5th December 1890.
District Board.		
H. S. Lakarbagah ...	Shakargarh	5th January 1891.
" Amir... ...	Gurdáspur	Ditto

The first stallion, "Bukhára" (donkey), sent to this district came in December 1873, and after it came horse stallion "Dost Muhammad" in May 1880. The total number of branded mares on 31st December 1891 in the district was 161, and the number served during the past five years is shown below:—

Year.	*By horse.*	*By donkey.*
1887-88	144	311
1888-89	151	353
1889-90	80	364
1890-91	113	349
1891 to 31st December ...	73	344

The only tahsíl which has good horses is Shakargarh, but Tahsíl Batála is also improving. The stock in Gurdáspur and Pathánkot tahsíls is below the mark.

Arboriculture and Forests.

There were two forest areas in the district which had been declared under the Forest Act, that of Bagarián Mullánwal, which is "reserved" and has an area of 265 acres, and that included in the demarcated blocks in the hill circle of Shahpur-Kandi, which is unreserved and comprises 8,882 acres. Of these, the Bagarián *shisham* plantation comprised in the villages of Bhaini Mián Khan and Bagarián has recently been given up as a reserve by Notification No. 56, *Punjab Gazette* of 3rd February 1892, owing to the fact that the Government title to the land was not very clear, and there was no satisfactory market for the timber and other produce. Table No. XVII shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. McDonell, of the Forest Department,

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and revised by Mr. McIntyre. The note includes a description of the Chamba forests also, which, though they do not lie within British territory, may be usefully noticed here, as they are administered together with the forests of Gurdáspur proper, while the details given as to timber and forest produce apply generally to the neighbouring British territory of Dalhousie.

These are the only forests in the Gurdáspur district. They are situated in the low hills between Patháukot and Dunera, being bounded on the north-west by the Rávi river, on the north-east by the range forming the boundary between Chamba State and British territory, on the south by the Chakki river. The area is about 13,000 acres, of which, however, only the following blocks contain any even fair growth of timber :—

	Ghumáos.
1. Dalla Dhár	2,646
2. Nág Dhár	2,097
3. Saili Dhár	1,652
4. Dhaulu Takkar	812
5. Sukret	594
6. Phalán...	550
7. Salahri Mánsah	445
8. Moran	138
9. Bhún	263
10. Sipir	976
11. Raila Baroh	243
Total	10,426

N.B.—The figures are probably not altogether accurate, but the result of the recent trigonometrical survey is not known yet.

or 8,882 acres, a *ghumáo*, being ·759 of an acre. The soil is principally clay mixed with sand in part, which is obtained from the decomposition of the sandstone of which these low hills are formed. Geologically these hills consist of sandstone and conglomerate, the formation being that of the Sewáliks, of which they are a continuation. The principal and most valuable tree is the chil (*Pinus longifolia*), but there are also the following :—

Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*),
Sannan (*Angeinia dalbergiodes*),
Bohr (*Ficus indica*),
Bakkáin (*Melia azaderach*),
Kaimbal (*Adina wodier*),
Paláh (*Butea frondoa*),
Kakoa (*Flacourtia Roman telic*),
Bahera (*Terminalia bellerica*),
Harar (*Zerminalia chebula*)
Ber (*Zizyphus communis*),
Mahúa (*Basia talifolia*),
Bill (*Ægle marmelo*),
Patágan (*Putrangiva Roxburghii*),
Khair (*Acacia catechu*),
Arjan (*Terminalia arjuna*),

and others of less note.

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The Shahpur-Kandi Forests.

These forests have not yet been made over to the Forest Department, but the matter is now under consideration. At present, and indeed for many years past, the department has exercised a sort of supervision over them, and a temporary establishment is employed. Government has only a right to the *chíl* trees, or rather the villagers have rights of grazing, cutting of bushes for hedges, leaves for fodder, dead wood; when it is settled that the Forest Department takes over the management of the forests, these rights will be strictly defined. There is no sale at present for the produce, except on a nominal scale, such as small sales of firewood and the occasional sale of a few *chíl* trees for repairs to bridges, &c.; but in past years a great deal of wood was taken out of the forests in the shape of charcoal for the Mádhopur workshops, and should the Amritsar-Patháukot line require firewood instead of coal, the demand from these forests will be a large one. There is a cart-road from near Rani Pokhar on the Pathánkot-Dhár road to Shahpur on the Rávi, by which produce might be taken out, or it might be taken direct to Pathánkot if the road there were widened and improved.

The Chamba Forests.

The forests of Chamba may be classed generally under two heads: (*a*) those that are under control of the Forest Department and come under the rules of the lease entered into with the Rája of Chamba; (*b*) those over which the Forest Department has no control, they having been left unreserved by reason of their being too small, or containing no *deodár*, or being sacred forests. These two great classes may be redivided into (*a*) Pangi forests, (*b*) Rávi forests, and (*c*) outer forests. The first (*a*) are situated, as the name implies, in the Pangi valley, that is the valley of the Chandra Bhága and its tributaries within the Chamba State from British Láhoul to the Gandheri nala, which is the Kashmír boundary. The second (*b*) are situated in the valley of the Rávi and its tributaries, and the Suil which joins the Rávi close to the borders of Kashmir. The third (*c*) are situated either on the Dalhousie range or to the south of it. The area of the Pangi forests is estimated at 25,750 acres, no accurate surveys having as yet been made. The Rávi forests and outer forests have been surveyed on the scale 2″=1 mile, and it has been ascertained that their areas are, respectively, 70,979 acres and 4,726 acres. The above refers to the reserves under control of the Forest Department. Besides these, there are the unreserved forests, which in Pangi are of very small extent; in the Rávi they are larger, but probably do not exceed 10,000 acres in all, though it is impossible to say exactly, as no survey has been made, and they are scattered all over the valley. Of the outer unreserved forests the area is very small, and they consist of scattered patches of fir, pine and oak forests on the Bakloh and Dalhousie ranges. The whole of the forests may be called Alpine, their elevation being between 5,000 and 9,000 feet; the formation consists

The Chamba Forests.

for the most part of granite and gneiss, with clay slate in the higher altitudes and conglomerate near the rivers—traps also appearing in parts. The reserved forests came under control of the Forest Department in 1864, under the terms of a lease entered into with Rája Gopál Singh, then Rája of Chamba, which lease is for 99 years, subject to a revision of rules every 20 years. Under the original rules Government paid a sum of Rs. 21,000 yearly, of which a sum of Rs. 2,500 was returned to be expended on the planting and conservation of forests, &c. But since 1884, when the rules of the lease were revised, no part of the yearly payment, *viz.*, Rs. 21,000, has been returned by the State; and it has been arranged that in addition to this sum the State shall receive, at intervals of five years, two-thirds of the profit made by Government from the forests. The most valuable trees are:—

Diár, deodár	Cedrus Libani.
Kail, chir, blue pine	Pinus excelsa.
Tos, Prai (in Pangi), spruce ...	Abies Smithiana.
Rai, tosh (in Pangi)	Abies Webbiana.
Chil	Pinus longifolia.
Quir (Pencil cedar)	Tuniperus excelsa.
Devi Diàr	Cupressus torulosa.
Chilgoza	Pinus gerardiana.
Brahmi	Taxus baccata.

Others.

Sunnu	Traxinus floribunda.
Kakkreran...	Pistacia integerrima.
Dauri	Cedrela serrata.
Meral	Ulmus Wallichiana.
Mandu	Ulmus.
Akhor	Juglans regia.
Akhrot	Juglans regia.
Shamshád	Buxus sempervirens.
Kan...	Olea ferruginea.
Ban...	Quercus Ilex.
Banni	,, dilatata.
Kharin	,, semi-carpifolia.
Bán	,, incana.
Charkhri	Carpinus viminea.
Dhángi	Corylus colurna
Dhamman	Grewia oppositifolia.
,, ...	,, vestita.
Gún...	Æsculas Indica.
Dodan	Sapindus detergens.
Mahndar	Acer cæsium.
Arkhar	Rhus semialat.
Kakkrein	,, Punjabensis.
Arkhar	,, Wallichii.
Jamna	Prunus padus.
Kainth	Pyrus hashia.
Kandlu	,, lanata.
Runus	Cotoneaster baccillaris.
,, ...	,, acuminata.
Killar	Parrotia Jacquemontiana.
Burairs	Rhododendron arboream.
Chandra	Phoche lanceolata.
,, ...	Machilus adoratissima,
Chirni	Litsœd zeylaniça.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture and Arboriculture.

The Chamba Forests.

Punna	Ehretia serrata.
Karún	Morus "
Kharak	Celtis Australis.
Búrj	Betula bhojpattra.
Piak	Alnus nitida
Bed	Salix tetrasperma.
Safaida	Populus nigra.
"	" alba.
Tálúng	" ciliata.

The villages have rights of grazing, fodder, grass, building timber, firewood, &c., all of which are strictly defined in the reserved or leased forests. The produce that is exported from the Pangi and Rávi forests consists almost entirely of pine wood of the *deodár*, *kail*, *tos*, and *rai* trees, either in the form of logs or sleepers; it is taken down the Chenáb (Chandra Bhága) and Ravi rivers to Wazírabad and Lahore for sale; the quantity, and consequently the value, is entirely dependent on the number of trees felled and logged. Of late years all fellings have ceased in Pangi, but a working plan prescribing the exploitation of, on the average, 160 *deodárs* and about 100 *kail* trees a year has been submitted to Government for sanction. The Rávi forests have since 1885 been managed in accordance with a working plan, under which about 1,500 *deodárs* and a few *kail* trees are exploited annually. Nearly all the trees felled are converted in the forests into sleepers and scantlings, as the mature trees left to exploit are at considerable distances from the banks of the Rávi or its important tributaries, and it is impossible to drag heavy logs over these distances. The 1,500 *deodárs* felled yearly yield about 150,000 cubic feet of timber in sleepers and other scantlings worth, in the Lahore depôt, about Rs. 1,00,000. Though, as a rule, the trees cut are replaced by self-sown seedlings, about 100 acres a year are planted with *deodár*, and a number of other works of improvement, including the construction of forest roads, are carried out in accordance with the working plan. In the outer forests, *viz.*, Kálatope, Kainthli, Bánikhet and Bakloh, some 10,000 cubic feet of timber in sawn scantlings are sold yearly for the stations of Dalhousie and Bakloh, the value of which is about Rs. 8,000; it consists entirely of pine wood, principally *deodár* and *tos*. The produce is conveyed to the stations by men, so the cost is much greater than by water. These forests also supply yearly some 25,000 maunds of firewood, principally oak, and some minor produce for Dalhousie and the neighbouring cantonments. Like the Rávi forests they have, since 1885, been managed according to working plans, which prescribe a number of works of improvement besides the fellings. Since the beginning of lease in 1864 to the end of 1890-91 the receipts from the reserved forests have amounted to Rs. 44,48,000, but the expenditure has been Rs. 40,65,000; this is inclusive of the lease money paid to the Chamba Rája, so that it has not been very profitable so far.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Occupations of the people.

Table No. XXIII shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned in the census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report, and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II of Chapter VIII of the same report. The figures in Table No. XXIII refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same, whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple, and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 106 to 114 of Table No. XII A and in Table No. XII B of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete. Similar statistics were not compiled in the 1891 Census.

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural ...	11,298	385,088
Non-agricultural	70,064	357,245
Total ...	81,362	742,333

Principal industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1891-92. The silk industry is separately noticed at length below. The following account of the other industries of the district is taken from Colonel Harcourt's Trade Report for 1882-83 as corrected up to 1891.

Egerton Woollen Mills.

The Egerton Woollen Mills were started in 1880, but manufacturing did not commence until the end of October 1882. The mills were managed by Mr. W. Halsey with conspicuous energy and devotion, but the capital was too heavy, and after a promising career for some years the Company went into liquidation in 1889. The concern was bought up by another Company and is now known as the New Egerton Woollen Mills. Woollens and worsteds and hosiery of all kinds are turned out, and the premises were largely added to shortly before the failure of the old Company. The mill stands on the Bári Doáb Canal at Dháriwál, eight miles from Gurdáspur, and is worked

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Occupations, Industries, Commerce and Communications.

Egerton Woollon Mills.

by the water power derived from the fall at that place, supplemented by steam during the canal closures. The premises are lighted by electricity throughout, and the present staff in 1892 consists of a Managing Director, a Manager, an Assistant Manager, 10 European Overlookers, and 500 native employés—weavers and others. As the burden of capital has now been largely reduced the Company has a promising future before it.

Sujánpur Sugar-works.

The Sujánpur Sugar-works are situated on the banks of the Bári Doáb Canal about half a mile from the thriving town of Sujánpur. The Company was registered on 4th May 1877 as a Joint Stock Company, Limited, and commenced working on 17th November 1878. In 1886 this Company was liquidated and the concern sold to a partnership, of which Mr. R. Chapman is the Managing Member. The following is the staff which is employed for the whole year :—

	Monthly pay.
	Rs.
3 Europeans	600
5 Munshís	110
5 Chaprasís	28
5 Mistrís	96
5 General	23
10 Cartmen, ploughmen, &c. ...	50

In addition to above, the following are employed as occasional servants, *i. e.*, during the crushing season of five months and the refining season of, from three to five months:—

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
1 Parsi Engineer	125
4 Munshís	60
20 Chaprásís	120

The average number of coolies, &c., employed during the crushing season is 300 to 400; the average rate of pay being from two to three annas per diem. The average number of bullock carts employed for five months is 80 per diem; the average spent on each cart being Re. 1. The manufacturing process consists :—

1st.—Of crushing cane, the motor being water power.

2nd.—Of clarifying the juice, the motor being steam power.

3rd.—Of concentrating the juice, the process consisting of boiling in open concentrators and then in steam vacuum pans.

4th.—Curing sugar, the agent being steam.

In the manufacture of rum the first process is fermenting wash in open vats of a capacity of 2,000 gallons each. The second process is that of distilling wash and rectifying spirit.

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Occupations, Industries, Commerce and Communications.

The chief markets for sugar are Amritsar, Dalhousie and Sujánpur towns, and the chief markets for rum are the principal towns of the Punjab. First class sugar sells at an average of Rs. 10 to 10-8 the maund, second class sugar sells at an average rate of Rs. 9 the maund, third class sugar at from Rs. 7 to 8 the maund.

Sujánpur Sugar-Works.

No advances are made to the zamíndárs to induce them to grow cane, as it is found they are quite willing to undertake this cultivation on their own responsibility. The zamíndárs have a tendency to give their sugar-cane only such water as may be over after they have fully irrigated their rice. When the Company purchases the cane half the value set upon this is advanced, the balance being paid when the cane has been cut and the land measured. The chief obstacles to the expansion of the industry are said to be these. The large importation of sugar from Germany and the Mauritius materially affects sales and rates, which decreased by over 30 per cent. since 1881, and some trouble is occasioned by the delay there is in delivering the cane at the mills in consequence of the defective state of the country roads from village to village: this being one of the chief and most serious difficulties this Company labours under.

Dalhousie Brewery.

The Dalhousie Brewery was established in 1881, an area of five acres, more or less having been acquired on lease from the Municipal Committee on payment of a premium of Rs. 1,200 and an annual rent equal to the taxes assessable on similar lands in the station. The buildings lie on the rise of the hill as Dalhousie is approached. Most of the work is done by contractors, who are not reckoned on the regular establishment, but about 30 to 50 hands are employed for eight months in the year. The scale of salaries varies from Rs. 7 to Rs. 20 per mensem. The process of manufacture is described as "brewing malt liquor and malting barley for same." The staves for the casks are procured from Trieste, and old commissariat casks are purchased from Karáchi. The Company obtains its hops from London or from Nuremburg in Bavaria. The chief purchaser is the Commissariat, but there is some small sale for the beer in Dalhousie. The chief difficulty this Company lies under is that of getting of supplies, as there is no cart-road open, and most of the goods carried have to be conveyed by camels and mules.

There are two other small concerns where steam is employed, which fall under the head of factories. These are a foundery and lathe for the construction of cane roller-mills opened by Ganda Mal at Batála, and a similar concern just started by the Reverend Aziz-ul-Hak at Dínanagar.

Cotton.

Cotton is a common crop, and is a successful one as a rule. The Juláhás who work in cotton are usually *kamíns* of the village. These men do not receive grain payments from the zamíndárs, their remuneration taking the form of reserving for themselves a piece of the cloth woven. Curiously enough there

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Occupations, Industries, Commerce and Communications.

Cotton.

are very few dyers in red in the district, and so the colours used in dying cotton are nearly always blue and green. In picking the crop the women are employed, and some Juláhás also assist in the field labour. A curious custom in connection with the picking is the arrangement by which the last picking is left over for the blacksmiths and carpenters. In three days one and a quarter *sér* of thread, priced at 12 annas, is used up. The cost of labour is quoted at five annas for the preparation of 12 yards of cloth, which sells for Re. 1-2-0. This is calculated to give six annas clear profits, or Rs. 4 per maund. This is but a bare subsistence. A whole family work together, and sometimes two or three families join in the labour. The tools used are very cheap, a Juláha's brush lasting for years. Sheets and striped cloths are the articles manufactured. These are made entirely for district use and are not exported. There are, however, other branches of cotton work which should here be touched on. The Batála *súsis* used for women's trousers are largely made of English and country thread, as noted under "silk." The English thread is obtained from Amritsar and Delhi. Considerable exports of the Batála *súsi* work take place to Jammu, Amritsar, Lahore and other towns; the Batála *súsi* being well known. The principal ingredient is cotton, though in the better sorts, where prices range higher, there is proportionately very much more silk. The patterns are pretty and effective. Prices range from Rs. 2-8-0 to 12 annas per yard. *Lungís*, as noted under "silk" *lungís*, are made of cotton, prices ranging per piece from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3. *Loís* or wrappers are also made of cotton and wool, in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third cotton. The thread used is of English manufacture. The principal seats of this trade are at Sujánpur, Dínanagar, and Pathánkot, and exports take place to Amritsar, the North-Western Provinces and to Bengal. The usual time for export is November. During the Kábul war a good deal of this material was bought up for the use of the camp-followers in the expedition.

Wool.

Two sorts of wool are chiefly used—the *zer* and *gaddi*. (*Zer* sells at Rs. 16 the maund, and *gaddi* sells at Rs. 21 the maund.) The first comes from Shahpur and Siálkot, and the second from the country inhabited by the Gaddís, *i. e.*, Chamba and thereabouts. Women are employed in separating and cleaning the wool. A common industry in this district is the working of borders to *pashmína* shawls in different coloured wools. A man will work about one yard of this in a day. A yard of work is worth 4 annas, *i. e.*, 1½ annas woollen thread and 2½ annas as labour.

Blankets or *loís* are also made. The blankets are made from district wool and that which comes from Siálkot and Amritsar. The chief seats of this trade are Fatehgarh, Dharmkot and Ikhláspur. There is some export of these blankets to Amritsar and Siálkot districts. The wool used is bought at Rs. 16 the maund, and the blankets sell at from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 each.

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Occupations, Industries, Commerce and Communications.

Wool.

The manufacture of *pashmína* shawls may be divided into three heads, that of weaving shawls, weaving shawl borders and shawl embroidery. The shawl work is carried on by Kashmirís at Sujanpur, Dínanagar, Dera Nának, Pathánkot, Kanjrúr, Fatehgarh and Batála, and the trade is apparently in the hands of a few men. Especially is this the case at Dera Nának, where there are many shops full of workers, all seemingly employed by one master. The pay is wretchedly small, and the workers have to supply their own materials. They sit working crowded together in small shops, and their life must be a perfect slavery; yet they work at this unremunerative toil, the pay being but 2½ to 3 annas the day when they could command from Rs. 5 to 6 a month as daily labourers at the neighbouring railway works. Of late years the trade has decreased in shawls, and prices now do not range high. There are three kinds of wool used in the manufacture of shawls—Kashmíri, Rámpuri, and Wahábshahi. The Amritsar prices of these are: Kashmíri wool Rs. 5, Wahábsháhi Rs. 3, Rámpuri Rs. 2 the *sér*. One and a half *sérs* of wool is calculated to make a length of 6 yards, at a cost of Rs. 18, namely, 3 *sérs* of wool at Rs. 3 per *sér*, Rs. 9; spinning the thread, Rs. 4; wages of two persons for one month (one man and one woman) Rs. 5; total Rs. 18. The wool and silk used for shawl borders are obtained from Amritsar. The borders sell at from 2 to 8 annas per yard. The pattern resembles a thick flowered ribbon. This is used in fringing the shawls. Embroidery work consists of working flowers and fancy work on shawls with worsted and silk thread. *Loís* or wrappers are also manufactured of wool. The *loi* manufacture was referred to under the head of "cotton."

Carpentering and wood-work.

The district has a cheap and plentiful supply of useful woods; *shísham*, *kikar* and mulberry grow in abundance, while *deodár*, the only wood which is imported in large quantities, is brought down the Rávi from the neighbouring Chamba State. *Deodár* formerly sold in the district at 3 or 4 cubic feet to the rupee, but was brought into notice by the sales of Forest Officers, and now fetches from Rs. 0-12-0 to Rs. 1-13-0 per cubic foot. About 20,400 cubic feet of *deodár* are annually used in the district, chiefly by the builders and the cabinet-makers. *Shísham* (yearly consumption about 31,000 cubic feet) is *per excellence* the wood of Gurdáspur, but *kikar* and mulberry also are in great demand, 16,000 and 10,700 cubic feet, respectively, being used per annum. These four woods are all suited for general purposes, but each has its peculiar properties. *Deodár* is durable, easily worked, straight in the grain and proof against insects. Its length recommends it to architects and boat-builders, and the high polish it can take on to cabinet-makers. *Shísham* is denser and darker in colour, and less regular than *deodár*, but also gives good beams.

Kikar, which is not such a good general timber, is used for parts of many agricultural instruments and vehicles requiring

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Occupations, Industries, Commerce and Communications.

Carpentering and wood-work.

a hard wood, as Persian wheels, sugar-mills, ploughs, oil presses and bullock carts.

Mulberry yields good staves, and so is made into rafters, plough stilts, shafts and poles. *Jáman* and *drek* or *bakain* wood are less common, but there is a certain demand for them as they resist insects, and the latter is cultivated in small plantations for poles for rafters.

The *ber* is not uncommon as a building timber, and *khair* and *dhámman* grow in the hill circle, and are also largely imported in the form of plough beams, which fetch a ready sale at the Talíbpur Pindori fair in *Baisakhi*, and at Srigobindpur.

Small quantities of *garna*, *kiláwa*, and other woods are brought in for the manufacture of combs.

No Gurdáspur timber is sold beyond the Punjab, but a considerable quantity of *shísham*, mulberry and *tun* (a red fancy wood) is exported to Amritsar and Lahore. The number of timber concerns is on the increase. The new railway has given an impetus to the trade in all the *tahsíls* except Shakargarh, which still sends what wood it has to spare away by the river. The crust of measurement of native dealers is the *tassu*, which is equal to $\frac{86}{100}$ of a cubic foot English.

From statistics compiled in 1888 it appears that there were then 3,530 Hindús in the district who worked in wood, as against 1,304 Muhammadans. Spinning wheels, *pirás*, *pálkís*, *dolás* and combs are manufactured only by Hindús; boats and shuttles by Muhammadans. The art of architectural wood-carving is here mainly practised by Hindús alone, and all other branches of the trade are plied by Hindús and Muhammadans indifferently. The following Hindu castes each contribute above 100 workers: Sandhu, Raneh, Gil, Bájwah. There are 350 factories in the district, but none employ as many as 20 hands. The majority turn out *chárpái* legs only.

The greater number of workers in wood are general carpenters. Many of these were originally village servants, but they are now constituted into a class furnishing itself from within with apprentices. Carriages are made by this class, and furniture, sometimes after English models. Their wages range from annas 6 to 10 per diem. The second class is that of specialists, of whom some instances have been quoted above in remarking on the appropriation of the industries by particular castes. Wages in this class are more uniform, standing at annas 7 or 8 a day. The wood-turning class only do such work as requires a lathe. Their wages vary between annas 4 and 3. Perhaps the most interesting class is the last of Sepis. The Sepi carpenters are believed to have been originally cultivators, and to have taken up their present occupation on the understanding that the remaining cultivators should support them.

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Occupations, Industries, Commerce and Communications.

Carpentering and wood-work.

Each Sepi carpenter performs ordinary household and field repairs for certain families, and receives a fixed salary in kind, which averages 5 maunds per 100 maunds. He is paid extra wages for new constructions, and in his leisure time may work for hire. The tools of workmen, even when not of English manufacture, are generally similar to the English in use. The only characteristic tool is the bow-drill. The adze is more commonly used than at home, and the saw is set for the pull and not for the push. On the whole, the *tarkháns* are one of the most prosperous classes in the district. Their services are still in great local demand, even though the iron *belna* has to a great extent superseded the old wooden mill, except in places where the cane fibre is essential to well ropes or in out of the way tracts. Besides this, they are an energetic and pushing class, and go far afield for service. Numbers of them are employed in the Railway shops in different parts of the country, and on their return bring back large sums of money with them, which is usually invested in land, so that the price of land near a *tarkhán* village is generally abnormally high. Though often a *kúka*, the Sikh *tarkhán* is about the best specimen of a workman which the district produces, and deserves encouragement.

In 1888 the carved door and window industry and *pinjra* work were reported to be declining, and it seemed that panelled doors and glazed windows in the English style were supplanting the older forms. At the same time a good deal is still done, especially in the Batála tahsíl, and the houses of respectable zamíndárs often have a carved lintel to the *deorhi*, and a set of *pinjra* work panels above the doorway. The industries of making *chárpái* legs, which are turned out in considerable quantities at Jhabkara and Marára in the Gurdáspur tahsíl, spinning wheels, weavers' shuttles and combs were noticed to be especially prosperous in 1888. The chief centres of the latter were, and still are, Srigobindpur and Dera Nának. At the former of these places the Bhalla Bawás or descendants of Gurú Arjan have engaged largely in the comb industry and timber trade.

Bamboo manufactures give employment to about 200 persons in Pathánkot tahsíl, as the plant grows freely in the adjoining Dhangu forest in Kángra. In the lower ranges of the hills, in the Pathánkot tahsíl, and also in some parts of the Gurdáspur tahsíl, the bamboo is very common, and its usefulness is much appreciated by the people. The thick hollow bamboos are used as *dooly* poles, for the shafts of *ekkás*, and for supporting thatching, and for *jáfri* and lattice-work. The solid bamboos are converted into poles for beds, and lances for cavalry regiments and for *chaukidárs*. The bamboo is also very largely used for making matting and basket-work, such as sieves, and cases for holding grain, &c. There is a large export of bamboo-work of sorts. The men employed in this trade are the Dúmnás. Prices of bamboos run from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 the 100,

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Occupations, Industries, Commerce and Communications.

Carpentering and wood-work.

The value of the wood annually required by the district is placed at Rs. 90,000, but this again is probably an under estimate.

Gurdáspur district neither exports nor imports finished wooden goods, but there is a considerable outward and inward trade in timber. *Deodár, chil, kail, khair* and *garna* are imported to an aggregate bulk of 34,200 cubic feet per annum, as well as small suppiles of *tosh, dhâman* and *kilawa* (*Wrightea mollissima*).

Shísham, tun and mulberry are forwarded by railway to Amritsar and Lahore. This year (1892) a large quantity is being despatched from Dínanagar, owing to excellent sales by the Canal Department of plantations on lands which it is proposed to restore to the owners.

Lac.

Lacquer-work is not carried on to a very great extent. Probably the very superior lacquer-work at Hoshiárpur affects establishments in this district. The lac is coloured with different ingredients. Of lac in the district there is abundance. It appears chiefly on the *sirris* and *ber* tree, the insect in the course of time ruining the tree.

A great deal of lac is collected during the months of January and February in the Berián Bágh near Dínanagar, and as much as Rs. 450 to 500 a year is paid to Sirdár Diál Singh of Majitha, who is the Manager of this common on behalf of the townspeople. The trees are lopped, and the branches, after the leaves have been beaten off for fodder, are collected and the *lac* scraped off. This is boiled and purified until it has been brought into a marketable state.

Iron.

Iron is purchased at Amritsar in bars at from Rs. 5 to 6 the maund, and is worked up as required. Two men in two days will work up about 8¼ *sérs* of iron, costing Re. 1-8 (expending 2 annas on coal and, say, 6 annas on labour). This will result in 5¾ *sérs* of material, selling for about Rs. 2. The average outturn per man engaged in the industry would be about Rs. 15. Ironwork in this district is by no means elaborate. The necessary gear of wheels for *ekkás*, country locks and so forth can be prepared, but no fine work is attempted. The village blacksmith or *lohár* takes grain payments at the rate of about one *sér* in the maund from each *pattidár*, it is said.

Other metals.

Brass, and copper and pewter.—Workers in brass and copper, termed *thathiars*, are not at all common. They are chiefly Hindús, and merely turn out the most ordinary household vessels. A man in one day will work up Rs. 3-4-0 worth of brass into a vessel worth Rs. 3-12-0. This shows a profit of 8 annas a day, but cost of plant and firing has also to be considered, so the profit is not really quite so much. Brass, copper and pewter are imported from Amritsar. The brass consists of three parts copper and three parts "*jast.*" Copper sells at 14

annas the *sér.* '*jast*' at 10 *sérs* for the rupee, and brass for 9 annas the *sér.* Pewter consists of 40 parts copper to 11 of tin and sells at 15 annas the *sér.* These are Amritsar prices. A brass *lotah* weighing one *sér,* will sell for one rupee; one made up of copper at Re. 1-4-0 the sér while one of the pewter fetches Re. 1-6-0 the *sér.* The tools of the *thathiárs* are very numerous and may be valued at about Rs. 50 for the set.

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Other metals.

Dyeing.

There is very little dyeing in this district. The dyer goes himself to Mooltan for indigo, bringing back about Rs. 100 worth. As a rule he dyes only in blue and green, the green being a mixture of *haldi* (turmeric), grown chiefly near Nárot and Naspál from the hills. The price of indigo at Mooltan is said to be two-fifths of a *sér* for the rupee. There are some few dyers in red, and they use *majith* from Cabul, or *kasumba,* the dye of the safflower, of which plant there are crops in Pathánkot and near Jhandi Chaunta. One class of dyers here deserves note. They are the *chipis* or stamp dyers. Their charges are from 3 to 4 annas for stamping a common cloth. These patterns are sometimes very effective, but the colours used are sombre. The best *chipi* dyers are at Bahrámpur, where there is quite a trade in this industry. A dyer takes 5 annas for dyeing 9 yards of cloth red, and dyes some 40 pieces in one month. His average net income is barely over Rs. 10 a month. In the course of my cold weather wanderings I only came across one dyer's shop and his colours were all of a very sombre hue. Probably in Batála and in the towns near Amritsar there may be something of a trade in dyes, and it is certain that a black dye is in use in Batála for silk.

Gold and silver work.

There is no evidence that Gurdáspur was ever celebrated for gold and silver work. Neither of the precious metals is found in the district, which is moreover entirely agricultural, and therefore no reason can be supposed for the settlement of smiths in it beyond the ordinary demand of a cultivating community for jewellers' ware. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that ornaments of mediocre workmanship and by no means original design should form the bulk of its gold and silver manufactures. The smiths do not know how long it is since their ancestors adopted the trade, and they believe that the only change since their time is in the weight of ornaments, which are now fewer in wear but heavier than formerly.

The British conquest has affected the trade in various ways. The modern high class goldsmith lives only in large towns, and comparatively townless districts like Gurdaspur are left to small and inferior workmen. These have had their business reduced by the discarding of ornaments by the male sex, the introduction of electroplating and the abandonment by moneyed men of embroidered saddlery and trappings.

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Position and reputation of smiths.

In Gurdáspur the *sonár* is not a highly prosperous individual and no member of the class pays income tax in his proper calling of gold or silversmith. As usual he does not bear a high character for honesty as two current proverbs testify: "The goldsmith adulterated the silver of his mother's necklet." "If a goldsmith be on the other side of the river one must be careful of one's property on this side."

In 1889, 1,139 persons, of whom 811 were Hindús and the rest Muhammadans, depended for part of their income upon gold and silver work. Sixty-one kinds of ornaments having distinct names are enumerated as produced in the district. Eight of these are Hindu, namely, *challa brahm, sone ka bála, patang, bahadarián, pipal vate, kandi, dholna, batwa.* Four Muhammadan, namely, *bindiyan, dandiyan, taritari, baunta;* and the rest common to both religions. Five kinds are for men's wear and eleven for children's, namely, children's *hasli; baranwali, haikal, paonta, jang baranwali, pipal vate; val, tarági, chand, bindiyan, patang, chhaba;* and the remaining forty-five are used by women. A proof of the ever-increasing prosperity of the district under British rule is the fact that silver ornaments in all the higher classes are rapidly being superseded by gold; so much is this the case that in Batála the Játs have begun to look down on silver as only fit for sweepers' wear.

The number of factories was given in 1889 as 279. None of them employed as many as 20 hands.

According to Tahsíldár's reports the value of the gold and silver worked up into ornaments jewellery each year is about Rs. 3,63,000, but I should say that the amount was understated.

Gold and silversmiths do not receive wages, but make a charge for workmanship proportionate to the amount of metal treated.

The usual scale is—

For silver ornaments 3 pies to 1½ annas per weight of 1 rupee.

For gold ornaments 1 anna to 1 rupee per weight of 1 rupee.

There are special rates for difficult work, *e.g.*, for studding with jewels Rs. 3 to 4 per *tola*. The materials are found by the customer.

In Batála there are a few embroidery and lace shops whose total outturn is valued at Rs. 25,000 in the year, but the income per head of employés is not great, and the articles made have no sale outside the district.

One sinister fact in reference to gold and silver work remains to be noticed. The Deputy Commissioner in 1889 wrote:

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"The criminal history of the district shows that a large percentage of murders and cases of house-breaking have been committed with the object of obtaining ornaments. Some years ago there was a series of cases of child murder at Dínanagar for the purpose of stealing the ornaments on the children, which generally amounted to only Rs. 3 or 4 from each child."

There is no local export or import trade in the precious metals either in the manufactured or the unmanufactured state, though a considerable amount of these crosses the frontier into Jammu territory as shown by the trade returns.

Leather.

There is a considerable trade in skins from this district. The leather trade is not however in a very prosperous condition. At Dínanagar and Batála saddlery is made, and the harness of Dínanagar is really good; but as an industry, leather making can hardly be held to exist in other places. The chief manufactory of leather is in Batála, and exports from that town are sent to Amritsar and Delhi. Two descriptions of shoes are made at Batála. The one plain and the other embroidered with lace work. The last fetches from Rs. 2 to 4 the pair. The commoner shoes sell from 12 to 14 annas the pair. The lace or rather gold thread used in ornamenting the shoes comes from Amritsar. The Batála trade is diminishing in consequence of the large exports of Gurdáspur leather to other districts. In shoe making, buffalo leather is used for the soles, cow skin for the uppers and goat skin for the inside of the shoe. The very cheapest shoes sell for 5 annas, and in such shoes there is about 2½ annas worth of leather. The work turned out is good. The village Chamár is a *kamin*, who as a rule is paid 6 or 7 maunds for every plough used in the *patti*, for which he is a *kamin*.

Pottery of the district.

Common pottery only is manufactured in Gurdáspur. There is nothing peculiar in the methods or tools of the potters. Natural clay is used and the vessels are coloured red with a coat of *wanai* clay, laid on before baking or black by smoking when finished with *deodár* shavings.

The only glazed pottery is made in two workshops at Batála. The glaze, which is dark brown, is a compound of siliceous ironstone (*bura*), carbonate of soda (*sajji*) and borax (*sohága*).

Vessels of ordinary size are turned on the wheel, which in this district is usually worked by the hand, and larger ones are beaten into shape between a mallet (*thatwa*) and a *kanera* or hand anvil, which is used to give support from within.

The potters of the district number about 30,000. They are paid on the *sep* system described already under wood industries and receive on an average ⅗ of a maund per cent. of grain. Some of them manufacture for sale in their free time, but the profit of such work is small. Where several potters work together division of labour is practised, each confining himself to a single process.

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Household utensils and vessels for agricultural purposes, such as well pitchers and *dhenkli* jars, account for most of the pottery of the district. A few figures of painted clay are made for sale as children's toys.

Pottery of the district.

Artistic talents have found no other outlet. Neither tiles nor glass are manufactured. This industry is in a very backward condition, nothing but the very simplest articles being made. In this trade the men and women both work. It is calculated that two men will make 20 gharras in one day, the selling price of the lot being 5 annas. The labour is therefore very unremunerative, for the cost of purchasing and keeping donkeys for the conveyance of the earth required for the pots has to be taken into account. The Kallandars, a wandering tribe in the district, make *hookah* bowls and such like articles by mixing goats dung with clay. The tannui in the dung combines with the iron in the clay, giving a blackish red appearance to the ware turned out of the kilns. These *hookah* bowls are made by hand, as are the rough earthen figures constructed by women, which are sold at fairs and large gatherings.

Oil.

The oils made in this district are sarson (mustard), *til* (sesamum), and *alsi* (linseed). The oil is almost entirely used for home consumption. One oil press (*kohlu*) worked by two men will grind about 22 *sérs* in one day. From 10 *sérs* of grain it is calculated 3½ *sérs* of oil will be produced; the remainder, the refuse *khal* is used for the bullocks' feed. The annual average outturn per man engaged in this trade is about Rs. 360 or nearly a rupee a day. It is difficult to assess the income properly, for the women help in cleaning the presses, but it may be allowed that this industry is not such a poorly paying one as several others in the district. The original price of a *kohlu* is Rs. 5. Of mustard and linseed, one maund is said to produce about 12½ *sérs* of oil, and one maund of sesamum gives about 15 *sérs* of oil. The bulk of the oil used is *til* oil as the climate of the district suits this crop best.

Building trade.

But little can be said of this industry, which is in a backward condition in the district. The bricks of the district are exceptionally strong and good, and there is a large trade in connection with the *pajáwas*. The ordinary village mason is common enough except in the Shakargarh tahsíl, and there when works have to be constructed, the community desiring to build send in to Zaffarwál in the Siálkot district. Workmen thus brought in from outside are paid and fed by those who engage them. As a rule, the masons earn from 6 to 8 annas daily.

Thatching.

This is a common industry in the district. In the lower hills the houses are of course all thatched; and grass being plentiful and cheap, roofs are in many villages made with bamboos and thatch. The rate for thatching is Rs. 4 per 100 square feet.

Sugar-refining.

It may of course be said that all the preparations from the sugarcane are in a way industries, but they would come better under the heading of an agricultural report than of one merely devoted to trades. The refinery of sugar is, however, a pure trade business, and deserves some note here. The *kanchis*, or sugar refineries, are a source of great profit. They are entirely confined to places in the Batála tahsíl. The chief seat of this industry is in and about Srigobindpur. The refining process is as follows:—The juice is strained through a cloth, and after being thus purified and cleansed, is placed in a pan into which shavings of the bark of the *suklai* tree are thrown. When again cleared of all foul matter, it is again boiled with a small quantity of sweet oil, about 3½ *chittáks* of sweet oil going to 1 maund of coarse sugar. This boiling takes about an hour, and the dirt being skimmed off, the juice is poured into jars, in which it remains for 15 days, when it is conveyed to a small tank or *kanchi*. The tank is of earth, and on either side two bricks 5 or 6 inches high are laid on the flooring, across which sticks are placed two or more inches apart. The sticks are crossed with reeds, and these again are covered with country cloth, the sides of the tank being hung with mats to prevent the earth from falling in. The juice is then poured over the cloth, and filtrates to the bottom of the tank, passing away through a drain made for the purpose, leaving the refined sugar on the cloth. The juice that escapes is termed *ráb*. The sugar that is left on the cloth is covered with a layer of moss which is left for three days, and this process is repeated at the same interval three or four times. The moss is pressed so that the remaining *ráb* is forced through it. The moss at one-half side is then removed, and one layer of sugar is taken off. Then the other side is cleaned; and as the sugar dries, it is removed by layers, the entire process taking two and three months. The sugar is then exposed to the sun and trodden down with the feet, when it is fit for the markets. One maund of sugar-cane of Rs. 2-8-0 is converted into—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
12 sérs *kand*	6	6	0;	and into
28 sérs of treacle	2	0	0	
Total value ...	8	6	0	

These *kanchis* only work from January to April. The value of their work is given below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
150 maunds *kand*	950	0	0
350 „ treacle	1,006	0	0
Total ...	1,956	0	0

Deducting four months' pay of one man at Rs. 4, Rs. 750 cost of cane, with other miscellaneous expenses, it is calculated each *kanchi* gives about Rs. 1,100 clear profit.

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Fibrous manufactures.

The Gurdáspur district is not noted for fibre industries. It appears, however, to supply its own wants and carry on a quiet export trade to other districts, though not beyond the Punjab. The trade is not localised in centres, nor are there factories, for each operative works single-handed. The rate of wages averages 2 annas to 4 annas a day. No workman is supported entirely by the trade. Those engaged in it have all subsidiary callings such as agriculture or pottery. Muhammadans and Hindús both work in fibres. The number of the former so employed is returned at 115 and of the latter at 294. Certain branches of the industry are monopolised almost entirely by members of particular castes. Thus *munj* twine is made by the Hindu Labánás and Ját zamíndárs, and the long narrow strips of sack cloth or *pattís* and bags or *thailis* by the Mussalmán Telís, while the grain sieves called *chhaj* are the speciality of Changars. *Munj* matting is principally manufactured by boatmen, and *tappars* of tat or sackcloth by a clan calling themselves Turks of Gharota Kalán in the Pathánkot tahsíl and Dhamrai in Gurdáspur. The trade in this used to be considerable, but has, owing to the competition of the Jute industry, somewhat decreased of late years.

Flax proper (*alsi usitalis smume*) is grown throughout the district, but almost entirely for the oil. Its fibre is known as *tuti* among the natives and is extracted in the same way as that of the false hemp. It is a pliant but tough fibre, and after being bleached is made into bedstead cords, while san (Croto laria *juncea*), the false hemp which grows in the *kharif* is worked up into common ropes, *pattis*, grain bags and paper. The San grown in the Mírthal direction is celebrated for its fine white fibre and is largely cultivated there. The stalks are tied up in bundles and thoroughly soaked and partially rotted in water, and then the fibre is pounded out. Running water is best for the purpose, and that of the Chakki is said to be excellent. A long fibre suitable for rope-making is derived from a shrub called sanukra (*Hibiscus cannabium*) which is cultivated mainly as a border to cane and cotton fields.

Munj (*Saccharum sara*) serves a multiplicity of purposes; cords and ropes, packing cloth, drying sheets for grain, flooring and roofing pieces and nets for holding chapped straw are all manufactured from *munj*. The plant grows wild along the Dhaia and the old bed of the Chakki, and in the hill and Kandi circles is also cultivated in regular fields.

The *Kána* reed yields another useful fibre. The *Dib* bulrush which grows in the *bet* and *chhambhs* can be applied to the manufacture of *safs* or coarse kinds of matting, and a certain amount of this is carried down the Rávi to Lahore in the rains. The head soaked in oil is used as a lamp in the *chhambhs*.

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Date palm leaf is woven into matting ond the branches of *dhamman* (*Grevia elastica*), a characteristic tree of the outer Himalayas, yield a rope fibre after the sticks have been well soaked in water. *Dhamman* ropes unfortunately do not withstand the dryness of the plains.

Fibrous manufactures.

Another fibrous manufacture of the district is country paper, but this craft is exercised only from necessity within the precincts of the jail. In accordance with the prison regulations the ingredients used are one-third *san* fibre to two-thirds rubbish paper. The value of the paper turned out in the jail during the year 1889-90 was Rs. 3,309.

The outward trade of Gurdáspur in fibre goods is not great. Shakargarh tahsíl is stated neither to export nor to import. Pathánkot tahsíl does business in *tats* and *pattís* to the value of Rs. 10,000 annually, while the sadr tahsíl sends about 300 maunds of *munj* to Amritsar district. Batála exports Rs. 10,000 worth of *san* and *sanukra* but imports about Rs. 7,000 of munj san and paper.

Country soap making.

Country soap is made at Batála. *Sajji* is purchased from Amritsar at Rs. 2-8-0 per maund. The oil used is til and sarson, and sometimes *alsi*. A maund of *Sajji*, a maund of oil and a maund of lime are mixed together and left mixed for about a month. The substance is then heated in a cauldron for about four days and the resulting liquor poured into another receptacle, where it is allowed to harden, selling for Rs. 8 a maund. It is calculated that about 120 maunds of this soap is prepared in the year, so the industry cannot be as yet termed a very thriving one.

Firework makers.

The ordinary firework maker buys his sulphur in Amritsar, and makes his own saltpetre and charcoal. All the chemicals used for the coloured lights are said to come from England. There are a good many firework license-holders in the district, but it may be said their work is in every case very second rate.

Stuff printing.

A chápera is a man who stamps patterns in gold and silver leaf on dark coloured cloths, giving at some little distance a species of tawdry fine appearance. These men it is said, are found in all the larger towns. The gold and silver leaf is invariably procured from Amritsar. Dínanagar is the chief seat of the trade.

Mr Kipling's note on Industries.

Mr. Kipling has kindly furnished the following note upon the manufactures of Gurdáspur :—It is customary to say of the woollen industries of the Gurdáspur district that they are dying out or falling off. But it seems doubtful whether they were ever really very prosperous. At Sujánpur, Dínanagar, Dera Nának, Pathánkot, Kanjour and Batála, there are Kashmíri weavers and embroiderers who carry on their trades for a wretched pittance which would seem to be scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. They are, like so many more artizans of the province, practically enslaved to dealers, and

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earn but 2½ to 3 annas per diem. The masters in their turn find but a precarious sale for their goods, and the wonder is that so much good work is turned out under conditions so desperate. Fortunately there are still large numbers of people in this country, who wear coloured woollen shawls. A large crowd of the people of Bengal, such as was daily seen at the Calcutta Exhibition, shows at a glance that though Governments and Native Princes no longer encourage the manufacture of the best kind of shawls for their *tosha khanas* and for gifts, there is still a market for ordinary woollen goods. Many of the native ladies of Calcutta insisted on visiting the Exhibition, and it was seen that the wearing of shawls was by no means confined to the male sex. But the months during which a woollen shawl is comfortable in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal and Bombay are but few, and in spite of the efforts of dealers who travel unceasingly, the consumption must be relatively small. There is not a town of any importance in India in which Punjab woollen goods are not found awaiting sale. The adoption of a semi-Europeanized costume by many of the educated classes might perhaps be thought to tell heavily against the shawl trade. But against the number of educated natives who have adopted the closely fitting coat of English woollen cloth must be counted those of the uneducated classes, who, formerly wearing cotton alone, are now sufficiently prosperous to afford wool. And this would seem to be a large class. It seems clear that the Kashmír shawl must for a long time to come be in some demand, but it is no less clear that there is an excessive supply. At the Punjab Exhibition of 1881 the cheapness and good quality of the woollen goods from this district were commented upon by the jurors. A large *jámewár* (striped fabric suitable for a curtain) cost Rs. 6 only, and although somewhat coarse in texture, it was decidedly what English tradesmen call "good value." A speciality of the district is its *kinára báf,* woollen shawl-edgings or borders. Many of these are pretty in colour and capable of being utilised by European milliners and dress-makers. For furniture too, except in this country, the modern fanciful upholstery might find them a place. But the perpetual change in European fashions, and the facility with which Western steam-driven looms can imitate and undersell any fabric that attracts public notice, forbid any hope of local industries receiving a permanent benefit from European trade. At this moment the Rámpur *chaddar* and similar soft wool goods are in some favour in England. It is true that a number of Punjab *chaddars* are sent home and dyed in soft colours, which are supposed to be peculiarly Indian, but the greater part of the goods advertised as "Amritsias" and under other oriental names are of French or English make. The narrow widths in which the cheaper cloths, such as *pattús, alwáns* and *malidas* are made, render their adoption by Europeans almost impossible. But for this, which seems to be an insuperable difficulty to the ignorant hand-loom

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weaver, there might be a chance of employment for many weavers. There is no recognizable difference between the shawl-work of the Gurdáspur district and that of Amritsar and Kashmír. Much of the material used is brought from Amritsar, and some of the finished articles are there disposed of.

Mixed fabrics, English cotton thread and country wool are made at Patháukot, Sujánpur and Dínanagar. The *loi*, a coarse cold weather wrap in greyish white, is the usual article, and it is exported in some quantities to Amritsar, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal. At Fatehgarh, Dharmkot and Ikhláspur all-wool *lois* are made. *Pashmina* of course is not used in these goods, but the ordinary wool of the district.

The establishment of a woollen cloth factory with English power-looms and English methods of dyeing and finishing cannot fail, if it proves successful, to have some influence on the production of self-coloured woollen fabrics. The Egerton Woollen Mills Company, whose factory is at Dháriwál, 8 miles from Gurdáspur, produce blankets and all the coarser varieties of *lois* and *pattús*, as well as more highly finished broad cloths, serges and other strong woollen goods. Their looms are driven by water-power supplied from the Bárí Doáb Canal. For the coarser fabrics, country wool is used, but Australian wool is also imported and worked up in the finer goods. These cloths can be put in the market at rates relatively much cheaper than the ordinary hand-woven woollen goods, and seem likely in time to take their place to a large extent. But as the profits of such an enterprise must depend mainly on regular wholesale production as in contracts for military and police purposes, it may be long before the domestic blanket-weaver is driven to other occupations. The *súsís* of Batála have a good reputation. They are striped like all *súsís*, but often have an admixture of silk. Colonel Harcourt, who has reported at length on the industries of the district, suggests that the fabric is very suitable for shirts, and there can be no doubt that it is a serviceable and agreeably coloured stuff. But the narrow width in which it is made would be a bar to its adoption for this or any other European purpose. Its chief use is for women's *pyjámas*, each pair of which consumes a much larger quantity than the uninitiated would imagine. These *súsís* answer in some sort to the silk-bordered cotton goods of Bombay and the Central Provinces.

Lungís of cotton and silk mixed, and of all silk with *Kalábatún* or gold thread bars and stripes, are made at Batála and Fattehgarh. Silk *izárbands* dyed black are also made. Noticing the ordinary cotton-weaving for domestic uses, Colonel Harcourt writes that "the *juláhás* (weavers) who work in cotton are usually *kamíns* (menials) of the village. These men do not receive grain payments from the *zamíndárs*, their remuneration taking the form of reserving for themselves a piece of the cloth

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woven. Curiously enough there are very few dyers in red in the district, and so the colours used in dyeing cotton are nearly always blue and green." Red, it may be explained, though it is a favourite colour, is a troublesome one to dye, and *majith* or madder, the dye substance generally used, is relatively expensive. Indigo and turmeric are cheap. Mr. Harris has enquired into the economics of village weaving, and he notes that "in three days one and a quarter *sérs* of cotton yarn worth 12 annas is used. The cost of labour is quoted at five annas for the preparation of 12 *gaz* of cloth, which sells for Rs. 1-2. This is calculated to give six annas clear profit, or Rs. 4 per maund." From this it would appear that there are only Rs. 4 of clear profit on 96 days' labour! Mr. Harris continues:—"This is but a bare subsistence. A whole family work together, and sometimes two or three families join in the labour. The tools used are very cheap, a Julah's brush lasting for years. Sheets and striped cloths are the articles manufactured. These are made entirely for district use, and are not exported." It is not easy to take every minute detail into consideration in estimates of this kind, but it is certain that coarse cotton-weaving is generally in a very bad way in Gurdáspur as in other districts.

From Batála, through Colonel Harcourt, Deputy Commissioner, a very good carven *bári* or window-frame in *shisham* wood was sent to the Calcutta Exhibition, where it gained a medal. The ornament was well designed and neatly executed, and but little inferior to that of Chiniot. Sikh carpenters indeed contend that the Amritsar and Gurdáspur districts are the home and birth-place of good architectural wood-carving and that in old towns like Batála, Hariána, &c., the best examples are to be found.

Sericulture.

The following brief history of sericulture in Gurdáspur is taken from a *Memorandum on Silk in India* by Mr. Leotard:—

Gurdáspur is one of the districts of the Punjab in which continued efforts have been made to introduce sericulture on a considerable scale. In this district, from 1873, increasing silk-worm establishments were reported to be rising up. The five establishments that existed in the Gurdáspur and Amritsar districts had increased to fifty in Gurdáspur alone. Mulberry trees (variety not mentioned) existed in abundance in some parts of the district. Among those who engaged in the business was Mr. F. Halsey. This gentleman had, after carrying on the business on a small scale in the previous year, commenced rearing operations on a much extended scale in February 1873. It was found at that time that the natives who kept silk-worms in the district endeavoured to rear a much larger number of worms than they had space to house them, or food to give them; and the result was that a large number of worms perished

each year, and the rest were reared under conditions which stunted their growth and made them liable to disease. Thus the cocoons produced were poor and of a quality inferior to those more carefully reared. As an inducement to growers to adopt a better system of culture, and in view to directing the attention of others to the subject, in other words, to induce silk-growers to look more to the quality of the cocoons, the Financial Commissioner, on a suggestion by Mr. F. Halsey, seconded by the District officer, recommended, and the Government of the Punjab sanctioned the grant of Rs. 1,000 in prizes from the District funds of Gurdáspur for the best cocoons of local production to be exhibited at some central locality. From this originated the annual exhibitions of cocoons in the Gurdáspur district.

In 1877 Mr. Halsey pointed to the causes which prevented the people from raising cocoons to perfection. These were want of well-aired dry sheds, and larger quantities of eggs than the rearer could properly attend to. Three hundred superficial feet of room and the care of two individuals are, he wrote, necessary for worms hatched from 1 oz. of eggs, and this would give 40 to 50 *sérs* of cocoons worth from Rs. 30 to 40 ; whereas the rearers very commonly hatch out from one to five *sérs* (32 to 160 oz.) of eggs without perhaps 300 superficial feet of room, and with six men in all to look after the worms. The proper thing for one *sér* of eggs would be 9,600 feet of room and 64 men to attend, and the produce would amount to 32 maunds of cocoons worth Rs. 960. A man here commonly undertakes this who has not Rs. 5 in the world ; whereas, if one man and his son would undertake to raise the worms from 1 oz. of eggs, he might, without any cash outlay at all, make Rs 40 to Rs. 50 in 40 days, sufficient to keep him in tolerable plenty for the rest of the year. But like everything else in this country, the native looks to quantity not to quality.

Gurdáspur was considered by Mr. Halsey to be situated at quite the most southern limit of the *Bombyx mori* ; and in order to escape the great heats which are apt to come on just at the time the silk-worm is forming its cocoon, which is the most critical moment of his life, it was necessary that art should be brought to its aid. There was no difficulty in hatching the eggs sufficiently early ; the difficulty was to prevent its hatching before there was sufficient food for the young worm. Mr. Halsey proposed to overcome this difficulty by himself supplying free of cost in January at Sujánpur, cuttings of the "Chinese mulberry (*Morus Chinensis*), which bursts into leaf three weeks before the common wild mulberry." This would enable rearers to force the season by fully three weeks, and thus avoid the heats which sometimes cause disastrous effects. As to mulberry trees in this (Gurdáspur) district, the practice had been to divide the lines of road and canals where there were trees of

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the kind, to apportion them out to silk-worm-rearers, and to let each man have that part of the road (or canal) which was nearest to his house or workshop, the length of the road (or canal) line granted being in proportion to his requirements. One Shekh Jáfir of Nainakot, the first silk-grower in the district, had the lease of the encamping-ground at that place, and received at a fixed rate annually the lease of the Public Works Department road which runs through the Shakargarh tahsíl. On the district roads and the canal the lessees were in some places allowed to break off small twigs bearing leaves, and in others, from roadside trees, merely the leaves. On the Bári Doáb Canal the length of line on which mulberry trees were grown was 54 miles, and a portion of it from Mádhopur to Sarna bridge, a distance of seven miles, was sold to the Manager of the Punjab Sugar-works Company—it is not said for what purpose. The Local Government quite saw that "the formation and maintenance of China mulberry plantations are of importance in connection with the development of the silk industry;" and it caused the district officers to be instructed to encourage the formation of these plantations, and assist the industry as much as possible without direct interference. It also invited the attention of the Conservator of Forests to the matter, and expressed the opinion that "large plantations of the China mulberry might be formed by the officers of the Forest Department, which would be of great assistance to this industry and pay well."

In Mr. Constant's opinion some of the cocoons exhibited in 1880 were of exactly the same quality as those he had been in the habit of buying in France, Italy and Spain. General inquiries tended to show that the most successful rearers did not use the leaves from the roadside trees, but had their own plantations.

The number of competitors and the quantity of the produce exhibited in 1880 were much less in 1879. The Deputy Commissioner attributed this to the fact that both the country eggs collected by the people and the home eggs supplied to them were destroyed by change of climate or through some other accident.

Immediately after the exhibition of 1880, the advisability was considered of having one joint show at Mádhopur, in Gurdáspur, instead of two separate ones (one in Gurdáspur and the other in Kángra) as in previous years; the Local Government having consented to the change, the exhibition of 1881 was held at Mádhopur on the 2nd May. Due notice had been given throughout the tracts concerned, and list of *boná fide* rearers were obtained from Tahsíldárs. There were in all 447 exhibitors of whom 124 were *zamíndárs*, and 323 of mixed professions.

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There were few exhibits of country egg cocoons, the majority being from eggs imported from Japan, France and Italy. The following table shows the results :—

Tahsil.	Cultivators.	Mixed professions.	*No. of prizes given to.* Cultivators.	*No. of prizes given to.* Mixed professions.	*Amount of prizes.* Cultivators.	*Amount of prizes.* Mixed professions.	*Amount of prizes.* Total.	*Weight of seed used.* Foreign.	*Weight of seed used.* Country.	*Weight of cocoons produced.* Foreign.	*Weight of cocoons produced.* Country.	*Silk produced.* Foreign.	*Silk produced.* Country.	Number of men using leaves of Government trees.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	M.S.C.	M.S.C.	M. S.	M.S.	M.S.	M.S.	
Batála (a) ...	...	2	...	2	...	35	35	0 0 12	0 0 2	0 4½	0 15	0 ⅓	...	...
Shakargarh (b)	60	62	7	13	75	125	200	0 13 2	0 10 0	42 6	43 2	1 3	3 3¾	48
Patháŋkot (c)	27	118	10	31	185	455	640	0 39 0	0 4 14	129 14	26 3	...	0 3	38
Gurdáspur (d)	15	36	4	3	140	145	285	0 26 2	0 4 0	46 0	22 10½	2 4	0 8	34
Total (Gurdáspur).	102	218	21	49	400	760	1,160	1 39 0	0 19 0	217 24½	91 30½	3 7½	4 5	170
Núrpur (Kángra).	22	105	11	33	100	300	400	0 3 12	0 5 12	34 12½	3 14½	...	0 5	106
Grand Total...	124	323	32	82	500	1,060	1,560	2 2 12	0 24 12	25 37	[illegible] 5	3 7½	4 10	276

(a) Produced at Batála. (b) Produced at several villages. (c) Produced at Sujánpur. (d) Produced at several villages.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur, from whose report the above figures have been taken, wrote as follows :—

"A number of persons brought in cocoons, whose names had not been entered as *boná fide* rearers; those to whom the Tahsíldárs, who were present, could certify, were admitted to the competition, and the others excluded; the reason being that in former years a *boná fide* rearer made over a number of cocoons to other parties who had not reared them, on the understanding that the prizes, if obtained, should be divided, and it was to prevent this that lists were prepared. The cocoons raised from the acclimatised Japan and foreign eggs were very good, and declared by Mr. Moore, the only expert present, to be equal to any he had ever seen. The country cocoons exhibited were, however, not of a very superior description: they were of the same kind as shown last year. The quantity was certainly much smaller; this is owing to a disease

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having infected the country worms for the last three or four years, and consequently very little seed was left in the district. This year also in a few places the worms have died. From inquiries made by the agent of Messrs. Lister and Co., it appears that the disease was brought into the district by eggs imported by the late Mr. Halsey; these were hybridised with the country cocoons, which naturally spread the disease over the whole district: no remedy has yet been discovered, but it is said that the worms recovered by removal to a cooler place. All the natives appeared much pleased, and took a general interest in all the proceedings; next year Messrs. Lister and Co. hope to have seed available for distribution by 15th January, so that the worms may commence spinning early in the season, and they intend to extend their mulberry plantations, not only at Gulpur, but wherever land can be procured. They are about to build sheds at Gulpur, and to make them over, with a portion of the mulberry plantation, to any person who will commence operations on the spot; their object being, of course, to obtain as many cocoons as they can, so as to keep the filature at work. The majority of the exhibitors sell their cocoons to the firm, and all who do so of course prefer Mádhopur as the place of exhibition, as it saves them a double journey. Those who reel their own silk prefer Gurdáspur, but I think Mádhopur is the most convenient place as regards accommodation, &c. Messrs. Lister and Co. are about to try the experiment of hatching eggs of the silk-worm during the rains; they are taking all the seed to Dalhousie for the summer, and will bring down a certain quantity in July for distribution, and will give four silver medals for the best cocoons then produced; they seem confident about their success, but the native professionals are not of the same opinion. Neither *zamíndárs* nor professionals care to disclose their actual circumstances, partly through fear of taxation, and partly because, being more or less indebted, they do not wish their creditors to know their exact income; including what is admitted to have been reeled off, calculating at 10·41 *sérs* of silk per maund of cocoon, the total outturn in silk during the year would be, in rough numbers, 80½ maunds. Messrs. Lister and Co. purchased the mulberry leaves on certain district roads, and gave them free of cost to persons who were willing to sell their cocoons to the firm. The necessity for feeding silk-worms by night as well as by day was properly made known to the people. *Zamíndárs* take this silk culture up because their wives and children can work at it while they are in the fields, but professionals make it their principal business, and are able to devote more time and attention to the worms, both at the breeding and spinning stage, than a *zamíndár*, who comes home wearied by his out-door work, can possibly do, and this is why professionals are most successful in sericulture. The operations of the official year 1880-81 in increasing mulberry plantations were thus condensed by the Deputy Commissioner:—

Tahsil.	*Country.*		*Foreign.*		REMARKS.
	Area.	No. of trees.	Area.	No. of trees.	
By private persons (Mádhopur).	...	...	40 acres	No. not stated	18 feet apart, consisting of the China and Philippine varieties by Messrs. Lister & Co.
Gulpur hedgings...	150 acres	No. not stated.	...	...	6′ + 1,′ apart of the common country mulberry, by Messrs. Lister & Co.
In nurseries of Gulpur Rakh.	...	...	Area not stated	20,000	Cuttings of the China and Philippine varieties.
In nursery at Gulpur Rakh.	200 acres	No. not stated.	...	...	Katatoot, which will be planted out during the rains to the extent of Messrs. Lister & Co.'s land at Gulpur.
Shakargarh ...	G. K. M. 36 5 4	10,650	G. K. M. 6 2 0	2,500	The figures represent the total number of trees existing in Shakargarh tahsíl, and not those which were planted during the year under report.
	A. R. P. 36 2 24	...	A. R. P. 6 1 0	...	
Batála	2 kanáls 33 poles	35	8 marlás 7 poles.	4	
Pathánkot	...	...	...	...	No trees were planted during the year; the worms were fed upon the roadside mulberry trees.
District Committee nursery of China mulberry in Gurdáspur.	...	...	8 ghomáos	3,100	1,500 planted in 1879-80.
			A. R. P. 6 2 27	...	1,600 planted in 1880-81.

The Punjab Government, in reviewing the report, noticed, among other points, the fact now mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner, that country worms were infected with a "disease" since the last three or four years; but the Lieutenant-Governor did not think it necessary to take any special steps in the matter. From the facts stated by the Deputy Commissioner, that very few country cocoons were exhibited this year, and that Messrs. Lister and Co. gratuitously distribute foreign seed to all breeders who agree to sell the produce to them, it appears certain that the foreign seed will supersede the country seed without any effort being made in this behalf. It is not unlikely that the moths and worms of the two classes are allowed to mix; but unless this is the case, the infection cannot spread. The development of mulberry plantations was also considered satisfactory by the Lieutenant-Governor; and the Irrigation Department was requested to plant mulberry trees, as far as possible, on the banks of the Bári Doáb Canal and its main distributaries in the Gurdáspur district.

Another exhibition was held in the Gurdaspur district on the 2nd May 1882; it was largly attended. The samples of cocoons were, on the whole, inferior, because of the disease among the silk-worms originating with the indigenous country eggs and spreading to the foreign, owing to the natives not having been careful enough to prevent the two kinds of seeds from getting mixed. The proportion of foreign to that of country cocoons produced was 1 maund of the former to 1 maund 8¼ sérs of the latter. The quality of the country cocoons was

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not nearly so good as the product from foreign eggs. The sickness was among the indigenous worms much greater than among those from foreign eggs. The disease affected both the quantity and quality of the outturn of cocoons, and Messrs. Lister and Co. apparently were unable to obtain enough silk to keep their filature in constant work, and they had to seek supplies in Bengal.

Sericulture.

Colonel Harcourt thus describes the Mádhopur filature as it existed in 1883:—

The silk filature at Mádhopur.

"In 1880 Messrs. Lister and Co. decided on opening a silk filature, and the old Government workshops at Mádhopur were rented from the Canal Department. A filature comprising 56 basins was got out from France and erected in the workshops, while certain additions and alterations were made to the main building. On examination of the country silk-worm eggs, a good deal of disease was discovered, and the firm then telegraphed to France for 30 *kilos* of seed. These arrived in time for the crop, but the seed baving been badly packed, a very small quantity was of any use. In the season referred to the firm only obtained 40 maunds of cocoons, which were reeled off during January and February 1881. The mills were first put in motion on 1st January 1881, and had to be closed again during the first week of March for want of cocoons. In 1881 the firm imported some 500 oz. of seed from France, and a similar quantity of seed was also received from the Company's branch office at Dehra Dún. These eggs were freely distributed among the people, with instructions not to mix or rear the worms near any of the country or local kind. The result was a crop of nearly 500 maunds of green cocoons. The mills were again started on 1st July, and were kept steadily at work till the end of January 1882. The firm bred from the very best cocoons some 1,800 oz. of eggs; they imported 300 oz. from France, and received 156 oz. from Dehra Dún, a total in all of 2,256 oz. With this large quantity of eggs in hand, and in anticipation of a proportionately good crop, 58 basins were added to the mills, making a total of 114 in use. Unfortunately, however, the natives were very careless in the mixing of their eggs; and worms and the disease touching the foreign stock, the crop was a failure, only some 150 maunds of green cocoons being forthcoming. This quantity was reeled off with 88 basins at work during July.

"During 1881 56 hands were engaged for six months, and in 1882 56 were engaged for one month and 88 for one month. The pay of those employed was from Rs. 2 to 4-8 per mensem. The manufacturing process is as follows:—The grub or chrysalis is first destroyed in the cocoons by laying the latter out in the sun or by steaming them. When the cocoons have become thoroughly dry, each reeler has a *sér* of these weighed out to him, and a couple of handfuls of cocoons are then placed in a basin of boiling water, and batted or knocked about until the gum has all softened and the threads of the silk appear. These

The silk filature at Mádhopur.

are then collected together by means of a birch bush, and the number of strands required for the required deniers are crossed together and placed on the hank reel, when the wheel is put in motion and the whole of the silk is wound off on to it. When the whole of the *sér* of cocoons has been wound off, the silk is taken off the hank reels, tested and weighed, and is then kept in a large box until there is sufficient to make up a bale of two maunds, when the said bale is despatched to the Company's works at Bradford. The whole of the produce is sent to the head-works at Bradford, where it is made up into piece-goods. Samples of the net silk have been valued at Lyons at from 52 to 55 francs the *kilo*. The value of the net silk in English prices is from £0-19-3 to £1-0-4 the ℔, the prices of Lyons' silk being from £1-0-4 to £1-4-1 the ℔. Taking the exchange at 1*s*. 6*d*. the rupee, the Mádhopur net silks are worth from Rs. 23-2-0 to Rs. 24-6-0 per *sér*, the Lyons' silk ranging from Rs. 24-6-0 to Rs. 29 per *sér*. The Manager states he can place no dependence on cottage cultivation, and it is clear the firm must depend very much on having their own mulberry plantation with suitable rearing sheds. The main difficulty this manufacture has to contend against is the disease among the country worms; and the remedy for this difficulty is not immediately apparent, for the people will neither give up nor destroy their eggs. Messrs. Lister and Co. have applied for a long lease of some land suitable for a mulberry plantation and for the erection of rearing sheds in the sadr station of Gurdáspur."

Silk industry.

Colonel Harcourt writes :—

"The silk industry is chiefly in the hands of Kashmíris, but a good many *zamíndárs* also interest themselves in the rearing of silk-worms. The recent exhibition of cocoons at Patkánkot shows that there were no less than 543 exhibitors from this district, and it is estimated that there were about 30 others who are engaged in this work and who did not attend. The only native rearer of any importance lives at Kot Naina. The *zamíndár* producers sell their silk to the Kashmíris, who take it to Amritsar to be disposed of. The trade cannot be termed a thriving one. Silk-dyeing takes place in the district only to a very limited extent. Batála was at one time famous for its silk-work, but the industry there is not what it was. *Phulkárís* are made in the district, but these are not usually for sale, being prepared as presents for relations. They occasionally, however, come into the market. Besides the above, silk is largely used in *hookah* stems, in working the border of *pashmína chaddars*, and in sewing on imitation leaves on cloth. This last is the work of women. Another class of workers termed *patoyás* carry on a trade in threading beads and jewels with silk. Besides being used in *chaddar* borders, silk is employed in embroideries, and also in the preparation of the Batála *súsís*,—a striped variety of cloth used for women's trousers. These *súsís* are far famed,

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Silk industry.

but the trade is suffering from imports of English chintz. The stuff would make excellent shirts. It is durable and very pretty. *Lungís* are also manufactured in the district. Some are entirely of silk; a second variety of silk and cotton mixed; while a third description is entirely of cotton. The thread used is dyed at Batála in safflower and indigo. Lace is sometimes worked into these *lungís* which then command good prices. The silk used in *lungís* and *súsís* is dyed majinta. Batála and Fattehgarh are the main seats of this trade, and the work is largely exported to Jammú and Amritsar. Silk *lungís* fetch from Rs. 25 to 40 per piece, and, if worked with lace, command Rs. 100. Silk and cotton mixed fetch from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8. Cotton *lungís* sell at from Re 1-8 to Rs. 3. *Izárband*—Silk of two kinds, *viz.*, *bána* and *makhtúl sikka*, is used in the manufacture of *izárbands*. *Bána* silk comes from Bokhára, and is of a superior description. The *makhtúl sikka* is procured from Amritsar and Jullundur. In this district the *izárbands* are only dyed black, and the brighter colours are dyed in Amritsar and other large towns. To increase the weight of the silk, a little sugar-candy and *litharge* are mixed with the dye."

The foregoing account has now mainly a mere historical interest. After struggling to develope the industry for some years, Messrs. Lister and Co. finally abandoned the enterprise in the summer of 1891, and now it has relapsed into its former primitive state and is only carried on by a few persons, mainly Kashmíris about Nainakot and in other parts of the Shakargarh tahsíl. The failure was due to the fact that the climate is really not very suitable. The thunderstorms in March and April, when the worms are going into their last sleep, are fatal to large numbers, and such storms are of frequent occurrence. Again notwithstanding the introduction of the China mulberry, which comes into leaf about 14 days earlier than the country tree, the season becomes too hot before the cocoons are formed, while it has been almost impossible to eradicate the disease which affected the imported seed almost as much if not more than the native stock. Government did all it could to foster the industry by the planting out of mulberries as road side avenues, free grants of land to a Jáfir leading grower, and favourable leases of Government land at Madhopur, Gulpur and Gurdáspur to Messrs. Lister and Co., but the result has proved a complete failure and the people must be left to potter along in their own way.

Commerce.

Table No. XXV gives particulars of the river traffic that passes through the district, while some further information on the subject will be found below under the heading "navigable rivers." The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at page 104. Gurdáspur is one of the districts in which foreign trade is registered, and the following note on the subject has been compiled from recent returns:—

(1) At Basohli to register the trade with Udampur, Riási and Bhadarwah in Jammu territory.

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Commerce.

(2) At Sukho Chak } to register the trade with Rámnagar, Jasrota, Gillak, Samba and
(3) At Dandaut } Jammu.

The average value of the trade registered during the five years ending in 1891 was as follows:—

		Imports.	*Exports.*
		Rs.	Rs.
At Basohli	...	1,19,179	1,19,243
" Sukho Chak	...	1,77,117	2,32,633
" Dandaut	...	1,79,517	3,60,963

"With Kashmír generally the chief imports are drugs, dyes, fruits, grain, ghee, oil seeds, raw silk, woollen stuffs, shawls and wood. Exports are: piece-goods, metals, grain, salt, sugar and tea.

A certain amount of opium is also brought in. The statistics are perhaps the least satisfactory of any compiled under the orders of Government, as, in addition to errors due to bad work on the part of the poorly paid clerks, who are posted at remote corners of the District and so cannot well be adequately supervised, trade crosses the frontier by other routes not watched, of which the chief are the roads through Narot in Chak Andar and through Chak Bhúra in Shakargarh.

Exports.

The rail borne export trade of the district in grain, sugar, oil seeds and cotton has been already shown in dealing with production and consumption, and the foregoing figures show the nature of the trade with Jammu. The remainder of the trade in agricultural products is not very important, except perhaps in Shakargarh, where sugar is carried on camels to the south-west and western districts of the province, and there is a certain amount of grain traffic from the north of the tahsíl to the railway at Siálkot, while some cotton finds its way across the Rávi to Gurdáspur. There are no great manufactures except of woollen goods at Dháriwal and sugar and rum at Sujánpur, and the products of the mills there have been already dealt with. Practically all is exported. The few poor local manufactures, such as they are which have been described in preceding paragraphs, account for but little of the export trade, and require no further notice.

Imports.

Imported liquor and stores—wine and beer are taken to Dalhousie for sale to the European residents and visitors there and for the use of the English troops at Balun. The estimated value is about a lac of rupees.

Gram, *Sarson* and *Chari*. These articles are imported from the Firozpur and Ludhiána districts, and are chiefly brought for sale into the Batála and Gurdáspur tahsíls. The total value of import is stated to be about Rs. 50,000.

Ghee.—This article of consumption is almost wholly received from Basohli and Rámnagar in the territory of the Maharaja of Kashmír. Total value of import is Rs. 50,000.

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Imports.

Cotton. Cotton is imported from Rupar to the extent of about Rs. 40,000.

Medicines and drugs. These articles are sent through this district from the Hoshiárpur and Kángra districts and Chamba territories to Amritsar and thence to other places in India. The amount of import for local consumption is about Rs. 2,000.

Tea.—Tea from Kángra also passes in transit through this district to Amritsar and other places. The amount of import for local consumption is about Rs. 1,000. Piece-goods and other cloths of English manufacture are imported into this district from Amritsar and Delhi to the value of one lac of rupees.

Iron.—Iron of English manufacture is also imported into this district from Amritsar to the value of Rs. 10,000.

These figures for imports are taken from the former Gazetteer and are not altogether reliable. The railway is of course the chief means of transport, but pack bullocks, ponies, mules and donkeys still work freely in the Pathánkot and Shakargarh tahsíls, where cart traffic is impossible to any great extent owing to natural difficulties.

Prices, wages, rent, rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI, gives the retail bazár prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII, and rent rates in Table No. XXI, but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of Table No. XXXII give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown below for sales and mortgages, and the subject of transfers of this class to new agriculturists has been exhaustively dealt with in the Assessment Reports recently submitted.

Sales, 52 rupees; mortgages, 43 rupees, per acre.

The following are the local tables of weights and measures:—

Gold weight	8	Ratties	=	1	Masha.
	12	Mashas	=	1	Tola.
	5	Tolas	=	1	Chatak or sarsai.
	16	Chatacks	=	1	Sér.
Grain weight	2	Sérs	=	1	Batti.
	4	"	=	1	Dhari.
	40	"	=	1	Man.
Note	1	Kacha sér	=	32	Tolás.
	1	" man	=	16	Sérs.
Grain measure ...	1	Paropi	=	32	Tolás.
	4	" or 128 tolás	=	1	Topa.
	4	Topas	=	1	Pic.
	50	Pies	=	1	Mani or 8 maunds.

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Prices, wages, rent, rates, interest.

Cloth measure ...	3 Jaus	=	1 Angusht Finger).
	3 Angushts	=	1 Gira.
	16 Giras	=	1 Gaz.
	In the hill, tract: 4 angusht	=	1 Chharik.
	In the hill, tract: 8 chhariks	=	1 Gaz = ¾ English yard.
Timber measure ...	24 Taswasa	=	1 Tassu.
	24 Tassus	=	1 Gaz-yard.
Land measure ...	3 Feet	=	1 Gaz.
	1½ Gaz	=	1 Karm.
	3 Karms	=	1 Kan.
	3 Square kans	=	1 Marla.
	20 Marlas	=	1 Kanal.
	8 Kanals	=	1 Ghamáo.
	9 Kanals 12 marlas	=	1 Acre.
	4 Kanals	=	1 Bigah.

The figures for land measure deal with the ghumáo in force in the Cis-Ravi portion of the district, except the Hill circle in Pathánkot as the standard. This is based on a *kadam*, 60". Here the local ghumáo was adopted as the unit for the measurements of the Regular Settlement, being very slightly increased in order to make it equal to five-sixths of an English acre.

In Shakargarh and Chak Andar the *kadam* is of 66 inches and the ghumáo is equal to the acre, while in the Hill circle in Pathánkot the Kángra *kadam* of 57½ inches, is still in force, and the ghumáo is only equal to 3,674 square yards.

Communications.

Communications.	Miles.
Navigable rivers ...	80
Metalled roads ...	22
Unmetalled roads ...	572
Railway ...	48

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table No. I, of the Administration Report for 1890-91, as amended by omitting the length of the Amritsar-Pathánkot road within the district, as this is now kept up as an unmetalled road only. There are some isolated stretches of metal on some of the other lines of communication which are not included in this return, and part of the Pathánkot-Dunera road is now being metalled. Table No. XLVI, shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance, while Table No. XIX, shows the area taken up by Government for roads and railways in the district.

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Navigable rivers.

The Rávi and Beás are both navigable for country craft throughout their courses within the district. The principal traffic on these rivers, as stated in the Punjab Famine Report (1879), is shown in Table No. XXV. The mooring places and ferries, and the distances between them, are shown below, following the downward course of each river:—

Rivers.	Stations.	Distance in miles.	Rivers.	Stations.	Distance in miles.
Rávi.	Basohli ...	0	Beás.	Kathgarh ...	0
	Sirinagar ...	12		Biánpur ...	6
	Sháhpur ...	4		Pakhowál ...	5
	Baherián ...	8		Noshahra ...	4
	Sundar Chak ...	4		Mauii ...	5
	Jhela ...	4		Bagarián ...	5
	Akhwára ...	5		Mullanwál ...	4
	Gidrí ...	2		Bhet ...	5
	Jalála ...	5		Sirigobindpur ...	6
	Trimmu ...	4		Bagheh ...	5
	Durangla ...	4			
	Dera Pathanán ...	4			
	Chandú Vadála ...	5			
	Buláki Chak ...	4			
	Dera Nának ...	5			

The boats on the Beás, as compared with those on the Rávi, have a very low gunwale; their prows, on the other hand, are much higher, and so catch more wind. They are of the kind commonly found on all Punjab rivers, except that they are smaller. The navigation of the rivers is sufficiently dangerous in the rainy season to prevent merchants sending goods down the rivers. The navigation season is fixed by the crops. A large quantity of *gur* and *shakkar* used to go down the Rávi in February, March and April to Mooltan and Lahore. The boats return empty as a rule, though some bring cloth. On the Beas *shesham* wood is carried down to Firozpur. The boats generally return empty. Grain is imported and exported (the former very rarely) according to the state of the market, but there is not a steady trade in this article on the river. It is

generally carried to Amritsar. The boats are generally of forty maunds burden, being seldom of more bulk on the Beás owing to their faulty construction. It is rare for them to rise above 250 maunds in bulk on the Rávi. Occasionally boats go down as far as Rori Bhakar, but this voyage is quite an event in the lives of the boatmen. With the exception of Bagheh the Beás ferries are all under the control of the Hoshiárpur District authorities.

Railways.

The Amritsar Pathánkot Railway, which was the first provincial work of the kind undertaken by the Punjab Government, was commenced in 1882, and completed in 1884. It runs through the centre of the Cis-Rávi portion of the district as far as the foot of the hills at Pathánkot. But little trade from outside the district finds its way to the railway, as the Rávi and Beás are both unbridged, and it is shorter and simpler in most ways for the Hoshiárpur district traders to take their goods to the main line at Jullundar. Most of the Kángra trade used to follow the same route, but since the bridging of the Chakki, at a cost of Rs. 1,89,220 in 1890, a good deal of traffic is now being attracted to Pathánkot. The stations on the railway are shown below:—

Vairka 6 miles from Amritsar, 3rd class Station.
Kathu Nangal 12 " " " " " "
Jaintipur 18 " " " " " "
Batála 24 " " " 2nd " "
Chhina 32 " " " 3rd " "
Dhariwál 36 " " " " " "
for the use of Egerton Woollen Mills at Dhariwál.
Sohal 38 miles from Amritsar 3rd class station.
Gurdáspur 44½ " " " 2nd " "
Dinanagar 51¼ " " " 3rd " "
Jhakho Lahri 56 " " " " " "
Sarna 61¾ " " " " " "
Pathánkot 66¼ " " " 2nd " "

Roads, staging bungalows, and encamping ground.

The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places on them, and the conveniences for travellers to be found at each. All these roads are in a good state of repair:—

Route.	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Batala to Dalhousie.	Batála ...	...	Sarai, Encamping ground, Supply-house and Rest-house.
	Bidipur ...	10	Encamping ground and Supply-house.
	Gurdáspur ...	10	Encamping ground, Dâk Bungalow and Sarai.
	Parmanand ...	11	Supply-house and old thána.
	Pathánkot ...	13	Dâk Bungalow, Sarai, Encamping ground, and District Rest-house.
	Dunera ...	17	Sarai, Dâk Bungalow and Encamping ground.
	Mamúl ...	10	Dâk Bungalow and small Camping ground.
	Bolera ...	5	Encamping ground.
	Dalhousie ...	8	Encamping ground and Hotel.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, industries, commerce and communications.

Roads, staging bungalows and encamping ground.

Route.	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Gurdaspur and Sialkot Road.	Trimmu ...	9½	Encamping ground and Supply-house up to Trimmu Metalled road.
	Kot Naina ..	4½	Police Rest-house and Encamping ground.
	Nur Kot ...	8	Encamping ground.
	Shah Gharíb ...	9	" and Supply-house.
Gurdaspur and Hoshiarpur road.	Jagatpur ...	9¾	Encamping ground.
Pathankot to Shakargarh.	Narot ...	14	Police Rest-house.
	Ikhláspur ..	9	
	Shakargarh ...	9	
Dinanagar to Narot.	Narot ...	12	
Pathankot to Hoshiarpur.	Mirthal ...	12	Encamping ground and Sarai.
Gurdaspur to Dehra Nanak.	Gurdáspur ...	...	
	Saprai ...	11	Rest-house.
	Kalanaur ...	4	European quarters in the Municipal Committee house.
	Dera Nának ...	7	Police Rest-house.
Dera Nanak to Fatehgarh	Fatehgarh ...	12	Sarai with European quarters.
Batala to Hoshiarpur.	Bhet ...	19	Camping ground.
Batala to Dera Nanak.	Dera Nának ...	18	
Batala to Fatehgarh.	Fatehgarh ...	16	
Batala to Sirigobindpur.	Sirigobindpur	19	Police Rest-house.
Gurdaspur to Sirigobindpur.	Sathiali ...	9	Canal Rest-house.
	Sirigobindpur	16	Police Rest-house.
Denanagar to Trimmu.	Trimmu ...	11	
Pathankot to Dalhousie viâ Shahpur.	Shahpur ...	8	Encamping ground, Supply-house and Rest-house.
	Dhár ...	12	Dák Bungalow and Camping ground.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, industries, commerce and communications.

Roads, staging bungalows and encamping grounds.

Route.	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
THE MILITARY ROAD.	Dunera ...	11	Encamping ground, Sarai and Dâk Bungalow.
	Nainikhad ...	10	Encamping ground.
	Dalhousie ...	13	Hotel.
GURDASPUR to SIALKOT via SHAKARGARH.	Trimmu ...	9½	
	Kot Naina ...	4½	
	Shakargarh ...	8	Rest-house and Saraî.
	Shekhpur ...	9	Temporary Camping ground.
	Zaffarwál ...	7	Tahsîl Rest-house.
SHAKARGARH to DARMAN.	Darman ...	15	
SHAKARGAR to DERA NANAK.	Dera Nának ...	18	
GURDASPUR to HARDO CHANNI.	Hardo Channi	11	

There is also a Camping ground and Sarai at east Dunera on the old road to Bakloh. A good unmetalled cart-road runs along the bank of the Bári Doáb Canal, which is bridged at the following places:—

DISTANCE FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

Madhopur.	*Inspection Bungalow.*	*Miles.*	*Feet.*
Malikpur	1st class Chowki	7	400
Gulpur	2nd " "	10	4,500
Bhimpur	1st " "	15	4,000
Tughial	2nd " "	20	1,000
Sirkián	2nd " "	24	2,500
Tibri	1st " "	30	1,580
Talwandi	2nd " "	35	1,780
Kaler	1st " "	42	2,474
Kunjar	2nd " "	50	1,080
Aliwál	1st " "	55	1,190

There are also second class Canal chowkis, at Khundeh, Rajúwál, Aujle in the Gurdáspur tahsîl, and at Fathehgarh in Batála on Rájbahás, and there are first class chowkis on the Kasúr branch at Panjgarain and on the Sabráon branch at Sathiáli Harehowal and Mandiála.

There are District Rest-houses at Patbánkot, Shakargarh Batála, Dínánagar and Saprai, and similar buildings have been sanctioned for Darman and Ikhláspur in Shakargarh; and at Rania or Dháriwál in Gurdáspur: so in the matter of Bungalows the district is well provided.

The Dâk bungalows are completely furnished and provided with servants. The District Rest-houses are furnished, but have no servants, except a chonkidar. The Police Rest-houses have furniture, crockery and cooking utensils, but no servants. The Canal Bungalows have furniture only, and the second class chonkis, on the main line, have been, for the most part, turned into godowns.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, industries, commerce and communications.

Post offices.

The following is a list of the Post offices in the district: distinguishing between those maintained from Imperial and those kept up from District Funds.

Tahsíl.	No.	Name of place.	Post office.	Money order office.	Savings Bank.
		IMPERIAL.			
GURDASPUR ...	1	Gurdáspur ...	1	1	1
	2	Dháriwál ...	1	1	1
	3	Dínánagar ...	1	1	1
	4	Kahnuwán ...	1	1	1
	5	Kalanáur ...	1	1	1
BATALA ...	6	Batála ...	1	1	1
	7	Dera Nának ...	1	1	1
	8	Kadián ...	1	1	Batála.
	9	Sirigobindpur...	1	1	1
	10	Fatehgarh ...	1	1	1
	11	Dharmkot Randhawa.	1	1	Dera Nának.
SHAKARGARH ...	12	Shakargarh ...	1	1	1
	13	Nainakot ...	1	1	1
	14	Chhamal ...	1	1	Shakargarh
	15	Kanjrur ...	1	1	do.
PATHANKOT ...	16	Pathánkot ...	1	1	1
	17	Bakloh ...	1	1	1
	18	Dalhousie ...	1	1	1
	19	Sujánpur ...	1	1	1
	20	Gharota ...	1	1	1
	21	Shahpur ...	1	1	Madhopur
	22	Dunera ...	1	1	1
	23	Madhopur ...	1	1	1
	24	Narot Jaimal Singh.	1	1	Pathánkot.
		DISTRICT POST OFFICE.			
GURDASPUR ...	1	Dorangla ...	1	Gurdáspur	Gurdáspur.
	2	Bahrámpur ...	1	Dínánagar	Dínánagar
	3	Dehriwála ...	1	Dháriwál	Dháriwál
BATALA ...	4	Bham ...	1	Batála	Batála.
	5	Chandhriwala	1	do.	do.
	6	Kála Afghanán	1	Amritsar	Amritsar.
SHAKARGARH ...	7	Bara Manga ...	1	Gurdáspur	Gurdáspur.
	8	Ikhláspur ...	1	do.	do.
	9	Bara Pind ...	1	Shakargarh	Shakargarh.
PATHANKOT ...	10	Mirthal ...	1	Dínánagar	Dínánagar.
	11	Narot Mahra ...	1	Pathánkot	Pathánkot.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Executive and Judicial.

The Gurdáspur district is under the control of the Commissioner of the the Lahore division. The ordinary head-quarter's staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a District Judge and four Extra Assistant Commissioners. An Assistant Commissioner is placed in separate charge of the Dalhousie sanitarium during the season (April to October). Each tahsíl is in charge of a Tahsíldár assisted by a Náib. There is also a Munsif attached to each tahsil, and in the Batála tahsíl there are two Munsifs. With the exception of Shakargarh the ordinary jurisdiction of the Munsifs does not coincide with the tahsíl boundaries, as a re-adjustment of jurisdiction has been necessitated by the state of civil litigation, under which the Pathánkot Munsif takes part of the Gurdáspur tahsíl, while the remainder of this and the Batála tahsil are distributed between the other three Munsifs. One of the Munsifs at Batála and the Gurdáspur Munsif have powers of a Small Cause Court throughout their respective tahsíls.

Tahsíl.	*Kánúngos.*		*Patwárís and Assistants.*	
	Office.	Field.	Patwárís.	Assistant Patwárís.
Gurdáspur ...	1	5	126	15
Batála ...	1	5	124	15
Shakargarh ...	1	4	107	15
Pathánkot ...	1	3	69	10
Total ...	4	17	426	55

The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There is also a District Kánúngo and an Assistant at the sadar. The following figures show the average of each Field Kánúngo and Patwárís charge.

	Average area per circle.	*Average fields.*	*Average holdings.*	*Average revenue.*
Field Kánúngo ...	68,615	91,774	27,109	90,939
Patwári	2,730	3,546	987	3,629

The statistics of civil and revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX.

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Criminal, Police and Gaols.

Besides the executive staff detailed in the preceding paragraph, there was a Bench of three Honorary Magistrates at Batála, who exercised judicial powers on the criminal side within the municipality, but owing to causes noticed in Chapter VI, there is at present only one member of the Bench in existence, so its powers are in abeyance. The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent and an Assistant. The strength of the force as given in Table No. I of the Police Report for 1891 is shown in the margin. The total cost of the force was Rs. 87,757, of which 74,757 are met from Imperial or Provincial Funds and the balance from other sources. In addition to this force 2,009 watchmen are entertained and paid by a house-tax levied upon the village communities for the purpose, at a total cost of Rs. 73,296 a year. The beats of these watchmen have recently been revised and the number somewhat reduced to lighten the charge on the people, as heretofore they had been paid in part in grain and by small grants of land, and now their pay has been regularly fixed in cash to secure greater efficiency.

Class of Police.	Total strength.	*Distribution.*	
		Standing guard.	Protection and detection.
District Imperial	416	68	348
Municipal ...	116	..	116
Ferry police ...	16	...	16
Cantonment ...	5	...	5
Total ...	553	68	485

The Thánás or principal police jurisdictions are distributed as follows :—

Tahsíl Gurdáspur—Dínánagar, Ránia, Kalanaur, and Kahnúwán.

Tahsíl Batála,—Batála, Sirigobindpur, Fatehgarh and Dera Nának.

Tahsíl Shakargarh—Kotnaina, Chhamal and Shahgharíb.

Tahsíl Pathánkot—Pathánkot, Shahpur, Dunera, Dalhousie and Narot.

There are no police outposts or chaukís in the district, as the post at Dunera is really worked as a police station. There is a cattle-pound at each thána and at Mádhopur, Athwál, Kotla and Panjgaráin, the last four being under the management of the Canal Department. The following is a list of district cattle-pounds :—

1. Gurdáspur, }
2. Dera Nának, } Under the management of the Municipal Committee.
3. Pathánkot, }

Criminal, Police and Goals.

4.	Kahnúwán,	Under the management of the District Board.
5.	Rània.	
6.	Batála,	
7.	Fatehgarh,	
8.	Sujánpur,	
9.	Narot,	
10.	Dunera,	
11.	Shakargarh,	
12.	Kot Naina,	
13.	Shahgharíb,	
14.	Shahpur,	
15.	Sirigobindpur,	
16.	Trimmu,	
17.	Chhamal,	
18.	Dínanagar,	
19.	Kalanaur,	... Under the management of the Deputy Commissioner.

The district lies within the Lahore police circle under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Lahore. The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 242 male and 13 female prisoners, or 255 in all, with an allowance of 648 cubic feet of space for each prisoner. The average strength in 1891 was 205 prisoners. Table No. XL gives statistics of criminal trials, Table No. XLI of police inquiries and Table No. XLII of convicts in gaol for the last five years. The Sahnsís are the only caste proclaimed as a criminal tribe under Act XXVII of 1871 (the Criminal Tribes' Act) in this district. The other similar tribes, such as Harnís, Gandhelás, Pakkhiwárás, Phernás are not registered as criminal tribes. The Sahnsís were proclaimed a criminal tribe in 1876. They reside in all four tahsíls of this district, but they are to be found chiefly in the jurisdiction of the Sirigobindpur, Batála, Fatehgarh, Kotnaina, Chhamal, Dera Nának, Rània, Dínánagar and Pathánkot subdivisions of the Gurdáspur district. The number on the register in 1891 was 1,509.

Revenue, taxes and Registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last nine years, so far as they are made under the orders of the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII, while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXXIV, and XXXIII give further details of land revenue, excise, license tax, and stamps, respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA shows the number and situation of Registration offices. There is now only one central distillery at Gurdáspur. The cultivation of poppy is carried on in this district on a small scale. In 1891 the area under cultivation was 99 acres. Government lands and land revenue and settlements are noticed below at pages 155-164. Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from district funds, which are controlled by a Board consisting of 25 members, of whom 9 are appointed by Government, *viz*, Deputy Commissioner as President, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools and six non-official members, and the remaining 16 members are delegated by the Local Boards,

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Revenue, taxes and Registration.

who again are elected under the provisions of the District Board Act by the different zails. The present qualification for a vote is that the voter pays per annum Rs. 2-1-4 or upwards as local rate, or is a headman, or that he is assessed at Rs. 2-1-4 or upwards under the District Board Act, and a candidate possessing these qualifications is eligible for election as a Local Board member. Table No. XLV gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income from provincial properties for the last five years—

Source of income.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Ferries without boat-bridges ...	9,784	8,237	8,898	6,595	7,265
Staging bungalows, &c.	2,351	2,083	2,187	2,183	1,949
Encamping grounds	434	340	210	370	232
Cattle-pounds	6,637	6,842	7,022	7,263	8,273
Nazúl properties	2,028	3,058	1,901	2,209	1,917
Total ...	21,234	20,560	20,218	18,620	19,636

The ferries, dâk bungalows and encamping grounds have already been noticed at pages 139-143, and the cattle-pounds at pages 146-147. The Dunera dâk bungalow was built in 1890 at a cost of Rs. 8,293 by the District Board.

The principal nazúl properties consist of—

1. Sher Singh's *báradari* at Batála.
2. Shamsher Khánwála tank at Batála,
3. Colonel Lake's tank at Batála.
4. Garden Tára Chandwála at Batála.
5. Do. Bhím Singhwála ditto.
6. Do. at Táragarh.
7. Do. at Ghumman.

The gardens at Doda, Bal and Shahpur Goráia and a portion of the gardens at Ghumman and Táragarh have been sold.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and Aided High, Middle and Primary Schools in the District.

Education is in a progressive state. There are 115 Board Schools in the district, one of which is an Anglo-Vernacular High School and is situated at Gurdáspur. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools are at Batála, Dera Nának, Sirigobindpur, Dínánagar and Pathánkot, and the Vernacular Middle at

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Education.

Kalanaur, Sujánpur and Kanjrur. The number of Primary Schools for boys is 98 and for girls 10. In addition to these there are three aided Mission Schools. The Baring High and the city Mission Schools both at Batála, and a Primary Mission School at Fatehgarh.

The following is a tabular view of these institutions showing the number in each tahsíl and the body or other association in charge of them :—

Tahsíl.	Number of Board Schools.	District Board Schools.					Municipal Board Schools.					Aided Mission Schools.		
		A. V. High.	A. V. Middle.	Ver. Middle.	*Primary Schools.* Boys.	*Primary Schools.* Girls.	A. V. High.	A. V. Middle.	Ver. Middle.	*Primary Schools.* Boys.	*Primary Schools.* Girls.	A. V. High.	A. V. Middle.	Primary.
Gurdáspur	38	...	...	...	30	...	1	1	1	..	5	...	...	...
Batála ...	35	...	...	..	27	2	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	1
Shakargarh.	27	...	...	1	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathánkot	15	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

The Baring High School is open to Christian boys only, but the Mission Schools at Batála and Fatehgarh admit boys without distinction of race and creed.

The Batála School.

Of the English teaching schools the largest are those of Batála and Gurdáspur. The Batála School was established in the year 1857 with a view to spreading English education in the largest town of the Gurdáspur district, there existed no other English School at that time, Gurdáspur itself being a mere village. The school is fed by three branches situated in different parts of the town and teaching up to the Lower Primary standard. The whole school is instructed by a staff consisting of 26 teachers :—

Middle Department	English teachers	2
Ditto	Persian and Arabic teachers	1
Ditto	Mathematical teachers	2
Ditto	Sanskrit teacher	1
Upper Primary	English teachers	3
Ditto	Oriental teachers	3
Lower Primary teachers...	... ...	14

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Batála School.

Figures for each of the following years showing expenditure, number of pupils and results of the Examinations are given below:—

Year.	Expenditure.					No. of pupils.			Results of examinations.					
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Government grants.	Municipal and District Funds.	Fees.	Middle Department.	Upper Primary Department.	Lower Primary Department.	*Middle.* Candidates.	*Middle.* Passes.	*Upper Primary.* Candidates.	*Upper Primary.* Passes.	*Lower Primary.* Candidates.	*Lower Primary.* Passes.
1887	3,169	40	1,080	1,321	1,037	56	142	486	14	8	55	24	60	57
1888	3,269	33	1,080	1,487	982	52	135	496	21	1	58	38	64	57
1889	3,176	36	1,080	1,388	1,173	68	140	477	26	20	47	43	62	60
1890	3,296	39	1,080	1,493	1,074	76	137	476	24	15	56	50	64	58
1891	3,349	37	1,080	1,582	1,102	78	122	475	29	24	48	43	73	64

The Gurdáspur Hig School.

A Vernacular School was started at Gurdáspur in 1856 and was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular School in 1870. The Upper Department was organized in 1878. The results of the matriculation examination ever since fully justify the importance given to it. The main building is a commodious one that occupied by the Primary classes lies close by and has recently been extended by the addition of a spacious hall. In front of those lies the play and drill ground and gymnasium. For this a gymnastic instructor has been appointed. The teaching staff consists of 12 teachers in the High and Middle and of 11 in the Primary.

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Administration and Finance.

The Gurdáspur High School.

The annexed statement will show the number of students, income from fees and expenditure and working of this school for the past five years :—

Year.	Number of students on roll at the close of the year.				Total number on the roll.	Number of students who appeared in the Entrance Examination and passed.				Number of students sent up and passed the Middle School Examination.		Income from fees.			Expenditure.				
						Calcutta University.		*Punjab University.*											
	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Moslems.	Sikhs.		Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.				Provincial Fund.	District Fund.	Scholarships.		
												Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1886-87 ...	5	220	105	50	380	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	15	7	25	21	2,620	3	3	8,167	876	2,835	1	4
1887-88 ...	2	209	113	38	362	3	1	21	9	31	20	2,915	4	6	8,167	876	3,034	9	11
1888-89 ...	4	212	149	55	420	8	...	22	2	38	14	3,703	8	3	8,167	876	2,286	12	10
1889-90 ...	7	250	153	47	457	5	1	25	18	48	40	4,523	6	3	8,167	876	2,743	4	0
1890-91 ...	8	244	152	64	468	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	19	8	62	47	5,055	3	9	8,167	876	2,876	2	7

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The Gurdáspur High School.

The boarding house attached to this school has always been popular and well managed. There are 127 boarders accommodated in three separate buildings, two of which are Government and one is private property. They are in charge of paid Superintendents, two of whom are teachers on the school staff and receive additional allowance for this extra duty.

Other Middle Schools.

The Anglo-Vernacular School at Sirigobindpur and Dera Nának are next in importance. Until 1889 the school at Dera Nának was only a vernacular one teaching up to the Middle standard, but since then it has been converted into an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and is rapidly improving. The conversion was brought about at the request of the Bedís of this place. The school receives a grant of Rs. 30 per mensem from the provincial revenues. Public boarding houses are attached to all the Anglo-Vernacular Schools and to the Vernacular schools at Kanjrúr and Kalánaur.

The following table shows the distribution of the Primary schools :—

List of Primary Schools in each Tahsíl.

Gurdáspur.	Batála.	Shakargarh.	Pathánkot.
Paniár.	Masániân.	Shakargarh.	Parmánand.
Bharat.	Diálgarh.	Phagwári.	Chashma Chakráwál.
Murára.	Chauhdariwála.	Ikhláspur.	Gharota.
Durangla.	Ghuman.	Masrúr.	Noshehra Nálbandán.
Hardo Chhanniân.	Chima Khudi.	Sukho Chak.	Táragarh.
Bhopar.	Qádian.	Chhamal.	Tárgarh.
Kot Santokh Rái.	Bham.	Nainakot.	Narot Mehra.
Sohl.	Dhapai.	Bhikho Chak.	Narot Jaimál Singh
Bhaghániwál.	Dharmkot Bagga.	Manga.	Malkpur.
Buche Nangal.	Dharmkot Randháwa.	Bura Dalla.	Shahpur Kandi.
Ghumman.	Bhagowála,	Maddo.	Phangota.
Noshehra.	Garwáli.	Doda.	Mírthal.
Khunda.	Kotli Surat Malli.	Verám.	*Zamíndári.*
Gurdás Nangal.	Dháríwáli,	Kotla Pathánan.	Kathlaur.
Pakiwán.	Shahpur Jajan.	Mhalla.	*Girls' Schools.*
Dalelpur.	Do. Guraiya	Gumtala.	*Nil.*
Wadála Bangar.	Talwandi Ráman.	Dádho Chak.	
Kahnúwán.	Do. Lál Singh	Bara Pind.	
Jogi Chiman.	Kála Pathánan.	Gurála.	
Kot Todar Mal.	Ghanike.	Bhajna.	
Mundi Karal.	Bholeke.	Karwal.	
Dheriwála.	Rahímabád.	Sathiála.	
Ghorewáh.	Ghoga.	*Zamíndári.*	
Jagatpur.	Dhadiála.	Ramri.	
Sáhowál.	*Zamíndári.*	Dimián.	
Tálibpur.	Aulakh.	Chhalle.	
Jandi.	Marár.	*Girls' School.*	
Tibbar.	Talwandi Bharat.	Kanjrúr.	
Bahrámpur.	*Girls' Schools.*		
Zamíndári.	Talwandi Bharat.		
Jagowál.	Dera Nának.		
Girls' Schools.			
Gurdáspur (Urdu).			
Do. (Hindi).			
Dínánagar (Urdu).			
Do. (Hindi).			
Kalánaur (Urdu).			

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Other Middle, Schools.

Of the 98 Primary Schools 8 are Zamíndári Schools. They were opened in 1888 for the special benefit of the agricultural classes. The scheme of studies in these schools is confined to the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic is taught strictly in accordance with the native methods.

Female education is in a backward state. The schools for girls are—two at Gurdáspur, two at Dínánagar, one at Dera Nának and at each of the following places: Kanjrúr, Nának, Kalánaur and Talwandi Bharat.

The statistics of those schools at the close of the school year ending 29th February 1892 are given below:—

Local Board by whom administered.	Number of schools.	Girls' reading in			Girls.					Agriculturists.
		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Christian.	Others.	
District Board	3	...	89	89	16	38	35	...	...	6
Municipal Board ...	5	9	178	187	69	...	118	...	...	10
Total ...	8	9	267	276	85	38	153	...	...	16

In addition to the institutions mentioned above, 42 indigenous schools received grants aggregating Rs. 2,133 in 1891, of which Rs. 65 were paid by municipal and the rest by District Funds.

Medical.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, which are under the general control of the Civil Surgeon. The Assistant Surgeon attached to the sadar station holds charge of the civil station for seven months in the year during the absence on deputation of the Civil Surgeon at Dalhousie. The several outlying branch dispensaries noted below are, with the exception of Batála and Pathánkot, where Assistant Surgeons are posted, in the immediate charge of Hospital Assistants. The general health of the district is discussed at page 16, and special infirmities at page 17 *ante*.

Batála and Pathánkot ...	In charge of Assistant Surgeons.
Sirigobindpur, Fatehgarh, Dínánagar, Kalánaur, Sujánpur, Narot and Shakargarh.	In charge of Hospital Assistants.

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Administration and Finance.

Medical.

At Mádhopur there is a special dispensary kept up at the cost of the Canal Department, and at Dháriwál the new Egerton Woollen Mills Company maintains a Hospital Assistant and small druggery. The District Board has also obtained the services of a Hospital Assistant for itineration in Shakargarh, where there is only one small dispensary.

Gurdáspur dispensary.

The Gurdáspur dispensary was founded in 1855. It is situated just outside the town adjoining the Grand Trunk Road and contains accommodation for 20 male and 8 female in-door patients, and two lunatics with a ward for two patients suffering from contagious diseases. The staff consists of one Assistant Surgeon in charge, with a Hospital Assistant, compounder, dresser, and menials. A spacious operating room has lately been added, and two dead-houses on a new and improved plan have been built at Gurdáspur and Batála. Within the last two or three years also a large sum has been spent in providing accommodation for in-door patients at all the outlying dispensaries, so the arrangements for medical relief are tolerably satisfactory. A European midwife is also retained by the District Board in connection with the Dufferin Fund arrangements.

Ecclesiastical.

There is a small church at Gurdáspur capable of seating 24 persons. No Chaplain is posted there, but the Chaplain of Amritsar visits it periodically. A regular Chaplain is also stationed at Dalhousie, and ministers to the troops at Dalhousie and Balun and visits Bakloh. A church has lately been built at Dalhousie; and at Mádhopur there is a church which, though small, is, thanks to the officers of the Canal Department, who constructed the Bári Doáb Canal, a handsome building. This has recently been placed under the Chaplain of Amritsar.

Cantonments, troops, &c.

Gurdáspur was originally a cantonment and nothing else, and a regiment of Bengal Cavalry was stationed in the district. The troops were gradually withdrawn and now there are no troops stationed in the district except those in the hills. At Bakloh there is a regiment of Gurkhás of two battalions, while at Balun (Dalhousie) is located a detachment of sick and invalids, and drafts from several European Regiments are sent up during the hot weather. The strength of the garrison during the hot weather is about 1,500. These troops are under the command of the General Officer Commanding at Lahore.

Head-quarters of other Departments.

The Bári Doáb Canal which runs through the district as far down as Aliwál is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, 1st Division, stationed at Amritsar, the remaining portion is under charge of the Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, whose head-quarters are also at Amritsar. The Superintending Engineer of the Bári Doáb Canal has his head-quarters at Amritsar. The public buildings and the Patháukot and Dalhousie roads are under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Provincial Branch, stationed at Amritsar, who is subordinate to the Superintending Engineer at Lahore. The telegraph lines of the Amrit-

sar and Pathánkot Railway are under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Railway Works at Amritsar, while the post offices are under the control of the Superintendent of Post Offices at Amritsar.

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Statistics of land revenue.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining items for 1889-90 and 1890-91 shown in the margin. Table No. XXXI gives details of balances, remissions and agricultural advances for the last nine years. Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue, while Table No. XIV gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence and working of the current settlement will be found below.

Source of revenue.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Leases of gardens and groves.	1,327	...
Fisheries ...	148	189
Revenue, fines and forfeitures.	1,310	1,102
Fees	438	292

The Regular Settlements.

The territorial transfers mentioned in Chapter II, which occurred while the settlements were actually in progress, have made it difficult to trace the revenue history of the district. The summary settlement of the greater part of the area included in the district was effected by Captain Lake, and the regular settlement was undertaken by Mr. R. H. Davies in the Bári Doáb, Mr. Temple in the trans-Rávi tract, and Mr. Barnes in the portion of the Pathánkot tahsíl as first included in Kángra, Mr. Davies' printed report of 1854 refers to two different tracts. Mr. Temple and Mr. Prinsep owing to causes explained in the Shakargarh assessment report wrote no report at all, and this had to be done in 1859 by Mr. Cust as Commissioner of Amritsar. Another result of the territorial transfers was that in the 87 estates transferred from Kángra, the *ghumáo*, of 3,674 square yards based on the 51½ *kadam* was used, while Mr. Davies worked with a *ghumáo* of 4,000 square yards obtained by a 60″ *kadam*, and Mr. Temple used the 66″ *kadam* giving a *ghumáo* equal to an acre. The summary settlement figures, owing to the large number of *jágír* estates left unassessed, are not complete, and are not very important as the regular settlements were made so soon after annexation.

Mr. Barnes as in Kángra assessed by *taluqás* and not by assessment circles. Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Blyth working under the orders of Mr. Temple and Mr. Davies, divided up their tracts into regular assessment circles, and worked very much on the same lines as those on which present assessments are conducted. The Government share of the produce was, however, taken as ¼ instead of 21½ per cent..

Mr. Barnes' assessment covered the present Hill and Kandi circles of the Pathánkot tahsíl, except seven small villages. He

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The Regular Settlements.

raised the summary settlement revenue by 4 per cent., taking something off the hill estates and adding something on the Chakki villages. The assessment was sanctioned in 1855 for a term of 30 years from 1850. Elsewhere the summary settlement was much reduced. The loss was actually heaviest in the Shakargarh tahsíl, where, though Mr. Temple had cut down the assessment considerably, it had to be still further reduced as detailed in para. 13 of the assessment report owing to wide-spread objections raised by the people, and the ultimate result was a decrease of 15 per cent.

In Chak Andar Mr. Temple practically retained the summary settlement *jamás,* but his assessment was cut down by 10 per cent., again before being sanctioned for both tracts in August 1859 for a term of 10 years from kharíf 1852.

Mr. Davies reduced very heavily in the rest of the Pathánkot tahsíl, but much of this reduction was due to the levy of a separate rate on lands watered from the Hasli and Bári Doáb systems, and to special allowances made for deterioration of some villages due to the cutting off of their water supply by the works necessary for the latter canal. The gross reduction in land revenue here amounted to 30 per cent. In the Gurdáspur and Batála tahsíls he also cut down the demand, and at the suggestion of Mr. Raikes the Commissioner again revised his proposals with the result of a total reduction of 16 per cent. in the former and 14 per cent. in the latter. Something of this especially in Gurdáspur must however be put down to the change in the system of levy of canal dues. This Regular settlement was also sanctioned in August 1856 for a term of 10 years from kharíf 1852.

The actual revenue of the present district as assessed at the different Regular settlements was as follows. The figures for facility of comparison include the petty *máfis,* which were left unassessed in most cases and which have now been assessed for account purposes at the village rates :—

	Rs.
Gurdáspur	4,26,780
Batála	4,11,922
Shakargarh	3,28,929
Pathánkot	2,44,407
Total ...	14,12,038

The 1865 Revision of Settlement.

In February 1862 the whole district, except the villages assessed by Mr. Barnes, was placed under revision of settlement under the personal supervision of Mr. E. A. Prinsep, Settlement Commissioner, with Mr. J. B. Lyall, as an Assistant Settlement Officer in Gurdáspur and Pathánkot, and Rái Gopál Dás, as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer in Batála and Shakargarh. After the famine year of 1860, moreover, Mr. R. E. Egerton, as Deputy Commissioner, had already inspected most of the principal Shakargarh estates, and noted up proposals for revision of assessment. It is, therefore, a somewhat curious coincidence

that no less than three successive Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, Sir R. H. Davies, Sir R. E. Egerton, and Sir J. B. Lyall, and a Governor of Bombay, Sir R. Temple, have all been directly associated with the settlement of this district.

The 1865 Revision of Settlement.

It does not appear that there was any special reason for undertaking the revision of settlement beyond that the period for which the Regular settlement was to run had expired. The alterations in the boundaries of the Gurdáspur and Batála tahsíls, however, which occurred first at this time as referred to in Chapter II, were very unfortunate and have rendered it impossible to utilize the assessment returns prepared. Mr. Lyall's inspection notes in the village note-books were full and complete and still in most cases accurately represent the condition of the estates. In the other tahsíls, and especially in Shakargarh, however, many villages were never apparently fully inspected, or no notes were written up, while in Batála and the portion of Gurdáspur under Rái Gopál Dás, the notes by him and Mr. Prinsep are not satisfactory and were not apparently always based on an intimate acquaintance with the estate under assessment. No report was ever submitted on this revision of assessment for reasons already known to Government and contained in the Proceedings of the Punjab Government for 1872-73-74 quoted in para. 2 of letter No. 103 of 26th January 1885, from Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, to the Officiating Junior Secretary to Government. An acute controversy raged over the question whether the settlement should be sanctioned at all or whether it should only run for a term of 10 years, but eventually on 7th November 1873 it was sanctioned for a term of 20 years with effect from kharíf 1865. The results of the reassessment with the ultimate loss to Government are shown below:—

	Rs.	
Gurdáspur	3,89,351 or 9	per cent.
Batála	3,78,641 or 8	"
Shakargarh	3,13,445 or 5	"
Pathánkot	2,18,360 or 11	"
	12,99,797 or 8	"

The total revenue proposed has been given, including progressive assessments which amounted to only Rs. 748, 3,519, 786 and 1,422 in the different tahsíls, respectively or Rs. 6,525 in all, and for facility of comparison in Pathánkot the 1872 revenue of the villages not assessed by Mr. Prinsep has also been added in. The Government demand was taken as half net assets which was calculated as one-sixth of the gross produce.

Review of the results of the assessment and of the causes which produced these results.

To quote the letter mentioned above from Officiating Senior Secretary, "the conclusion arrived at by the Government of India and by the Punjab Government, was that the assessment as a whole was unduly low, and that in particular the rates on wells were inadequate in consequence, of an unsatisfactory method of taxation based upon a particular economic theory." The main causes apparently assigned by Mr. Prinsep for his reductions

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Review of the results of the assessment and of the causes which produced these results.

were in Gurdáspur and Batála an over-estimate at the Regular Settlement of the irrigating capacity of the wells, coupled with a desire not to unduly tax the capital and industry involved in the construction of these works. In the canal villages some of the decrease was also due to an arrangement whereby he treated the land in its unirrigated aspect and cut off part of the former land revenue for transfer to the head of canal revenue. His actual deductions on this account were made in lump sums for each village, as obtained by a varying rate per acre on the irrigated area. These transfers however were apparently never actually made, for as soon as the settlement was concluded, the discussion commenced which eventuated in the imposition on the area irrigated in a given year of a canal water advantage-rate varying in proportion to the distance of the tract from the head of the canal, and the average rainfall, being highest at Re. 1-4-0 per acre in Pathánkot, and lowest in Gurdáspur and Batála at Re. 1-2-0 an acre.

In Shakargarh the decrease was partly due to the same causes in the case of wells and to other local reasons, such as a desire to assess the Bharrari and frontier villages lightly, and to reduce the assessment on the former jágír villages of Rája Teja Singh. The reasons have been explained in para. 47 of the report.

In Pathánkot special reductions were again given for injury caused to the water-supply of some estates by the Bári Doáb Canal Works, and the new canal arrangements proposed also tended to cut down the former revenue. Speaking generally it may be stated that a full and even a high assessment was put on *Báráni* soils and lands irrigated by private canals, while the well lands were let off very easily.

The revised assessment worked easily and well generally, and the special cases in which suspensions and remissions were necessitated and the trifling extent to which coercive processes had to be resorted to are fully detailed in the assessment reports.

The Shahpur-Kandi Settlement.

In 1869, in connection with the measurements and revision of the Record of rights in the Kángra District, the Pathánkot villages which had been settled by Mr. Barnes in what was styled the Shahpur-Kandi tract with Dalhousie were placed under revision of records. Mr. Mackworth Young was first appointed to the charge of the Settlement, and was succeeded in October 1870 by Mr. Roe, who completed the operations by February 1873, and submitted a final report, which was sanctioned by Government in October 1876. These operations did not extend to a revision of the assessment, but included a complete and very accurate survey.

The Kahnuwán Settlement and Fluctuating Assessments.

Some 63 estates in the Dhaia-Chhambh and Chhambh Circles in Gurdáspur had been actually settled by Mr. Prinsep only for ten years, and in October 1876 they were placed under complete revision of Settlement. Mr. Lyall Settlement

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The Kahnúwán Settlement and Fluctuating Assessment.

Commissioner, assumed general charge of the operations with Sayad Hadayat Ali under him as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. The records and assessment were completely revised and, in addition to a fixed assessment on the secure portion of the area, to meet the case of the great extension of the Kahnúwán-Chhambh, which had resulted from the heavy rainfall of 1875-76 aided by increased percolation from the Bangar supplemented by the leakage from the Bári Doáb Canal, the novel expedient of a system of an assessment based on crop rates and fluctuating from year to year with the area actually under crop, was introduced into 37 of the estates, which were specially affected by the swamping. The Settlement was sanctioned in 1880, for the same term as the remainder of the district from kharíf 1878, and the crop rates actually used in the area under fluctuating assessment, were finally sanctioned in letter No. 8, dated 13th January 1883, from Under Secretary to Government, Punjab, as shown below :—

Cane { Rs. 3, an acre where the Zábti rate was Rs. 8.
{ „ 2, ditto ditto „ 5.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice, first year	1	4	0	an acre.
Rice, subsequent years ...	2	8	0	„
Other kharíf crops	1	4	0	„
Rabi crops	1	4	0	„

The precedent so set was followed between the years 1879 and 1882, in the following 29 estates, where the system was introduced under the supervision of Hadayat Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, by the demarcation of fluctuating Chaks on the 1865 maps and without a special revision of the records.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No.	Assessment No.	Assessment circle.	Estate.	Remarks.
			TAHSIL GURDASPUR.	
1	673	Dhaia ...	Kalijpur.	
2	652	„	Kot Bhalla.	
3	653	„	Lahri Vairan.	
4	573	Dhaia Bet Beás	Kiri Afghanán.	
5	575	„	Chak Yacub.	
6	576	„	Kotli Rawalán.	

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The Kahnáiwán Settlement and Fluctuating Assessment.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No.	Assessment No.	Assessment circle.	Estate.	REMARKS.
7	553	Dhaia Bet Beás	Shiu Bhatti.	
8	551	"	Budhai.	
9	537	"	Beri.	
10	550	"	Khushálpur.	
11	554	"	Ghorewáh.	
12	557	"	Jalálpur.	
13	552	"	Lakhanpur.	
14	540	"	Datarpur.	
15	77	Bet Ravi ...	Dehriwála.	
16	413	Nahri ...	Badi-ul-zaman.	
17	147	Maira Kiran...	Bakhtpur.	
18	416	Nahri ...	Bhojráj.	
19	145	Maira Kiran...	Bucha Nangal.	
20	148	"	Kotla Bucha Nangal.	
21	134	"	Gosal.	
22	155	"	Bhopar.	
23	260	"	Miani Jhabelán.	
24	391	Nahri ...	Ránia.	
			TAHSIL BATALA.	
25	427	Maira Kiran...	Athwal.	
26	426	"	Dehr.	
27	416	"	Dhilwan.	
28	428	"	Fattupur.	
29	415	"	Kotli Surat Malli.	

It will thus be seen that the revenue history of the tract since annexation has not been uneventful, and the subject has been greatly complicated by the numerous territorial transfers

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The Kahnúwán Settlement and Fluctuating Assessment.

and re-adjustments, and by the fact that the most important historical feature, the revision of Settlement of 1865, has never been properly reported on. Certain petty transfers of estates from tahsíl to tahsíl have occurred, but these have been already noticed in the assessment reports, and it is hardly necessary to cover the same ground again here, but it may be noted that in deference to the opinion of Colonel Lake the Batala tahsíl was on 1st April 1867 attached to the Amritsar District. The arrangement did not work satisfactorily and it was re-transferred to this district on 1st April 1869.

Account of present Settlement.

The history of the present Settlement is contained in the Final Report, which has recently been submitted by the Settlement Officer, Mr. L. W. Dane, from which the foregoing account of the previous revenue history of the district has been taken.

The Settlement commenced in November 1885, with Mr. R. M. Dane in charge of the operations, and a general revision of records and assessment was directed in Punjab Government Gazette Notification 42 of 25th February 1886. Under the instructions as modified by the Draft Settlement instructions published in 1888, the land revenue was not to exceed one-half of the share of the produce obtained by proprietors from tenants, and in calculating the value of this half net assets share, special attention was to be paid to cash rents, where such existed, and to a rough estimate of the value of the produce delivered, where grain rents prevailed. Lands irrigated from a State Canal were to be assessed as unirrigated lands of similar quality and advantages. Mr. R. M. Dane, owing to ill health had to take leave in October 1887, and Mr. L. W. Dane was appointed to the charge of the Settlement and was responsible for the actual revision of records and assessments. The number of assessment circles were reduced as shown in the following paragraph extracted from the Assessment Report:—

Tahsil.	*Former circle.*	*Present circle.*
Gurdáspur	20	5
Batála	16	5
Shakargarh	7	4
Pathánkot	9	6
Total	52	20

The arrangement was sanctioned in letter No. 30 of 3rd June 1888, from Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

In Gurdáspur and Batála the circles are indentical, and are the following :—

I *Dhaia Bet Beás.*—Including a strip of high land just above the old high bank and a tract of varying width and often swampy just below this in the river valley.

II *Bangar.*—The rich high backbone of the Doáb depending on the rainfall in the upper and eastern portion and on well-irrigation to the south and west.

III *Nahri.*—The tract irrigated by the Bári Doáb Canal.

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Account of present Settlement.

IV *The Maira Kiran.*—Or lighter western Bangar and the Kiran valley with its sourish saline clays and swamps.

V *The Bet Beás.*—Or fertile Beás valley.

In Shakargharh the local divisions of the tahsíl were followed in selecting as circles the Bharrari or broken upland *downs*, the Darp or fertile alluvial plain between these and the river villages, the Paintla or tract affected by the Ujh and the Rávi Bet.

In Patháukot also the division was easy in the Andar or delta of the Ujh and Rávi with its canal systems, the Rávi Bet, the Patháuti or Badshahi Nahr villages, the Shah Nahri or Bári Doáb Canal irrigated tract, the Kandi or sloping and broken ground below the hills, and the hill circle, containing 53 villages in the hills, which could not be measured on the square system and the estates of Dalhousie, Balun and Bakloh. In framing these circles care was taken to make the Patwárís' circles coincide in order to facilitate statistical record in future. Soils were classified mainly in accordance with the Patwárís' rules; but, as the bulk of the district is unirrigated, the Báráni class was divided into sub-classes to suit the varying conditions of the tract. In Batála and Gurdáspur the richer loams and clays were classed together and the lighter loams and sandy soils formed a second class. A similar distinction was drawn in Shakargarh, where, however, a further line was drawn between the arid uplands and the richer and moister deposits in river and torrent valleys and depressions. In Pathánkot in the hill and Kandi circles a classification based on the quality of crops grown and the number of harvests taken off the soil was adopted, in the other 4 for assessment purposes all Báráni soils were grouped together.

The usual crop experiments were conducted over an area of 5,704 acres during a period of 4 years and a report was submitted on prices current. The prices assumed indicated roughly a rise of 95 per cent. over those adopted at 1865, which however were much lower than the actual ruling prices at the time even.

The measurements were conducted on the square system, except in the estates of Dalhousie, Balun and Bakloh, and 53 of the hill villages transferred from Kángra where squares could not be laid down and so the old maps based on the 57½″ kadams were retained. Elsewhere Cis-Rávi the 60″ kadam was used and the sides of the squares measured 1,000 feet. In Chak Andar and Shakargarh the 66″ kadam was again used and the squares were of 1,100 feet a side. As far as possible too the old internal field measurements were retained, but superfluous survey numbers were reduced to the extent of 20 per cent. the decrease being largest in the Hill Circle of the Pathánkot tahsíl.

In particular all supersession of the ordinary revenue procedure was avoided and the usual annual records were generally prepared. In Gurdáspur, Pathánkot and Shakargarh the detailed record of 1890-91 was adopted as the revised record of

rights. In Batála, the measurement Jamábandís of 1887-88 and 1888-1889 were utilized, except in the case of 60 villages, where changes had been very numerous, and so, a fresh detailed record for 1889-90 had to be drawn out. The new assessment in accordance with the order of Government was duly shown in the revised records and special care was taken to prevent any injury to the rights of tenants classed originally as hereditary, who had not again acquired an occupancy status at the revision of Mr. Prinsep's entries made in 1870 by Kaim Ali, Exta Assistant Commissioner.

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Account of present Settlement.

System of assessment followed.

The usual assessment reports were submitted, which contain full details of the revenue rates adopted and the reasons for their adoption, and the results have been summarized in the Final Report. The chief change of system introduced was a return to acreage Cháhi rates in lieu of Mr. Prinsep's lump abiána or water rate on wells, which of course shifted a good deal of the burden from the Báráni soils on to the well lands, as far as the Government assessment was concerned, though in the Bach the people still showed a tendency to let the wells off easily and in some cases distributed by the former abiána system.

The Government share of the produce was arithmetically worked out at 21½ per cent. of the gross produce, but in the produce estimates to counteract a possible over-estimate of the outturn per acre, the fodder crops and the share of the straw taken by the owners were not included in the calculation of the value of this share. The following table summarises the main guides for re-assessment and the revenue rates adopted for each tahsíl :—

Tahsíl.	Half assets produce estimate.	Half cash rent.	Actual incidence of Revenue. rates adopted.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gurdáspur	3 11 0	1 15 2	1 14 7
Batála	4 6 0	2 4 5	2 0 7
Shakargarh	2 13 1	2 2 11	1 9 9
Pathánkot	2 10 7	2 3 0	1 12 10

It will be seen that where the cash rents were sufficiently numerous to furnish adequate data, as in Batála and Gurdáspur, the assessment was well within the figure indicated by this guide, while in all cases it was kept intentionally far below the results obtained from the produce estimates. This was done in consequence of the special instructions of Government directing the imposition of a liberally light assessment, and because in a district like this, where most of the land is held by peasant

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proprietors and small holdings are the rule, as will appear from the statement given in Chapter III, Section D, it is practically impossible to take any thing like a full half assets share, if any margin of subsistence is to be left to the people at all.

Financial results of the re-assessment.

The actual results of the re-assessment are shown below from which it will be seen that the tendency has been to let off the upper portion of the tract easily and take more from the southern part of the district, which is in the hands of the better classes of agriculturists and which has made more progress in prosperity under British rule since the development of the tract by well-sinking, canal extension, and construction of roads and railways, and which also has not to contend with the same adverse climatic condition as the hill and submontane zones as a whole.

Tahsil.	Revenue of last year of expiring assessment as given in Comparative Demand Statememt.			1891-92.			Increase.	Percentage.
	Assigned.	Khálsa.	Total.	Assigned	Khálsa.	Total.		
Gurdáspur	42,980	3,38,955	3,81,935	48,067	3,98,053	4,46,120	64,185	16
	*362	5,340	5,702	252	4,709	4,961	—741	
Batála ...	45,090	3,35,725	3,80,815	55,637	4,21,423	4,77,060	96,245	25
Shakargarh	26,377	2,84,271	3,10,648	19,928	3,59,292	3,79,220	68,572	23
Pathankot	14,983	1,95,144	2,10,127	18,155	2,19,008	2,37,163	27,036	13
Total ...	1,29,430	11,54,095	12,83,525	1,41,787	13,97,776	15,39,563	2,56,038	20
*	*362	5,340	5,702	252	4,709	4,961	—741	
Total ...	1,29,792	11,59,435	12,89,227	1,42,039	14,02,485	15,44,524	2,55,297	

The actual rate of incidence per acre of cultivation with the rates at the Regular and Revised Settlements is shown below :—

Tahsíl.	Regular.	Revised.	Present.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Gurdáspur	1 12 2	1 11 0	1 14 7
Batála	1 14 7	1 11 11	2 0 7
Shakargarh	1 8 0	1 5 9	1 9 9
Pathánkot	1 14 1	1 9 1	1 12 10
District	...	1 9 5	1 13 7

* Fluctuating revenue.

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Administration and Finance.

Financial results of the re-assessment.

The chief grounds for an enhancement may be summarised as follows :—

Increase in prices as assumed for assessment.		95	per cent.
,,	in cultivation ...	2	,,
,,	in wells	14	,,
,,	in Cháhi area ...	34	,,
,,	in private canal area	3	,,
,,	in population over 1868	4	,,

The increase in the revenue taken therefore is mainly due to re-casting of the revenue rates based upon a revision of estimates of prices and outturns per acre and the rise in cash rents, and that there has not been much real increase in cultivation, while a great deal of the increase in well-irrigation is due to a difference in the system of classification of soils, and the State Canal area has actually decreased by 31 per cent., owing to the policy of sending the Bári Doáb Canal water down to the more arid tracts further south.

System of fluctuating and quadrennial revision of assessment.

The system of fluctuating assessment has been retained in the case of the 37 villages in which it was introduced by Sir J. Lyall in 1878, and in the other 29 it has been set aside at the wish of the people and a fixed assessment announced, but power has been retained to reintroduce the fluctuating system at any time should this be necessary ; and the revenue of these estates, except Athwal in Batála with 92 other villages mainly in the Kirán valley in Gurdáspur, and Batála has been announced subject to revision whenever a detailed annual record is prepared for an estate. In this way it is hoped that the risk of any serious deterioration in quality due to swamping or floods from the Rávi into the Kirán valley will be safe-guarded and the possibility of any great improvement in the condition of the villages from drainage works or protective embankments, now in contemplation or under construction, will be satisfactorily met.

Period of Settlement and working of assessment.

The assessments were introduced with effect from kharif 1889 in Batála kharíf 1890 in Gurdáspur, rabi 1891 in Shakargarh and kharíf 1891 in Pathánkot. There were only 6 appeals against the assessment out of 2,365 estates, and the new revenue has been collected with ease and without much friction, though two of the seasons since its announcement have been exceptionally poor, *viz.*, rabi 1890 and kharíf 1891. In the Bharrari in Shakargarh and Hill and Kandi Circles in Pathánkot, which are entirely dependent on the rainfall and are held by an improvident set of poor Rájpúts and semi-Rájpút farmers, the working of the settlement will have to be watched with care during the first few years at any rate, and ready suspensions and even remissions should be granted in the event of a serious failure of two harvests in succession, such as now seems probable.

The assessment has under the orders of Government been announced in each case for a term of not less than twenty years, and the actual period will be settled when the orders on the Final Report are issued.

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Period of Settlement and working of assessment.

The areas upon which the revenue is collected are shown in Table No. XIV; while Table No. XXIX shows the actual revenue for the last 9 years. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the former Settlement. The current demand has only just come into force:—Table No. XXXI.—Balances, remission and *takávi* advances, Tables No. XXXII and XXXII A.—Sales and mortgages of land, and Table No. XXXIII.—Registration.

Instalments.

The revenue is paid in the following instalments, as it was considered desirable to have only one Rabi instalment instead of two to prevent the risk of impecunious headmen collecting the whole revenue with the first instalment and misappropriating part of it for their own purposes. Kharíf 15th December and 15th February in equal proportion and Rabi 20th June, except in Patháukot, where 25th June has been fixed. The proportion of revenue paid in each harvest is shown below:—

No. of villages paying.	Gurdáspur.	Batála.	Shakargarh.	Pathánkot.	Total.
½ Kharíf and ½ Rabi	669	492	746	241	2,148
⅔ ⅓	...	...	1	54	55
¾ ¼	...	...	...	123	123
⅝ ⅜	31	...	...	...	31
⅗ ⅖	...	3	...	...	3
⅓ ⅔	...	...	...	2	2
Total	700	495	747	420	2,362

Where the proportion is other than one-half in each harvest the villages are usually rice growing estates, in which of course the kharíf harvest is much the more valuable. In the three estates entirely owned by Government, Nahr ka Bir, Balun and Bakloh, there is no assessment; and in Dalhousie to suit the convenience of the proprietors of the Municipal Committee, to whom the revenue is assigned, the revenue instalments have been fixed as follows:—kharíf 15th October one-half and rabi 15th July one-half.

Di-alluvian rules.

In the case of increment by river action the land is assessed at uniform rates for each tahsíl in the case of the main rivers according to the quality of the soil as determined by the crops grown, while in the case of decrement the assessment is altered according to the actual rate charged upon each field lost. The assessment of lands situated along the Chakki was governed by the 10 per cent. rule, but this has recently been abolished and

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Di-alluvian rules.

the ordinary rules prevail there also. When a well is swept away or rendered useless by the action of the river, the land attached to it is assessed at *Báráni* rates. Similar assessments of lands affected by torrent action are made, but in this case the lands thrown up are assessed at the whole or half of the village rates according to the quality of the crop grown, while the adjustment of assessment is usually only made every fourth year when the estate comes under special attestation. The rates at present in force on the main rivers are the following :—

Rate.	Crops.	Where 66" kadam is used.		Where 60" kadam is used.		Where 57½" kadam is used.	
		Per acre.	Per kanál.	Per acre.	Per kanál.	Per acre.	Per kanál.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Low ...	Land sown with poor rice, pulses, linseed, barley and fodder crops.	0 14 0	0 1 9	0 14 6	0 1 6	0 13 2	0 1 3
Full ...	Land sown with other crops and all land bearing two crops in one year.	1 12 0	0 3 6	1 13 0	0 3 0	1 10 4	0 2 6

The question of riparian custom has been already noticed in Chapter III.

Assignment of land revenue.

Table No. XXX shows the number of villages, parts of villages and plots and the area of land, of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment and the number of assignees for each tahsíl as the figures stood in 1890-91, and the following is a short account of the principal grants now outstanding.

The Darbár Sahib of Amritsar holds an assignment of Rs. 4,280 in Rasúlpur and Talwandi Bharth in Batála, Nanowál Khurd and Nanowal Kalán in Gurdáspur, and with the Akál Bunga, Narainpur in Pathánkot. The Dera Nának Darbar Sahib enjoys a grant of Rs. 2,077 in Qila Natha Singh and Kamálpur in Gurdáspur. The Akhára of Gian Dás in Amritsar derives Rs. 1,022 from Piro Shah and Bhoman in Batála, but the institution is not properly kept and the Manager has been warned. The Tahli Sahib shrine at Dera Nanak holds Rs. 989 in Chachriála in Batála. Mahant Brahmanand Udási of Nainakot receives Rs. 614 from Ghanwál and Sogián in Shakargarh. These are the leading Sikh shrines, and the following Bairagi institutions also enjoy jágirs.

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Assignments of land revenue.

Mahant Brahm Dás of Pindori receives Rs. 2,124 in Jattuwál, Bhagwánpur Dakhla, Maharájpur, Thakarwál and Kesho Kalál in Gurdáspur, and the first four villages are owned by the shrine. He also holds half of Lahri Mahantán in Pathánkot.

The Dhiánpur shrine has an assignment of the revenue, Rs. 1,309, of its own estates in Dhiánpur and Sangtúwál in Batála.

Mahant Dharm Dás of Dhamtál in Kángra holds in this district Rs. 855 in Jindri, Maira Mahantán, Rarra, Dháki, Beli Changan, Panjaur and Dhadwál.

The only important Muhammadan grants are that of Rs. 796 to the shrine of Badr-ud-dín Baghdâdi in Massánián in Batála, that of Rs. 806 in Hasánpur Kalán to the Bukhári Sayads of Batála as custodians of the tombs of Mauj Darya and Shaháb-ud-dín Nahra, and the grant of Rs. 713 to Shaháb-ud-dín, the head of the Kot Mián Sahib shrine in Gurdáspur.

The Jogi Mahant of Jakhbar in Pathánkot holds his own village Rs 445 in *jághír*.

The following are the principal personal grants to religious characters.

Bhai Nand Gopal of Lahore receives Rs. 1,933, from Wila Teja and Niko Sarai in Batála, and the Gurdáspur Mahants have a grant of Rs. 984, in Gurdáspur, Halle and Aujla. Hardet Singh and Kishan Singh and other Sodhis of Anandpur in Hoshiárpur enjoy a *jághír* of Rs. 1,922 in Jhabkara, Thathe, Kahna, Jogar, Chitti Naurangpur, Panwán, Bhago Kanwán Balepindi in Gurdáspur, and Bheri Kalán, Danauri, Hau, Katarian and Hakla in Shakargarh. Sodhi Nihál Singh of the same place held a grant of Rs. 1,901 in Jhabkara and Maheshpur in Gurdáspur, but he died on 29th November 1891. Mán Singh and Atma Singh, Sodhis of Lahore, get Rs. 1,209 from Doburji and Gandhapur in Gurdáspur, Dhesián in Batála and Jhandpur and Lahri Gujrán in Pathánkot; revenue Rs. 1,344, are held by the Granthís of Triloknáth in Kángra, a foundation of Sardár Lahna Singh, Majithiá.

The leading family grants are as follows:—

Thakur Harkishan Singh, grandson of Rája Sir Sahib Diál of Kishankot receives Rs. 7,357 a year from ten villages near Sirígovindpur. Sardár Búr Singh of Mukerián holds 4,626 in Thikriwála, Kot Todar Mal, Bagál and Galarián in Gurdáspur. Sardár Richpál Singh of Bhagowála holds Dalam, Malakpur, Bhagowála in Batála, and Amargarh, Shahpur, Khanowála, Shakri, and Dáduwála in Gurdáspur Rs. 3,656. Sardár Diál Singh, Majithiá, receives Rs. 3,555, from Mirza Ján in Batála and Dinánagar in Gurdáspur. Sardárs Ishar Singh and Jiwan Singh Bhagga hold Burj Arain and Dulowál in Batála, and Gajju Ghází in Gurdáspur Rs. 1,418. Basawa Singh of Noushahra Nangal in Amritsar holds Rs. 1,446 in Bhatoia, Pakho Chak and Mán Nangal in Patháukot, and Arur Singh

Assignments of land revenue.

of the same family receives Rs. 1,121 in Mán Nangal, Bhaironpur, Sharaf Chak, Hayati Chak, Sherpur, Gidarpur, Salowál and Malkana, all in Pathánkot. Sardár Tara Singh of the Khundeh family has an assignment of Rs. 877 from Zaffarwál in Gurdáspur. Rája Indar Deo of Akhrota holds that village Rs. 762, and Sardár Harnam Singh and others of the Veglia family receive Rs. 477 from Kotli Mughlán, Khoba, Targarh Gobindsar and Gohotarán Lahri all in Pathánkot.

Government lands, forests, &c.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Government estates; Table No. XVIII gives figure for forests under the Forest Department, while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed at page 53 and the *Nazúl* property at page 82. The following sketch of Government rights in land in the Sháhpur Kandí tract, which includes the main forests of the district is taken from Mr. Roe's report on his revision of the Settlement records of that tract.

Government has no proprietary right in the land.

No land has been inherited by Government from the Sikhs in proprietary right. At the Regular Settlement, and also at the Revenue Survey, the whole of the land was included in the boundary of some particular village. In the Settlement record the only assertion of the Government right was the entry which declared *chíl* trees to be the property of Government. This probably included such trees even when they grew in cultivated land.

Right to produce of waste in Shahpur Kandí.

But beyond its right to *chíl* trees the Government possesses in the Sháhpur Kandí tract considerable interest in the produce of the waste lands generally, and in grazing. Its interest in the latter will be explained hereafter. Its interest in the produce of the waste lands is derived from the "rules for the mangement of hill forest," drawn up by the Punjab Government in 1855, and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, as intimated by the Supreme Government letter No. 1789, dated 21st May 1855, to the Punjab Government. These rules were rather vague and general; it was left to Commissioners to draw up, for the sanction of the Local Government, detailed rules adapted to the special circumstances of their several divisions. Such a set of rules for the Jullundur Division, of which this tract then formed part, was drawn up by the Commissioner, and sanctioned by the Local Government by its letter No. 226, dated 25th January 1859. In this letter the orders of Government were conveyed on one or two doubtful points, and the Commissioner was instructed to have the rules thus sanctioned, formally drawn up and promulgated. He accordingly did so, and forwarded them to the Deputy Commissioner of Kángra with his No. 417—85, dated 22nd February 1860.

Circular of 1855.

Rules framed by Commissioner in 1859-60.

General principles of these rules.

The basis of these rules was the principle that the land belonged to the *zamíndárs*; that they were entitled to free grazing without any restriction, except the right of Government to close one-third of the waste for conservancy purposes as long as it thought necessary; that they were entitled to all the produce

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General principles of these rules.

of the forest they required for their *boná fide* own use, to the inferior produce gratis, to the superior trees at the nominal price of four annas a tree; that the remainder of the produce (certainly all the superior trees and probably also the inferior ones) was at the disposal of Government; but in order to interest the people in conservancy, and to content them with the new arrangements, they were to receive one-fourth of the income obtained by Government from its interest in the forests; in return for this the *lambardár, patwári,* and village *rákha,* or forester were to render certain services.

The full force of these rules lost sight of.

These rules formed the basis of forest management, even after the transfer of the Sháhpur Kandí tract to Gurdáspur; they are constantly referred to in official correspondence as defining the respective rights of Government and the *zamíndárs.* But just as was the case in the Hoshiárpur district, their full effect was gradually lost sight of, and it came to be considered that the District Officer managed the forests rather in his general executive capacity than by virtue of any precise rules possessing a distinct legal authority. The consequence was that many disputes and difficulties arose.

Mr. Lyall's proposals.

It was at first anticipated that all these would be authoritatively settled by Government. Mr. Lyall had recently been engaged in a revision of the records of the Kángra district, and he had proposed certain changes in the old Forest rules; and in his No. 1775, dated 25th March 1869, the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner intimated that when these had been sanctioned by Government, they would be considered applicable to the Sháhpur Kandí tract. These orders were not passed, and in the meantime the Punjab Laws Act had made a considerable difference in the legal aspects of the case. The Financial Commissioner (in his Secretary's No. 6068, dated 21st August 1872, to the Commissioner, Amritsar, held that this Act repealed the rules drawn up by the Commissioner of the Division, leaving as the sole basis of conservancy the Circular of 1855 and Act VII of 1865.

Revision of record commenced.

When Mr. Young was entrusted with the task of revising the Sháhpur Kandí records, it was much hoped that he would be able to effect a satisfactory settlement of all forest questions. On his appointment, instructions were issued by the Settlement Commissioner, enjoining the principle of completely separating the rights of the Government and the *zamíndárs*; lands already belonging to Government were to be carefully demarcated and left in possession of the Forest Department; other villages were to be classified as containing—1, superior trees and brush-wood in tracts that could be easily demarcated; 2, brush-wood similarly situated; 3, so little brush-wood that scarcely anything could be taken by Government. The direction about tracts already in possession of Government was issued under a misapprehension of the actual state of the case, for no such tracts exist. As has already been stated, the whole of the land belongs to the *zamíndárs,* and the right of Government to forest produce is the same

throughout the entire tract. All that could be done was to prepare maps of the whole country, and then to consult with the Forest Department about effecting a demarcation.

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Demarcation impracticable.

This was done. In the Hoshiárpur district, the conservancy rules of which were identical with those of Sháhpur Kandí, a very satisfactory demarcation had been almost completed in the beginning of 1871 on the principle of securing to Government the absolute property in certain tracts, and, in return for this, granting large concessions to the *zamíndárs* in other tracts. It was hoped that a similar principle might be carried out in Sháhpur Kandí. But when, at the end of November 1871, the Forest and Settlement Officers went over the country, they found such a demarcation as had been effected in Hoshiárpur to be impossible. The extent of the cultivation, as compared with the waste land, was so great that in the great majority of cases little or none of the latter could have been taken by Government. And even in those villages where the waste was tolerably extensive, it was so cut up with small scattered patches of cultivation that it would have been almost hopeless to endeavour to induce the *zamíndárs* to voluntarily surrender any considerable tract on any terms, and, even if their objections had been overcome, such large sums would have had to be paid for compensation that the arrangement could scarcely have been a favourable one for Government. The officers were therefore compelled to abandon all idea of a separate demarcation of Government and village lands, and all that they could propose was that the old rules should be maintained with some slight modifications in favour of the *zamíndárs*. These proposals were submitted to the Financial Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests. But it was considered that the prospect of maintaining any efficient conservancy in this tract was so small that it was useless to lay down any fresh rules on the subject. On the other hand, a demarcation, similar to that effected in Hoshiárpur, was then in progress in the adjoining *parganah* of Núrpur, and, until this was completed, it would have been very inexpedient to make concessions in Sháhpur Kandí, which could not be granted elsewhere. The forest question in this tract therefore remained as before till the conclusion of the Núrpur operations.

Grazing dues.

The Government interest in grazing in Sháhpur Kandí consists of its right to levy a fee of two rupees per hundred on the flocks brought by the Gaddís (a full account of these men, and of their customs, is given by Mr. Barnes in para. 281 of his Kángra Settlement Report) to graze in the low hills during the winter months. This fee was not levied by Government direct, but farmed to a man of local influence who was known as the *ban wazir*, The contract was always held by the former *kotwál*, now *zaildár*, and at the Regular Settlement it was granted to him for a yearly payment of Rs. 468. The period of the grant seems to have been rather indefinite; originally it was made for the term of Settlement, but before it was finally given over to him, this period was changed to one of five years. It was re-

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Grazing dues.

newed on two subsequent occasions for a similar period, but in 1867 it was determined to sell it annually to the highest bidder. It continued, however, to be bought by the *zaildár*; and in 1872 it was granted to him for the term of Settlement at an annual payment of Rs. 550, on condition that the lease "should not in any way interfere with the introduction of any arrangements that might hereafter be considered necessary for the conservancy of the forests of the tract in question."

The vexed question of these Sháhpur Kandí forests has not been disposed of yet. In 1881 Mr. Crommelin Brown was deputed to inquire into the matter. He was succeeded by Mr. R. M. Dane, and finally Mr. Anderson made a regular forest Settlement which was reported for the orders of Government in 1886. At the present settlement the forest and grazing rights of the people have not been taken into consideration in fixing the assessment, but it is hoped that no further charge will be made by Government on account of the minor rights at any rate.

Bári Doáb Canal.

A detailed description of this canal with the history of its construction is given in the provincial volume of this Gazetteer. The canal gross income of Gurdáspur for the last six years is given in the table below.

The water (occupier's) rates, from which the main part of income is derived, were assessed at the following rates per acre:— For flow—

	Rs. A. P.
CLASS I.—(Sugarcane)	6 0 0
" II.—(Rice and gardens)	4 12 0
" III.—(Sundry crops)	2 8 0
" IV.—(Do.)	1 8 0
For single watering on fallow	0 12 0

For lift—one-half the above rates.

These rates came into force in 1870-71. The old rates were uniform for all crops:—

	Rs. A. P.
For flow	2 6 8
" lift	1 3 4

The average of the new rate did not in practice materially differ from that obtained by the old rate.

In 1891, however, from the kharíf harvest of that year a radical change of system was introduced, and in lieu of the former system of an occupier's rate on crops and a water-advantage rate on land receiving canal water a consolidated occupier's rate, representing roughly the average of the two rates, was imposed under Punjab Gazette Notification No. 262 I. of 10th June 1891, and the levy of the water-advantage rate was dis-

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Bári Doáb Canal.

continued. The scale of the present occupier's rate is shown below :—

CLASS.	Per acre.
	Rs. A. P.
I.—Sugarcane and waternuts	7 1 0 by crop.
II.—Rice	6 0 10 "
III.—Orchards, gardens, tobacco, poppy, drugs, vegetables, melons.	4 8 8 gardens and orchards by half-year and rest by crop.
IV.—Dyes, fibres, oil, seeds, all rabi crops, except gram and massar.	3 12 6 by crop.
V.—All kharíf crops not specified above. Rabi crops of gram and massar. All fodder crops ...	2 12 5 by crop.
VI.—Special rates which may be made applicable to channels selected by Local Government. Single watering followed by a rabi crop.	2 0 4 per crop.
VII.—Single watering not followed by a crop. Crops grown on the *vadh* of a previous crops.	1 0 2 each watering and by crop.

Half the above rates are charged for lift irrigation. The calculations are based on the local unit of measurement, the *kanál* of the 60″ *kadam chain*.

In the Gurdáspur district, except in part of Batála, water is now only given for the kharíf harvest, and in consideration of this and the fact that canal irrigation has been cut down from 51,656 acres at settlement to 35,790 acres in 1891, no special *nahri* rate in addition to the dry assessment has been levied in this district at the recent settlement—

YEAR.	Water-advantage rate.	Occupier's rate.
	Rs.	Rs.
77-78	23,414	63,379
78-79	29,292	98,410
79-80	30,729	1,22,736
80-81	27,842	1,28,163
81-82	26,915	1,17,684
82-83	25,857	1,14,348
83-84	29,057	1,10,120
84-85	25,054	1,24,603
85-86	28,685	1,11,469
86-87	24,967	1,01,075
87-88	30,633	1,43,802
88-89	28,184	1,35,643
89-90	34,776	1,33,611
90-91	*9,730	1,47,151

* Up to 30th September 1891.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

General statistics of towns.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule, the following places were returned as the towns of the Gurdáspur district:—

Tahsíl.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Gurdáspur	Dínánagar	5,589	2,902	2,687
	Kalánaur	4,962	2,592	2,370
	Gurdáspur	4,706	2,790	1,916
	Bahrampur	2,682	1,345	1,337
Batála	Batála	24,281	12,248	12,033
	Dera Nának	5,956	3,098	2,858
	Srigobindpur	4,247	2,155	2,092
	Fatehgarh	4,078	2,152	1,926
Shakargarh	Sukhu Chak	3,355	1,687	1,668
	Darmán	1,618	843	775
	Nainakot	1,452	767	685
Pathánkot	Sujánpur	6,039	3,229	2,810
	Pathánkot	4,344	2,423	1,921
	Narot	3,706	1,933	1,773
	Dalhousie	1,610	1,159	451
	Bakloh	1,479	1,025	454
	Shahpur	1,258	675	583
	Total ...	81,362	43,023	38,339

Municipalities and Cantonments.

In 1886, however, the Municipalities at Bahrampur, Fatehgarh, Sukhu Chak, Darmán, Nainakot, Narot and Shahpur came under reduction, and at the 1891 census they were not specially

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Municipalities and Cantonments.

treated, so the total urban population was reduced to 68,296 persons, 37,189 males and 31,107 females in 1891. As, however, they are really small towns rather than agricultural villages, the detailed figures regarding them quoted in the foregoing table have been retained. It is also probable that most of them, except Darmáu and Shahpur, will shortly be raised to the status of notified areas under Chapter XI of the new Municipal Act, as they certainly stand in need of special conservancy arrangements. It has been proposed also to extend the provisions of this chapter to five other minor towns also, *viz.*, Kanjrúr, Shakargrh, Dharamkot Randháwa and Dharamkot Bagga. The early history of the more ancient towns has already been given in Chapter II. With the exception of Dalhousie, which belongs to the 1st class, all the existing municipalities are of the 2nd class.

The distribution by religion of the population of the towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII, while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX and its appendix and Table XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, Municipal government, institutions and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Dínánagar.

Population 5,454.—This town is situated at the junction of the Trimmu ferry and Narot roads with the Amritsar-Pathánkot road, 8 miles north of Gurdáspur, and derives its name from Adina Beg, the opponent of the Sikhs in 1752. It was formerly the head-quarters of the district, which were subsequently removed to Gurdáspur. The town, which is in a flourishing state, contains several brick-built houses, and is the centre of the local trade in country produce. It contains a fine *burj* or round tower, the property of Sirdár Dyál Singh, Majithia, who is the chief proprietor and *jágírdár*. Outside the town have been built a police station, a fine sarai and a dispensary; while the Municipal Committee occupy an old Sikh building which was formerly used as a tahsíl, and a *báradari* serves the purpose of a rest-house. There is an annual cattle fair during the Dusserah festival, which is held on the site of an old garden near the Railway station. This is known as the Berian Bágh from the number of old *ber* trees in it, which are extensively lopped for the lac industry. It is recorded as the common of the town and made over for management to Sirdár Dyál Singh, Majithia, jágírdár and chief headman of the estate. No encroachments on it are allowed, and in the interest of the town and fair, care should be taken to see that all such attempts are strictly checked. The fair will in future be held in March, and it is proposed to add a small horse show. It is rather doubtful if the change of date will suit the traders, who bring up large herds of young buffaloes from the southern Punjab and Rájpútána at present. There is a bazár and a grain market. In Sikh times it was a favourite summer resort. The Haslí flowed close by,

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Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Dínánagar.

and *báráda*r*ies* were built on its banks in the middle of shady mango groves. Bathing ghats used to extend along its banks, but these have been abolished since the absorption of the Hasli in the Bári Doáb Canal, and the inhabitants have to content themselves with a bath in one of the tanks which are fed by the canal. The site is said to be unhealthy and feverish. It is surrounded by a kachá wall. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from octroi levied on all goods brought into the town. Loi and shawl weaving and embroidery are the chief local industries. The population, as ascertained at the enumeration of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891, is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the census Report of 1891. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	7,622	4,154	3,468
	1881	5,589	2,902	2,687
Municipal limits	1868	7,622	...	...
	1875	6,626	..	...
	1881	5,589	...	...
	1891	5,454	2,879	2,575

The Municipal Committee consists of nine members, of whom the District Inspector of Schools and Náib-Tahsíldár are *ex-officio*, one is nominated by Government, and six are elected by the voters of the electoral Wards into which the town has been divided. Rája Indardeo is the President.

Kalánaur Town.

An old town situated on the Kiran stream, 14 miles west of Gurdáspur; the population according to census taken in 1891 is 5,286. It is historically interesting as the spot where Akbar received the news of his father's death and ascended the imperial throne. The Takht on which Akbar was crowned is still in existence. It is a masonry platform in a garden outside the town. The town is chiefly occupied by Muhammadans and is in a decayed state. Outside the walls and along the banks of the Kiran are the remains of several handsome mosques and shrines; one bathing place was especially resorted to by women as beneficial against miscarriage. Of late years the Ravi spills have increased the waters of the Kiran, and submerged much land. There is a Thána, sarai, school-house, post office, dispensary and Municipal Committee house.

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Kalánaur Town.

The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from octroi which is levied on all articles brought into the town. The principal local industry is the weaving of country cloth. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	6,121	3,184	2,937
	1881	4,962	2,592	2,370
Municipal limits	1868	6,121	...	...
	1875	6,051	...	...
	1881	4,962	...	...
	1891	5,286	2,673	2,613

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census Report of 1891. No statistics of births or deaths are available.

The Municipal Committee consists of nine members, one *ex-officio* the District Inspector of Schools and two others nominated, and six are elected by the general body of voters. Munshi Murád Ali, a retired Tahsíldár, is the President.

Gurdáspur Town.

The town of Gurdáspur lies in latitude 32° 2′ 40″, longitude 75° 27′, and contains a population of 5,857 souls according to the census of 1891. It is situated on the elevated plain midway between the Rávi and Beás, 44 miles north-east of Amritsár on the Patháukot road, and was selected as the head-quarters of the district in 1852 on account of its central and elevated position. The place, which was formerly a village, has grown up to a small thriving town within the last few years. The present civil station was taken up originally as a cantonment and formed a regular quadrangle. Since the withdrawal of the Bengal Cavalry Regiment, part of the old cantonment land has been returned to the zamíndárs, and another part is regularly leased for cultivation. The town is encompassed by a circular road, planted with a row of shady trees on either side. The streets are, as a rule, well paved, though many of them are narrow and crooked. The drainage and sanitary arrangements are fairly good. There are no buildings of antiquarian or architectural interest in the town, except the darbár of the mahants, where there is an unroofed arcade which, when shaken by a man standing on the top of the wall, distinctly oscillates.

The civil station is about a mile from the town, while the jail, police barrack, kachery, and treasury, are situate midway between the two.

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Gurdáspur Town.

The following historical facts, extracted from Cunningham's history of the Sikhs, will be found interesting:—

"During the commotions which followed the Emperor Bahádar Sháh in 1712, the Sikhs under Banda, who had been appointed their leader by Guru Gobind Singh, became united and formidable, and built for themselves a considerable fort named Gurdáspur* between the Beás and Rávi. Banda, at first successful against the army of the emperor, was finally defeated, after a fierce resistance, by Abdul Samad Khan, a Turáni noble, who had been sent by the emperor to assume the command in the Punjab. The success was followed up, and Banda retreated from fort to fort, fighting valiantly and inflicting heavy losses on his victors, but he was at length compelled to shelter himself in the fort of Gurdáspur. He was closely besieged, nothing could be conveyed to him from without, and after consuming all his provisions, and eating horses, asses and even the forbidden ox, he was reduced to submit. A hundred Sikhs were put to death daily, and Banda himself was marched to Delhi with ignominy, and there put to death with torture. The remnant of the Sikhs had to seek a refuge in the hills and woods, and they are scarcely heard of again in history for the period of a generation."

The population, as ascertained at the enumeration of 1868, 1875, 1881, and 1891 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken. The figures for the population within the municipal limits according to the census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875, but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females
Whole town ...	1868	3,325	1,963	1,362
	1881	4,706	2,790	1,916
Municipal limits	1868	3,287	...	...
	1875	4,137	...	...
	1881	4,513	...	...
	1891	5,857	3,615	2,242

The population of the civil lines, which lie beyond municipal limits, was 193 in 1881 and 702 in 1891. The

* It now contains a monastery of Sarsut Brahmans, who have adopted many of the Sikh modes and tenets, but it is a question whether the actual fort was not at Lohgarh about 6 miles to the north of Gurdáspur, to which local legend still points as Banda's stronghold.

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Gurdáspur Town.

Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in the District Report on the census of 1881 regarding the increase of population:—"Gurdáspur, being the head-quarters of the district, is daily growing in importance. Some years ago it was a new village built of mud houses. Now it contains a fair number of brick-built houses, besides the usual Government offices." The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1891. The statistics of births and deaths are given in Table No. XLIV.

The increase during the last decennial period has been very large, and the bazár presents a very flourishing appearance owing to the large three storied buildings constructed by the leading pleaders of the place, who are apparently driving a very thriving trade.

The municipality of Gurdáspur was first constituted in 1867, and is a municipality of the 2nd class. The Committee consists of six elected, one nominated, and two *ex-officio* members, the Civil Surgeon and District Inspector of Schools. There are no electoral wards in this town. Gurcharan Dás, a pleader, is the President and discharges the duties excellently. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied at from Rs. 1-9-0 to Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. on the value of almost all goods brought within municipal limits.

The principal institutions of the town of Gurdáspur are the school and dispensary, both of which consist of several buildings, the District Board Hall, the post office, and the Municipal Committee house. The tahsíl and thána buildings are close to the town. In front of the latter, there is a pacca tank, which is used for bathing purposes by the natives. There are two sarais, one close to the dispensary and the District Board Hall, and the other at a little distance from the town, connected with the latter is a second large tank. There are two public gardens in the civil station, one on the old parade ground, and the other on the site of the old village of Kotli. The sessions house is in the latter. There is a large encamping-ground, part of which has been converted into a garden, to the west of the town; the staging bungalow used to stand on its edge, but this has now been converted into a Munsiff's Court, and the bungalow moved close to the Railway station, which is situated about a mile and a half from the town in the civil station.

Bahrámpur Town.

A small old town founded by Bahrám Khan, one of the Generals of Akbar. It is situated on the Kiran stream, six miles from Gurdáspur. Population, according to the census of 1891, 2,894. It has two bazárs, a grain market and a school-house,

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Bahrámpur Town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	3,717	1,909	1,808
	1881	2,682	1,345	1,337
	1868	3,717	...	...
	1875	3,477	...	...
	1881	2,682	...	...
	1891	2,894	...	...

which occupies the site of an old fort. There is a local industry of chintz printing at Bahrámpur. The population, as ascertained at the enumeration of 1868-1875, 1881 and 1891, is shown in the margin. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Batála Town.

Batála is the largest town in the district containing a population of 27,223 according to the census of 1891, and is situated about half a mile from the Amritsar-Pathánkot road and the Railway station. It was founded about the year 1465, during the reign of Bahlol Lodi by Rái Ram Deo, a Bhatti Rájpút on a piece of land granted by Tátár Khan, Governor of Lahore. Akbar gave it in *jágír* to Shamsher Khan, his foster-brother who greatly improved and beautified the town, and built without it a magnificient tank, which still exists in good repair. Under the Sikh commonwealth, Batála was held first by the Rámgarhiás and, after their expulsion, by the Kanhaiya confederacy. On their return from exile the Rámgárhia chiefs again recovered the town and retained it till the rise of Ranjít Singh. After the annexation of the Punjab, Batála was made the head-quarters of the district (subsequently transferred to Gurdáspur). The town is completely surrounded by an old wall which is being replaced by a new one, with gates. There are several large buildings and temples within the city walls, while outside the town are the massive tomb of Shamsher Khan, the house known as the "Anárkali" erected by Sher Singh, son of Ranjít Singh, who held Batála in *jágír*, and Shamsher Khan's tank, in the centre of which stands a picturesque pavilion which can only be reached by boat. Sher Singh's palace has been leased for 99 years to the Church Missionary Society, which has recently built a fine building for the Baring High School, in connection with the Mission close by. The central portion of the town is raised to some height above the surrounding level, and it has well paved streets and good drainage. The principal public buildings in the town or its immediate vicinity are the Town Hall the school house and the dispensary; while by the side of the Amritsar-Pathankot road are the tahsíl and thána, the post office, the sarai and rest-house, the zailghar, and Colonel Lake's tank. At "Anárkali" is a mission settlement occupied by the Church Mission Society, and the Church of England Zenána

Batála Town.

Mission. Manufactures of cotton, silk and leather goods are carried on on a large scale, and the town is altogether in a flourishing condition, while the opening of the railway has made it a great sugar and grain market, though most of the trade is carried on near the tahsíl outside the municipal limits. The principal manufatures are cotton cloth and *susí*—a combination of silk and cotton—and to a smaller extent silk stuffs. Some of the coarser qualities of *pashmina* are also woven at Batála. There is also an encamping-ground with a good well.

The Municipal Committee is of the 2nd class and consists of 16 members, two of whom, the Assistant Surgeon and District Inspector of Schools, are appointed *ex-officio*, 3 including the Tahsíldár are nominated and 11 are elected. The city is divided into electoral wards Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from an octroi tax levied on all goods brought into the town. There was a Board of 3 Honorary Magistrates; but, owing to quarrels amongst the townspeople, death vacancies on the Board have not been filled up and Báwa Amar Singh is the only member of the Board who is left.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken. The figures for the population within Municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The decrease in population, shown by each of the former successive enumerations, is said to be due to no special cause beyond those already discussed in Chapter III A. The increase at the last Census is due to healthier seasons and the impulse given to trade by the opening of the Railway. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the census Report of 1891. The annual birth and death rates per *mille* of population since 1884 are given below, the basis of cal-

Limits of enumeration.	Years of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	27,280	14,586	12,694
	1881	24,281	12,248	12,033
Municipal limits	1868	27,280	...	...
	1875	26,929	...	...
	1881	24,281	..	...
	1891	27,223	14,065	13,158

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Batála Town.

culation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census :—

Year.	Birth-Rates.			Death-Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1884	48	26	22	40	21	19
1885	45	24	21	31	14	17
1886	45	22	23	34	17	18
1887	44	23	21	39	20	19
1888	45	24	21	37	18	20
1889	52	26	26	35	19	17
1890	48	25	23	48	24	23
1891	43	22	20	29	14	14
Average	46·	24	22	36	18	18

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Derá Nának Town.

A large town of 5,750 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the river Rávi, 13 miles north-west of Batála. Bábá Nának, the first Sikh Guru, settled and died at the village Pakhoki opposite the modern town, and his descendants, the Bedís, continued to reside upon the same spot until the encroaching river swept away their village. They then crossed the stream, and built a new town, which they called after the name of their holy ancestor. The majority of the inhabitants still consist of Bedís. The town boasts of a handsome Sikh temple dedicated to Bábá Nának. This is called the *Darbár Sáhib* (golden temple), and is a place of Sikh pilgrimage. It is resorted to by pilgrims from different parts of India just as is Benáras and the Ganges, &c. The following fairs are held yearly at the temple : *Bisákhi*, on the 1st Bisákh or 12th April ; *Diwáli*, on the *Diwáli* day of the year ; *Puranmáshi* in the month of Katak ; and *Dhakian Sikhán* on the 21st Phagan. Besides these fairs the pilgrims on several other occasions come to Derá Nának to see the sacred temple.

In the years between 1744 to 1754 A.D., the descendants of Bábá Nának, who are called Bedís, purchased lands and laid the foundation of the town of Derá Nának. Then they built a *kacha* temple on the spot where Bábá Nának used to sit or offer his prayers to God. Díwán Nának Bakhsh, *wazír* to the Nawáb of Haidarábad Dekan, offered a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the building of a brick temple. Subsequently, Rájá Chando Lál contributed a large sum of money to its construction. In 1765 A.D.,

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Derá Nának Town.

the construction of the temple began through the agency of Bedís. The work was finished in 1787 A.D. In 1825 A.D., Mahárájá Ranjít Singh offered a handsome contribution for the completion of the work, and it was completed in 1827 A.D., Ráni Chand Kour, on the occasion of her succession to the throne, caused a portion of the temple to be decorated with gold leaf.

It had been the custom to select the *mahants* from a sect of *sádhs* (*faqír*) known as *Udásí*. In 1758 A.D., at the time of the erection of the *kacha* temple, the Bedís appointed Sangat Bakhsh, a *Udásí sádh*, as the *mahant* of the temple, and they bore the expenses of his support. After Sangat Bakhsh, his disciples one after the other succeeded to the appointment with the consent of the Bedís. This system lasted up to the succession of Bhagwán Dás. On this death, in 1867, a dispute arose among the Bedís about the election of Rám Náth, The matter was referred to a Civil Court. Since then the *mahants* considered themselves as independent. The following is a list of the *mahants*, who held charge of the temple with dates of their succession :—

Name.	*Date.*
Sangat Bakhsh	1758 A D.
Sant Rám	1798 ,,
Rám Ditta	1825 ,,
Hari Dás	1835 ,,
Bhagwán Dás	1848 ,,
Rám Ratan	1857 ,,
Munohar Das	1870 ,, the present *mahant*.

At first the *mahants* were supported by the Bedís, but when the Sikhs became the rulers of the Punjáb, the Rájás and Sardárs offered *jágírs* and presents for the maintenance of the shrine. In the Sikh time, there was a *jágír* of Rs. 12,000 granted to the temple, which was reduced by the British Government to Rs. 8,766. Subsequently, on the death of Bhagwán Dás, a *jágír* amounting to Rs. 2,602 was granted in perpetuity for the maintenance of the institution, the rest being resumed. The present revenue of the *jágír* is Rs. 2,077 and is derived from the estates of Kila Nathu Singh and Kamálpur in Tahsíl Gurdáspur, the first of which is also owned by the shrine.

About 50 Sádhs and servants of the temple are daily fed, and travellers are also supplied with bread once a day. Besides the Mahants there are several respectable and well known Bedi families in Dera Nának. In the Sikh time, the Bedís of Dera Nának enjoyed a *jágír* of Rs. 2,00,000, and there was not a single family who had not some *jágír*.

The following are the present leading families in Derá Nának :—

Name of family.	*Remarks.*
Bába Shib Diál Singh ...	Jágrídár, Darbári; Sub-Registrar and member of Municipal Committee.

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Sundar Singh Sant Singh	...	Jágírdárs. Sant Singh is a Darbári and a member of Municipal Committee.
Ganda Singh Gurbakhsh Singh	...	Jágírdárs. Ganda Singh is a Darbári; Gurbakhsh Singh is his younger brother.
Bhagwán Singh	...	Jágírdár.
Nihál Singh	...	Jágírdár, Member of Municipal Committee.

Besides the above, mentioned Mahants there is a family of Mahants called Táli Sáhibwálá Mahants. They also have descended from the sect of Sádhs called Udásí. They control a second temple, known as the Táli Sahib, from a large táli or shisham tree, which stood close to it. This temple was erected by Bába Siri Chand, the son of Guru Nának Sáhib. In 1869 A.D., the temple was carried away by the Rávi. In place of this temple, the people constructed another on the other bank of the river in the village of Mulowáli near the Fatehgarh road, but again moved to the present building situated a short distance outside the town to the north. These Mahants, like the Mahants of the golden-temple, used to succeed with the consent of Bedís. Ishar Dás, is the present Mahant of the institution. In the Sikh time a considerable *jágir* was granted, but it was reduced to Rs. 2,500 by the British Government. On the death of Jamna Dás, Mahant, a *jágír* of Rs. 989 in mauzah Chachariála, tahsil Batála, was continued in perpetuity, the rest being resumed. It is dedicated to Siri Chand, son of Bába Nának, and the founder of the Udási order of ascetics. The town also contains a precious relic in the shape of a coat, once worn by Nának.

Owing to disputes between the regular Mahants and the Bedis the latter have recently actively pushed this shrine and constructed a free kitchen and opened a school there. The disputes have for the time being at any rate being settled. The shrine is known as the Chola Sáhib and is managed by a Committee of six Bedís.

The town is a collection of native houses with a mud wall. It has a large well paved bazár, a new police station, which replaces one washed away by the river, a police rest-house, school-house, dispensary and Municipal Committee house. The Municipal Committee is of the 2nd class and consists of nine members, one *ex-officio*, the District Inspector of Schools, two nominated and six elected by the whole body of voters. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from an octroi tax levied on all goods brought into the town. There is a Sub-Registry office, of which Báwa Shib Diál Singh is in charge. The trade of the town was once considerable; cotton and sugar being exported direct by river to Mooltan and Sukkur. The introduction of Railway communications has led to the decline of its commercial importance; but it is still the centre of a considerable shawl embroidering industry.

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Derá Nának Town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	7,892	4,497	3,395
	1881	5,956	3,098	2,858
Municipal limits	1868	7,892	...	...
	1875	7,212	...	...
	1881	5,956	...	...
	1891	5,750	3,010	2,740

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken.

The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875, but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. The proportion of Sikhs is naturally very large owing to the sacred character of the spot. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1891. No separate statistics of births and deaths are published for the town.

Srigobindpur Town.

Situated on the banks of the River Beás, and a place of great sanctity amongst the Sikhs, having been founded by Guru Arjan, who bought the site and built a town, which he called after his son and successor Hargobind.

The town consists of several brick-built houses and paved streets with indifferent drainage.

It has three large bazárs, a police station, school-house, dispensary, Municipal Committee house, and dharmsála. Population according to the census of 1891, 4.359. The Municipal Committee consists of nine member, of whom six are elected, two nominated and one *ex-officio*, the District Inspector of Schools.

The elected members are chosen by the whole body of voters and Rái Buta Mal, a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, has recently been nominated as a member to try and render the working of the Committee more satisfactory than it has been in the past. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived chiefly from octroi tax levied on all goods brought into the town. The trade of the town was once considerable. Cotton and sugar being exported, the latter in large quantities direct by river to Sukkur. But it has fallen off since the introduction of railway communications. It is still, however, one of the principal seats of the money-lenders of the district, while there is a considerable local manufacture of

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Srigobindpur Town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	5,456	2,844	2,612
	1881	4,247	2,155	2,092
Municipal limits	1868	5,482	...	...
	1875	5,531	...	...
	1881	4,247	...	...
	1891	4,359	2,320	2,039

sugar and combs. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful.

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1891. No separate figures for births or deaths are available.

Fatehgarh Town.

Fatehgarh* is a small town of 4,899 inhabitants, situated on the road from Amritsar to Derá Nának, in the Sub-Collectorate of Batála. The town itself is an unpretentious collection of native houses without any building of importance, except the remains of the old Kanheya fort referred to below, and a handsome *thákurdwara* built by Ráni Chand Kour, which has a grant of Rs. 300 in Mauzah Awán close by. It has a single bazár, a police station, Mission school-house, dispensary and Municipal Committee-house.

There is a sarai with quarters for European travellers and a 2nd class canal chauki about half mile off to the north. Fatehgarh is the seat of a considerable shawl-weaving industry conducted by immigrants from Kashmír. The population as

* The original foundation of Fatehgarh is said to have been due to a family feud between two brothers.

The one, Fateh Singh, built Fatehgarh, the other, Chatar Singh, built Chittorgarh; a less savoury origin for the name, however, is now assigned by local legend. The latter was never anything but a village, while at Fatehgarh the Sardár built a *haveli* in a fort and a pakka tank outside the town. The Sardár's family has become impoverished, but he still inhabits the fort, the moat of which is the delight of leather-dressers, and a thorn in the side of the Sanitary Commissioner. The Sardár has been supplanted by the descendant of a former Diwán of the Sikh Mahárájas who has built himself a house and planted a garden outside the town, and acquired much land in the neighbourhood.

The school has in recent years been made over to the Batála Mission who have a small branch here. There is also a small school, presided over by members of a learned Moulvi's family.

Fatehgarh town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	4,330	2,33	1,992
	1881	4,078	2,15	1,926
	1868	4,431	...	...
	1875	4,481	... 8	...
	1881	4,078	...	...
	1891	4,899	...	...

ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891, is shown in the margin. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Town of Sukho Chak.

A small rural town of 3,798 inhabitants situate in the Sub-Collectorate of Shakargarh. The houses are, for the most part, built of sun-dried bricks, but the streets are paved and the drainage good, while the bazárs contain numerous pakka shops. A large pakka tank was constructed but has never held water properly. A *sarái* is being built by a retired native Cavalry Officer's widow, and the town is flourishing owing to the trans-frontier trade for which it is the most prominent entrepôt in the district. There is a trade registration post here. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	3,408	1,684	1,724
	1881	3,355	1,687	1,668
	1868	3,408	...	...
	1875	3,246	...	...
	1881	3,355	..	...
	1891	3,798	...	...

Darman Town.

A small rural town of 1,468 inhabitants picturesquely situated on the banks of the Pabbi stream in the Sub-Collectorate of Shakargarh. Like Sukho Chak most of the houses are kacha, built of sun-dried bricks. The streets are, however, paved and the drainage good. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	1,761	901	860
	1881	1,618	843	775
	1868	1,761	...	...
	1875	1,607	...	...
	1881	1,618	...	...
	1891	1,468	...	...

This town is the seat of a considerable colony of *pahári* Maháj ans, who have enriched the town with a very fine pakka temple. A district rest-house will shortly be built here, and it is proposed to locate another police station near the town for

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the more adequate protection of the north of the Shakargarh tahsíl from the trans-border marauding gangs of thieves. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Nainakot Town.

A small place of 1,395 inhabitants situated in the Sub-Collectorate of Shakargarh. The houses are for the most part kacha, but the streets are paved, with pakka drains. The place is not of any importance. It has a thána, police rest-house, school-house, and post office, and is the residence of an Udási Mahant who has a good house and garden. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin. Details of sex will be found in table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	2,019	1,023	996
	1881	1,452	767	685
	1868	2,019	...	...
	1875	1,726	...	...
	1881	1.452	...	...
	1891	1,395	...	...

Sujánpur Town.

*Sujánpur is a place situated at the foot of the hills, in the Sub-Collectorate of Pathánkot, its inhabitants being principally Kashmírís who are engaged in making shawls. Population according to the census of 1891, 5,796. The town is not in a thriving condition. In it, or close to it, are the Punjab Sugar Works factory, already noticed at page 56, the dispensary, school-house, police chauki, post office, and Municipal Committee-house. The streets are paved, with pakka drains, and the houses are for the most part pakka. The Bári Doáb Canal runs close to it. The Municipal Committee consists of nine members, six elected and three nominated, including Mr. J. Herdon, the President and the District Inspector of Schools *ex-officio*. The third nominated member is Rája Azím Beg, the representative of the once royal house of Muhammadan Pathánia Rájpúts of Shahpur. There are no electoral wards in this town. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV and is chiefly derived from octroi levied on all goods brought into the town. Sujánpur is the seat of a considerable shawl-weaving industry, and of a sugar refinery and rum distillery called the Punjab Sugar Works factory. It also is the local collecting centre for the rice, turmeric, and other products of the hills below which it lies. The population as ascertained at the

* Sujánpur was the residence of the late Mr. Francis Halsey, whose name will always be connected with industrial enterprise in the Gurdáspur district. Near Sujánpur are some mango gardens and Sikh *báradarís*, the former summer residences of Sikh Sardárs. On the banks of the Hasli Canal and close by the town, runs the Bári Doáb Canal. In the gardens Mr. Halsey started a silk filature; and there initiated the boys of the Kashmíri shawl-weavers in the art of winding silk; their nimble fingers already accustomed to the shawl-weaving soon learnt the silk-winding. On the Bári Doáb Canal a large sugar-mill worked by water-power was set up.

The filature was transferred to Mádhopur, but has now ceased to exist, and the sugar-mill worked by the Punjab Sugar Works Company is still in existence.

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Sujánpur town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	5,566	2,903	2,663
	1881	6,039	3,229	2,810
Municipal limits	1868	7,177	...	...
	1875	6,557	...	...
	1881	6,039	...	...
	1891	5,796	3,043	2,753

enumerations of 1868,1875,1881, and 1891 is shown in the margin. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of the 1875 ; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful.

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1891. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Pathánkot Town.

A flourishing town, with a population of 4,749, situated at the foot of the hills and near the head of the Bári Doáb. It is the terminus of the rail road from Amritsar to Dalhousie and Kángra, the remaining distance lying through the hills, and being performed by *tonga* as far as Dunera and Shahpur, respectively, and thence on by doolie. The antiquities of Páthánkot are fully described by General Cunningham in his Reports of the Archæological Survey, V, 153—55, and XIV, 115—19 and 135—36. (See also V 145—152, and his Ancient Geography of India, 14—34). The town itself is a collection of brick-built houses. It has more than one bazár, a grain market, a thána, tahsíl, school-house, dispensary, zailghar, post office, Municipal Committee-house, a large dák bungalow and a district rest-house. There is also an encamping ground with a *sarái* and a good well. The streets are all paved, and there is good drainage. The Municipal Committee consists of nine members, six elected and three nominated, including the Tahsíldár who is President and District Inspector of Schools. The town is not divided into wards. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived chiefly from octroi levied on all goods brought into the town. Pathánkot is the seat of a considerable *loi* and shawl-weaving industry, and lies at the point where the trade routes from the hills of Chamba, Núrpur,

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Pathánkot Town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	2,818	1,498	1,320
	1881	4,344	2,423	1,920
Municipal limits	1868	2,788	...	...
	1875	4,507	...	...
	1881	4,344	...	...
	1891	4,749	2,737	2,012

and Kángra unite and enter the plains. Its commercial importance has developed considerably of late years. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1891. The birth and death statistics will be found in Table No. XLIV.

Narot town.

A small rural town, situate in the Sub-Collectorate of Pathánkot, with a population of 4,283. It lies in the trans-Rávi tract, half way between the Rávi and the hills, and is the principal mart in the fertile submontane belt known as Chak Andar. The town itself is a collection of kacha houses built of sun-dried bricks, and includes a thána, police rest-house, school-house, and dispensary. It forms the local collecting centre for the products of the hills below which it lies. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births or deaths are available.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	5,331	2,851	2,480
	1881	3,706	1,933	1,773
	1868	5,331	...	...
	1875	3,944	...	...
	1881	3,706	...	...
	1891	4,283	...	...

Town of Dalhousie.

About 15 miles east of the Rávi the main Himalayan range, here locally known as the Jodth-ki-Dhár, turns due westward, and after running for a few miles in this direction, breaks off into rugged spurs, which slope down towards the river bed. On

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Town of Dalhousie.

the summits and slopes of the three last peaks lies the sanitarium of Dalhousie. It is 52 miles north-west (by road) from Pathánkot and 75 from Gurdáspur, and has an elevation of 6,740 feet above the sea. The tops of the higher hills have an elevation of nearly 8,000 feet. The project for the formation of a sanitarium in these hills originated with Lieutenant-Colonel Napier (now Lord Napier of Magdala) in 1851. Observations of climate and temperature were taken in 1852, and in the following year an arrangement was made with the Rája of Chamba, by which the proposed site containing some four square miles of area was transferred to the British Government, compensation being made by the reduction of the Rája's tribute from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 10,000. The area thus transferred included the plateaux of Katalagh, Potrain, Tera, Bakrota and Bhangora, being the three extreme peaks of the range, and the upper portion of two of the lower spurs. This arrangement was completed in 1854. The name of Dalhousie was adopted at the suggestion of Sir Donald McLeod. The new station was at once marked off into sites, roads were traced out, and rules laid down for forest conservancy and sanitation. Two or three houses even were built, but here matters stopped, and nothing was done by way of systematic occupation of the site until 1860. In that year it was attached to the Gurdáspur district; orders were given for widening the road from the plains and for the sale of building sites. In the following year building commenced in earnest, and in 1866 about four hundred acres on another spur of hill, that of Balún, lying to the north-west, was acquired from the Chamba State for the erection of barracks. This was paid for by a further reduction of the Rája's tribute by Rs. 2,000 per annum. The additional area was attached to the Gurdáspur district by *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 1518 of 14th June 1867. It was not, however, till 1868 that troops were located at Balún. Meanwhile houses had sprung up in all directions, and the popularity of the station once established rapidly increased.

The scenery is of a very different kind to that of Murree and Simla. Dalhousie is more emphatically a mountain station than either of those places. At Murree the rounded outlines of the sandstone hills lend a softness to the scene, which is here replaced by the sterner grandeur of the Himalayan range, which towers immediately above the station. The highest point in Dalhousie is only 180 feet higher than the highest point in Murree, but the granite formation of its hills gives to the latter an appearance of ruggedness and grandeur which the northern station wants. At Murree and Simla the ranges of snowy mountains form a distant background in the panorama; whereas Dalhousie stands upon a spur of the snowy range itself. The granite peak of Dain Kund, upwards of 9,000 feet in height, clothed with pine forests and capped with snow far on into the summer, rises immediately above the station to the east; and beyond this lie the peaks of the Dhaula Dhár covered with perpetual snow, which shut in the Kángra valley to the north and stretch onwards into Kullu, while the giant peaks of the

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Town of Dalhousie.

incorrect Himalayas directly front the station on the north. Murree makes up in prettiness what it wants in grandeur, but for real mountain scenery cannot for a moment be compared to its southern rival. The approach to Dalhousie is by a very indifferent road, which winds in the most fatiguing manner for the traveller, along the bare and rugged mountain side. But, as Dalhousie is approached, splendid trees shelter the pathway and the various crests of the hills on which the station stands are embowered in the thickest foliage. This is mainly of oak, except at Bakrota, where the cedar and the pine are more common. The oak, however, at this sanitarium grows to a great height, and is a very stately tree, very unlike in form to its congener (the *Quercus semicarpifolia*) in the neighbouring hill station of Dharmsála. The views from Dalhouise are superb, but these are not seen in all their beauty until the rains have set in, for the bare gaunt hills of the nearer ranges are wanting in the elements of the picturesque. When, however, the continual rains have clothed their sides with a delicate green mantle, and their lower depths are concealed with deep blue and purple mists, the landscape then becomes very beautiful, for, towering above these smaller ranges are the lofty heights of the Chamba peaks, which attain to an altitude of over 20,000 feet, their crests being covered with perpetual snow. The chief resorts for picnics and pleasure gatherings are the thick woods of the Kála Top and Dain Kund above the Bakrota hills, from which superb views of the sanitarium and the neighbouring hills are to be obtained. Dalhousie is as remarkable for its fine bracing climate as it is for its beautiful scenery, and it is the only Punjab hill station into which cholera has never yet intruded. The names of the hill crests on which Dalhousie rests are Bakrota, Tíra, Potrain, and Kattalag, in which last is the bazár. The cantonments lie lower down again at Balún, and still further down is Báni Khet, where a detachment of British Regiment remains for the summer months. Within the station the highest point is the summit of Bakrota, the most eastern of the three main peaks.

This obtains an elevation of 7,687 feet above the sea. Tíra the middle peak, is 6,874 feet, and Potrain, the third, is slightly lower still. The Bakrota and Tíra peaks are mostly of a granitoid-gneiss formation. The formation of Potrain is of schist. To this fact Dalhousie owes one feature in which, if in none other, it has the advantage of Murree. The soil is so porous that, even immediately after the heaviest rain, the roads are always dry and pleasant to walk upon. On the other hand, the slope of the hills is very steep, and building sites are scarce.

When the station was first formed water was brought in an open channel from a stream fed by springs on Dain Kund; but when the cantonment was formed at Balún, the Military Works Department built a dam across the stream above the municipal water-course, erected large reservoirs, and brought the water into the station in iron pipes. The inhabitans of the

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Town of Dalhousie.

civil station are therefore now often dependent on the overflow from the military pipe at the church, but a scheme for a regular water-supply for the station, at a cost of Rs. 60,429, has just been sanctioned, to meet the cost of which the Municipal Committee has raised a loan of Rs. 56,000, the balance being the cost of the establishment, which has been remitted by Government in consideration of the special circumstances of the place. The water will be taken out of the Loháli stream at two points, one above and one at the same level as the military water-course, and the whole station will in this way be efficiently commanded. The town contains a court-house, branch treasury, post office, dispensary, church, a good bazár, and several hotels. The church is centrally situated at the western end of the Bakrota hill, just where the road from Pathánkot enters the station. In 1867 the station was erected into a municipality under Act XV of that year. The Municipal Committee is of first class powers and consists at present of the Deputy Commissioner as President, Assistant Commissioner as Vice-President, Civil Surgeon, Station Staff Officer and five other members, two of whom represent the visitors and three the house-holders.

All are appointed by Government on the nomination of the Deputy Commissioner. The sources of income are a horse and pony tax, a tax upon house property, a conservancy tax and a water-rate also levied by a percentage on house rents. The land revenue assessed on the station has also just been assigned to the Committee. The income from all sources for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. There is an Assistant Commissioner in charge of the station during the season, who is also Vice-President of the Municipal Committee. The Commissioner of the Lahore Division also makes the station his head-quarters during the summer months.* The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin. In the census of 1891 the population of the station itself was 807 and of the Balún cantonments, which are not now within municipal limits, 425, making 1,232 in all. In 1868 and 1875 the cantonments formed part of the municipality.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	1,163	861	302
	1881	1,610	1,159	451
Municipal limits	1868	1,163	...	...
	1875	2,265	...	...
	1881	870	...	...
	1891	807	545	262

The enumerations of 1868, 1881 and 1891 were made in the

* A useful "Guide to Dalhousie" was published in 1872 by Mr. Hutchinson, the Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the station, and has recently been revised by Mr. Rose, Assistant Commissioner.

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winter, when the station was practically empty. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of the occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1891.

Within recent years the number of troops sent up to Balún has been largely increased, and in 1891 the strength of the European garrison was nearly 1,500 men, all of whom belonged to the Lahore district. The improvement of the provincial road as far as Dunera for wheeled traffic has greatly facilitated access to this the grandest and healthiest of the Punjab hill station, and it is hoped that in a few years the remaining distance of 23 miles by the military camel road will be rendered *fit* for carts, when the present transport difficulties will disappear.

Bakloh Town.

A cantonment in the hills, 14 miles below Dalhousie, and the head-quarters of the 4th Gurkhas. It has a small bazár and a dâk bungalow, termed the "Mámúl dák bungalow," which is situate on the Dalhousie road, about a mile from the station. There is no Municipal Committee or any public institution. It is more a military cantonment than a town. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin; the 2nd Battalion was then absent on Field Service, or the return would have been higher. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1891.

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	1,032	695	337
1881 ...	1,479	1,025	454
1891 ...	2.503	1,873	630

The land on which the cantonment was built aggregating 230 acres was acquired by purchase from the Chamba State in 1866, payment being made by reduction of the annual tribute by Rs. 3,000 (and the area was attached to the district by Notification No. 1518). In 1886 a 2nd Battalion of the 4th Gurkhas was raised, and an additional area of 235 acres was acquired for an extension of the cantonment by a further reduction of the tribute by Rs. 1,200 a year. A Cantonment Magistrate has recently been appointed to the station and a small church is under construction.

Shahpur Town.

A small ancient town, with a population of 1,762, situated in the lower range of the hills on the left bank of the River Rávi. The town consists of thatched houses, the main street is paved and the drainage is fair. It has a single bazár, police station, school-house, rest-house and encamping ground. A portion of the Kashmír trade, and especially that which deals with honey and cinnamon, passes through Shahpur.

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Shahpur Town.

At Shahpur are the picturesque ruins of a fine old stone fort, one bastion of which is still occupied as the dâk bungalow which over-hangs the river in the most dangerous manner.

The fort was the capital of the former Shahpur dynasty, which was a Muhammadan branch of the Rájpút line of Núrpur, and from it very fine views of the hills up the valley of the Rávi are obtained. It was destroyed after Rám Singh's rising in 1848. From Shahpur a road runs to Ránipokar, where it joins the Pathánkot road at Dalhousie; and another road runs to Basauli on the Rávi. This road runs through picturesque valleys and over pine clad summits, and in part along the sides of precipitous hills which run down sheer into the Rávi. The river here winds between hills on which may be seen the ruins of the Thain and other forts, and has many of the features of a miniature Rhine. Where the hills run back from the river there is the fertile Phangota valley with its fine trees. A banian tree in this village itself is famous for its size, and its massive branches are supported by its dependent roots only, as the trunk has disappeared. The Shahpur fort was once the refuge of the rebel Rám Singh; and from the road to Dalhousie can still be seen the white monument erected on the summit of a hillock to the memory of two officers who were killed in the engagement between Rám Singh's troops and ours. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	2,309	1,340	969
	1881	1,258	675	583
	1868	1,655	...	...
	1875	1,336	...	...
	1881	1,258	...	...
	1891	1,762	998	764

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE.)

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DETAILS.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	1883-84.	1890-91.
Population	723,543	...	...	906,126	...	823,695	825,888	943,922
Cultivated acres	608,310	...	...	615,114	855,675	856,230	...	842,460
Irrigated acres	160,871	...	...	87,938	140,639	122,848	...	198,462
" from Government works	52,121	...	...	36,721	33,214	27,674	...	34,362
Assessed land revenue, Rs. ...	...	...	...	9,08,412	12,69,356	12,60,461	10,62,486	15,44,524
Fixed revenue from land, Rs. ...	...	...	...	7,65,343	11,13,915	10,22,340	11,32,982	11,89,259
Gross revenue, Rs.	...	...	...	8,48,623	13,58,990	13,53,838	14,23,789	17,55,897
Number of kine	390,532	...	...	155,827	195,777	174,651	129,870	502,035
" of sheep and goats ...	...	...	...	16,475	105,481	73,495	48,978	149,424
" of camels	...	...	...	46	96	77	182	553
Miles of metalled roads	...	...	...	336	43	66	22	22
" of unmetalled roads ...	...	...	...		480	595	583	582
" of railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	48
Police staff	...	...	396	461	578	596	572	573
Prisoners convicted	1,206	1,638	1,378	1,234	2,227	2,773	1,470	1,441
Civil suits, number	2,395	4,147	3,759	4,338	11,565	16,220	13,772	15,680
" —value in rupees ...	1,21,087	2,91,332	10,40,067	1,77,913	5,91,143	7,11,679	6,87,397	8,68,107
Municipalities, number	...	...	...	...	12	16	14	9
" income in rupees ...	...	...	...	17,974	56,476	57,061	59,793	1,02,327
Dispensaries—number of	...	...	...	1	5	9	...	12
" —patients	...	...	...	7,361	38,263	89,513	...	162,254
Schools—number of	...	...	140	109	110	126	...	116
" —scholars	...	...	5,271	4,042	6,043	5,840	...	7,421

Table No. III,—showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																										Average of 26 years.
	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
Gurdáspur	194	307	269	400	273	273	327	214	224	179	542	453	337	126	244	231	318	266	195	523	407	453	384	494	219	289	317
Batála	...	382	307	339	239	224	280	286	202	202	549	534	239	285	193	241	496	238	255	445	312	356	290	295	274	230	308
Shakargarh	235	393	468	320	321	396	356	395	339	353	524	619	390	344	425	546	496	328	265	424	236	389	431	351	244	390	384
Patbánkot	403	388	539	433	353	373	649	505	382	345	640	823	448	413	462	468	661	504	343	590	401	649	693	401	372	388	486
Dalhousie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	1,083	956	806	800	898	963	651	994	953	598	843	684	839	993	843	778	855
Mádhopur	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	670	471	451	515	395	786	398	349	678	395	503	554	352	509	376	493
Bhímpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	359	321	389	524	344	372	216	525	305	464	541	337	275	342	385
Tibri...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	360	355	225	279	404	499	258	315	134	278	286	245	354	204	251	296
Kaler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	327	378	274	234	520	278	342	145	324	298	250	161	169	250	298
Aliwál	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	324	200	250	387	168	270	217	236	209	194	274	216	200	242

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at HEAD-QUARTERS.

1	2	3	1	2	3
	ANNUAL AVERAGE.			ANNUAL AVERAGE.	
MONTHS.	Number of rainy days in each month, 1887 to 1891.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month, 1865 to 1891.	MONTHS.	Number of rainy days in each month, 1887 to 1891.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month, 1865 to 1891.
January	3	19	October	1	2
February	5	18	November	1	1
March	2	12	December	1	9
April	2	5			
May	2	10	1st October to 1st January	3	16
June	3	29	1st January to 1st April ...	10	49
July	7	96	1st April to 1st October ...	30	260
August	11	84			
September	5	36	Whole year	43	322

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at TAHSIL STATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5
	AVERAGE RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH FROM 1856-60 TO 1890-91.			
TAHSIL STATIONS.	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.
Batála	17	44	250	300
Shakargarh	15	59	319	393
Pathánkot	23	72	400	489

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		DETAIL OF TAHSILS.			
	District.	Gurdáspur.	Batála.	Shakar-garh.	Pathánkot.
Total square miles, 1891...	1,820	495	476	485	364
Cultivated square miles	1,302	365	370	317	200
Culturable square miles	182	54	44	33	51
Square miles under crops	1,257	356	360	357	184
Total population	943,922	2,52,092	300,644	250,336	140,850
Urban population	68,209	16,597	37,332	...	14,280
Rural population	875,713	235,495	263,312	250,336	126,570
Total population per square mile	519	509	632	516	387
Rural population per square mile	481	476	553	516	340
Towns, &c. Villages. Over 10,000 souls	1	...	1	...	...
Towns, &c. Villages. 5,000 to 10,000	5	3	1	...	1
Towns, &c. Villages. 3,000 to 5,000	7	...	4	2	1
Towns, &c. Villages. 2,000 to 3,000	24	7	10	2	5
Towns, &c. Villages. 1,000 to 2,000	120	23	44	34	19
Towns, &c. Villages. 500 to 1,000	380	106	123	102	49
Towns, &c. Villages. 200 to 500	856	252	196	284	124
Towns, &c. Villages. Under 200	856	279	104	271	202
Total	2,249	670	483	695	401
Occupied houses ... Towns	11,824	2,901	6,087	...	2,836
Occupied houses ... Villages	113,338	29,561	29,953	33,303	20,521
Unoccupied houses... Towns	7,499	1,729	4,203	...	1,567
Unoccupied houses... Villages	33,083	10,261	12,038	7,605	3,179
Resident families ... Towns	17,558	3,995	9,643	...	3,920
Resident families ... Villages	191,345	52,886	55,802	53,451	29,206

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, IV, III. of the Census. The total area differs slightly from the final returns of the settlement shown in Table No. I.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Males per 1,000 of both sexes.		Distribution of immigrants by tahsils.			
District.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Gurdáspur.	Batála.	Pathánkot.	Shakargarh.
Jullundur	1,903	...	353	...	438	1,215	188	62
Hoshiárpur	10,853	...	332	...	4,780	4,151	1,561	361
Kángra	6,277	...	331	...	612	149	5,334	182
Amritsar	24,938	...	322	...	3,944	19,147	679	1,168
Siálkot	22,272	...	336	...	2,126	4,008	2,533	13,605
Lahore	2,032	...	440	...	504	1,030	239	259
Ferozepore	301	...	405	...	71	184	33	13
Ráwalpindi	161	...	671	...	35	36	56	34
Peshávar	83	...	602	...	23	22	26	12
Native States	3,602	...	449	...	368	1,726	1,462	46
N. W. Provinces and Oudh or other Indian Provinces.	1,362	...	572	...	406	283	600	73
Kashmír or other Indian States.	18,302	...	378	...	568	340	8,272	9,122
Asiatic countries	198	...	869	...	54	46	93	5
England	13	...	308	...	...	4	9	...
Australia	3	...	1,000	...	...	...	3	...
Hissár district	68	...	588	...	22	20	13	13
Rohtak	154	...	636	...	113	6	26	9
Gurgáon	53	...	755	...	20	11	14	8
Delhi	189	...	545	...	38	62	68	21
Karnál	80	...	625	...	32	19	22	7
Simla	59	...	661	...	4	6	49	...
Ludhiána	271	...	454	...	63	157	39	12
Umballa	329	...	632	...	106	92	96	35
Mooltan	116	...	733	...	21	73	13	9
Jhang	157	...	879	...	25	99	...	
Montgomery	92	...	772	...	20	46	13	18
Gujrát	446	...	513	...	145	165	39	97
Gujránwála	643	...	535	...	168	229	100	146
Shahpur	163	...	742	...	47	51	38	27
Jhelum	404	...	839	...	135	59	155	55
Hazára	14	...	429	...	1	9	...	4
Kohát	14	...	786	...	2	8	...	4
Bannu	26	...	615	...	13	13	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	37	...	919	...	14	6	16	1
Dera Gházi Khan	18	...	889	...	3	9	...	6
Muzaffargarh	21	...	667	...	1	...	12	8
Gurdáspur	848,268	...	565	...	237,199	267,165	119,019	224,885
	943,922							

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI and Register No. 9 of the Census 1891. Figures for emigrants cannot be filled in until Provincial Census Report is ready.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	District.			Tahsils.				Villages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Gurdáspur.	Batála.	Pathánkot.	Sharkargarh.	
Persons ...	943,922	...	...	252,092	300,644	140,850	250,336	875,713
Males ...	...	513,429	...	138,895	163,665	78,965	131,904	476,355
Females ...	...	...	430,493	113,197	136,979	61,885	118,432	399,358
Hindús ...	396,582	215,867	180,715	95,010	92,474	89,348	119,750	367,711
Sikhs ...	85,837	49,222	36,615	25,499	51,088	1,998	7,252	83,633
Jains ...	64	32	32	64	...	...	...	...
Buddhists ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zoroastrians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mussalmáns ...	459,039	246,921	212,118	130,847	156,515	49,286	122,391	422,260
Christians ...	2,400	1,387	1,013	672	567	218	943	2,109
Others and unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European and Eurasian Christians ...	331	202	129	116	8	207	...	...

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI, VII, IV, V of the Census of 1891.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES

1	2	3	4	5	6
Languages.	District.	Distribution by Tahsils.			
		Gurdáspur.	Batála.	Pathánkot.	Shakargarh.
Hindustáni ...	1,183	606	85	407	35
Bagri ...	8	...	8	...	...
Punjábi ...	938,250	251,041	300,506	137,329	249,374
Pashtu ...	99	28	4	67	...
Labanki ...	183	183	...	...	...
Sánsi ...	23	12	11	...	...
Kashmíri ...	876	11	5	815	45
Persian ...	7	4	...	3	...
English ...	321	115	8	198	...
German ...	1	...	...	1	...
Flemish ...	8	...	...	8	...
Italian ...	1	...	...	...	...
Dogari ...	994	58	5	49	883
Pahári ...	209	...	...	209	...
Tibiti ...	44	...	...	44	...
Bengali ...	34	19	13	2	...
Burmee ...	1	1	...	...	...
Dakhni ...	2	2	...	...	...
Nepáli ...	1,713	...	...	1,713	...
Sindhi ...	10	...	10	...	...
Chinese ...	5	...	...	5	...

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. X of the Census of 1891.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or Tribe.	TOTAL NUMBERS.			MALES AND FEMALES BY RELIGION.					Proportion per mile of population.
		Persons	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Mussalmán.	Christian.	
	Total population ...	943,922	513,429	430,493	396,582	85,837	64	459,039	2,400	1,000
6	Patháns	11,269	6,089	5,180	30	4	...	11,235	...	12
1	Ját	148,320	85,507	62,813	38,366	54,825	...	55,129	...	157
2	Rájpút	69,665	37,479	32,186	29,963	2,259	...	37,443	...	73
60	Thakkar	5,952	3,515	2,437	5,881	33	...	38	...	6
8	Gujar	49,280	26,054	23,226	409	30	...	48,841	...	52
31	Saini	12,992	7,112	5,880	10,788	1,958	...	264	...	13
7	Arain	64,041	34,855	29,183	583	...	...	63,454	...	48
29	Ghirat	4,727	3,055	1,672	4,216	483	...	28		5
17	Sheikh	9,015	4,678	4,337	81	5	...	8,924	5	9
3	Brahman	46,438	24,530	21,908	46,302	119	...	17	...	48
24	Saiyad	7,248	3,862	3,368	66	...	...	7,182	...	7
35	Faqírs	8,583	5,017	3,566	148	31	...	8,404	...	9
21	Nai	16,194	8,659	7,535	6,458	583	...	9,153	...	17
25	Mirási	18,743	10,020	8,723	8,718	3	...	10,022	...	18
14	Banya	1,908	1,115	793	1,883	5	...	20	...	2
16	Khatri	18,461	10,536	7.925	17,264	1,140	...	57	...	18
52	Labána	5,443	3,108	2,335	4,413	946	...	84	...	5
26	Kashmíri	10,299	5,539	4,760	144	12	...	10,143	...	10
5	Chuhra	69,816	37,477	32,339	68,137	621	...	871	187	73
4	Chamár	23,642	12,634	11,008	23,243	187	...	212	...	24
19	Mochi	17,466	9,442	8,024	66	17	...	17,383	...	17
9	Juláha	47,564	25,976	21,588	858	17	...	46,689	...	50
15	Jhínwar	38,568	19,846	18,722	25,888	3,609	...	9,071	...	40
22	Lohár	17,033	9,141	7,892	7,265	3,222	...	6,546	...	16
11	Tarkhán	35,682	19,465	16,217	16,154	11,726	...	7,802	...	34
13	Kumhár	20,298	10,907	9,391	7,744	151	...	12,403	...	21
32	Dhobi	6,977	3,778	3,199	1,824	19	...	4,134	...	7
36	Chhímba	5,765	3,198	2,567	2,379	502	...	2,884	...	6
23	Teli	19,958	10,558	9,400	178	...	...	19,780	...	21
30	Sunár	7,172	3,944	3,228	4,418	338	...	2,416	...	8
49	Barwála	11,328	5,968	5,360	220	...	...	11,108	...	12
57	Meg	6,818	3,497	3,321	6,802	15	...	1	...	7
41	Dumna	20,938	10,769	10,169	19,285	65	...	1,588	...	27

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XVI of the Census.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
CASTE OR TRIBE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	CASTE OR TRIBE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Arora	4,056	2,178	1,878	Changar	4,810	2,317	2,493
Mughal	2,395	1,258	1,137	Bhát	986	505	481
Qassáb...	1,358	708	650	Liláti...	812	411	401
Ráthi	23	23	...	Sánsi...	2,596	1,546	1,050
Jogi	3,103	1,540	1,563	Batwál	3,106	1,731	1,375
Mallah...	2,823	1,531	1,292	Ráwal	2,305	1,327	978
Khojah	2,958	1,570	1,388	Udási Faqir	93	66	27
Dogar	2,405	1,357	1,048	Ráj	781	405	376
Bharai...	3,476	1,881	1,595	Jhabel	622	311	311
Bairági	677	471	206	Chamrang	588	336	252
Kalál	2,154	1,098	1,056	Darwesh	2,289	1,233	1,056
Darzi	1,881	1,007	874	Gorkha	2	1	1

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XVI of the Census of 1891. The Gorkhas at Bakloh must have been returned under some other head.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	DETAIL.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual figures of religions.	All religions	269,321	152,613	199,691	205,440	44,417	72,440
	Hindús	116,205	62,455	85,361	88,081	14,301	30,179
	Sikhs	24,472	12,105	10,145	10,311	14,605	14,199
	Jains	18	20	12	10	2	2
	Buddhists	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mussalmáns	127,834	77,571	103,644	106,559	15,443	27,988
	Christians	792	462	529	479	66	72
Distribution of every 10,000 souls of each age.	All ages	5,246	3,545	3,889	4,772	865	3,545
	0—10	9,847	9,546	77	380	76	74
	10—15	8,548	4,408	1,275	5,213	77	381
	15—20	5,805	413	3,783	8,918	412	669
	20—25	3,156	87	6,171	8,927	673	986
	25—30	1,740	51	7,309	8,464	951	1,485
	30—40	1,040	53	7,610	7,211	1,341	2,736
	40—50	819	75	7,148	5,098	2,033	4,829
	50—60	743	99	6,303	3,002	2,954	6,899
	Over 60	709	126	5,100	1,882	4,191	7,992

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Census of 1891.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1886	21,581	19,833	41,414	13,715	12,804	26,519	1	340	16,324
1887	21,419	19,302	40,721	19,011	17,563	36,574	2	296	16,195
1888	20,898	18,717	39,615	14,993	13,854	28,847	3	773	19,593
1889	22,372	20,145	42,517	14,271	13,035	27,306	17	272	18,034
1890	21,236	18,982	40,218	27,844	26,249	54,093	104	481	41,562
1891	19,095	16,979	36,074	16,471	14,278	30,749	19	23	21,848

NOTE.—These figures for 1886 to 1890 have been taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII and IX of the Sanitary Report and those for 1891 from the Dispensary office.

Table No. XIA., showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MONTHS.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
January	2,034	2,128	1,549	1,976	1,898	1,811	2,637	2,071	2,605	2,713
February	1,347	1,722	1,401	1,433	1,652	1,561	1,873	1,887	2,121	2,280
March	1,401	1,467	1,461	1,422	1,410	1,698	1,417	1,742	2,328	1,698
April	1,183	1,440	1,450	1,351	1,318	2,128	1,433	1,508	2,668	1,241
May	1,640	2,061	2,353	2,087	2,569	2,852	1,971	2,162	3,267	2,105
June	1,512	1,798	2,177	1,688	2,319	2,531	2,057	1,800	3,262	1,928
July	1,480	1,687	1,682	1,812	1,978	2,146	2,062	1,898	2,493	3,562
August	1,622	1,711	2,143	1,758	2,087	2,213	1,878	1,907	3,698	2,638
September	2,114	1,821	3,380	2,002	2,706	3,960	2,861	2,639	8,695	3,002
October	2,320	2,051	6,812	2,325	3,354	7,868	4,197	3,433	11,976	3,951
November	2,417	2,166	5,483	2,460	2,899	4,970	3,540	3,074	7,037	3,153
December	2,797	1,985	2,954	2,428	2,299	3,336	2,901	2,999	3,913	2,478
Total ...	21,876	22,037	32,825	22,742	26,519	36,574	28,847	27,306	54,093	30,749

Table No. XIB, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
MONTHS.	1881.	1886.	1891.	MONTHS.	1881.	1886.	1891.
				Brought forward ...	5,331	6,638	8,431
January	1,321	1,135	1,981	July	667	1,222	2,889
February	1,047	956	1,619	August	673	1,225	1,934
March	739	832	1,164	September	1,883	1,708	2,053
April	572	714	808	October	4,024	2,184	2,703
May	902	1,553	1,427	November	3,054	1,863	2,183
June	750	1,448	1,432	December	2,103	1,484	1,655
Carried over ...	5,331	6,638	8,431	Total	17,735	16,324	21,818

NOTE.—The figures for 1881 and 1886 are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report and those for 1891 from Civil Surgeon's Office.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND OR INSANE.		BLIND.		DEAF AND DUMB.		LEPERS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions ...	Total ...	108	38	1,535	1,172	585	268	128	36
	Villages ...	105	38	1,515	1,161	475	168	125	36

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1		2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.	
		Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.		Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions	Total ...	6,589	23,409	193	501	Mussalmáns	2,623	5,647	98	212
	Villages	4,708	17,511	101	311	Christians	132	173	40	69
Hindús ...	... ...	3,481	15,098	40	153	Tahsíl Gurdáspur ...	2,638	6,423	59	132
Sikhs ...	... ...	650	2,476	14	63	" Batála	2,401	7,261	69	188
Jains ...	... ...	3	15	1	4	" Pathánkot ...	868	4,973	39	107
Buddhists	... ...	...	...	...	...	" Shakargarh ...	1,282	4,752	26	74

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census and Register No. VII of the Census of 1891.

Table No. XIV, showing DETAIL of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.					
	Irrigated.									
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated.	Total area assessed.	Gross assessment.	Unappropriated culturable waste the property of Government.
1852-53	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	53,131	107,740	647,439	808,310	117,437	176,205	293,642	808,310	14,00,929	5
1873-74	63,134	108,491	588,813	760,438	101,830	175,957	277,787	760,438	12,65,902	262
1878-79	33,314	107,325	715,036	855,675	89,138	218,776	307,914	1,163,589	12,69,356	...
1884-85	27,674	95,174	733,382	856,23	89,124	222,900	312,034	1,168,314	12,60,461	
1889-90	30,415	143,338	649,512	823,265	112,035	224,696	336,731	823,265	13,00,802	545
1890-91	34,317	161,817	638,455	834,589	116,651	207,141	323,792	834,160	13,85,672	713
Tahsil details for 1890-91:—	34,332	164,106	643,998	842,460	104,098	219,032	323,130	842,460	*15,44,524	706
Tahsil Gurdáspur										
" Batála	17,431	28,319	190,310	236,060	28,445	52,338	80,783	236,060	4,51,081	12
" Pathánkot	11,591	94,301	132,518	239,410	26,105	38,907	65,012	239,410	4,77,060	64
" Shakargarh ...	5,340	30,247	95,628	131,215	29,691	72,978	102,669	131,215	2,37,163	553
	...	11,233	224,542	235,775	19,857	54,809	74,666	235,775	3,79,220	77

* NOTE.—The revenue of 1891-92 has been shown as that of first year after complete reassessment.

Table No. XV, showing VARIETIES of TENURE held direct from Government for the year ending RABI 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Tahsil Batala.							Gurdaspur.						
Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
Villages held on zamindári tenure—					Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p.
1. By one owner	9	9	9	6,285	698	850	1 3 3	8	8	11	3,111	283	513	1 5 1
2. By several owners	5	5	45	3,923	785	934	1 3 1	25	25	547	6,418	257	181	0 11 6
Villages held on pattidári tenure	312	312	15,719	167,239	536	651	1 6 7	410	410	17,656	169,635	413	609	1 7 7
Ditto bhaiachára tenure	169	169	13,848	126,975	751	769	1 1 9	257	257	14,943	137,691	536	749	1 6 4
Total ...	495	495	29,621	304,492	615	984	1 9 1	700	700	33,157	316,855	452	644	1 6 9
ADDENDA.														
A.—Holdings included in the above, held wholly or partially free of revenue, *viz.* :—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions	...	...	115	2,082	...	...	4,899	...	...	3	46	...	...	54
2. Ditto subject to conditions ...	...	...	469	17,521	...	...	22,702	...	...	488	12,989	...	...	18,894
3. For life or lives	...	...	728	8,730	...	...	14,489	...	...	452	12,729	...	...	19,304
4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	574	2,069	...	...	8,266	...	...	471	664	...	...	5,144
5. Up to the time of Settlement...	...	...	45	189	...	...	368	...	...	36	80	...	...	135
Total of these holdings	...	...	1,931	30,591	...	...	50,724	...	...	1,450	26,508	...	...	43,531
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.	...	...	11,379	34,272	...	...	58,322	...	...	13,905	53,815	...	...	...

Table No. XV, showing VARIETIES of TENURE held direct from Government for the year ending RABI 1891—*concld.*

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	SHAKARGARH.							PATHANKOT.							TOTAL DISTRICT.						
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Average assessment in each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
					Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Villages held on zamíndári tenure—																					
1. By one owner	4	4	4	1,522	380	326	0 13 9	11	11	11	4,435	403	217	0 8 7	32	32	35	15,353	480	476	0 15 10
2. By several owners	20	19	200	6,327	316	339	1 1 2	38	38	487	11,961	315	330	1 0 9	88	87	1,279	28,629	418	447	1 0 10
Villages held on pattidári tenure	444	429	19,326	179,367	404	485	1 3 2	303	303	8,283	128,640	425	503	1 2 11	1,469	1,454	60,984	644,881	439	562	1 4 6
Ditto bhaiachára tenure	279	267	14,791	123,302	442	560	1 4 3	71	71	7,244	89,401	1,259	608	0 7 9	776	764	50,826	477,369	615	671	1 1 5
Total ...	747	719	34,321	310,518	416	508	1 1 9	423	423	16,025	234,437	554	498	0 14 5	2,365	2,337	113,124	1,166,232	493	653	1 5 2
ADDENDA.																					
A.—Holdings included in the above, held wholly or partially free of revenue, *viz.*:—																					
1. In perpetuity free of conditions ...	...	...	92	1,781	...	...	2,350	...	...	45	2,183	...	...	3,551	...	...	255	6,392	...	...	10,854
2. Ditto subject to conditions	...	...	180	334	...	...	557	...	...	214	5,009	...	...	3,871	...	...	1,351	35,853	...	...	46,024
3. For life or lives	...	...	350	4,047	...	...	5,680	...	...	279	1,678	...	...	4,988	...	...	1,809	27,184	...	...	44,461
4. At pleasure of Government... ...	...	...	1,523	1,820	...	...	10,659	...	...	244	1,411	...	...	2,363	...	...	2,812	5,964	...	...	26,432
5. Up to the time Settlement ...	...	...	97	184	...	...	309	...	...	6	18	...	...	28	...	...	184	471	...	...	840
Total of these holdings ...	...	...	2,242	8,166	...	...	19,555	...	...	788	10,599	...	...	14,801	...	...	6,411	75,864	...	...	128,611
B.—Lanhds included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.	...	...	16,887	48,293	...	...	...	...	...	3,725	29,915	...	...	...	...	...	45,896	166,295	...	...	...

Table No. XV A.

Tahsil.	Nature of Tenure.	By ancestral or customary shares.	After deducting irrigated assessment, distributed by a lump abiána irrigating wells.		By an all round rate.	By soil rates.	Total.	Remarks.
			By an all round rate.	By soil rates.				
Gurdaspur.	Sole zamíndári	...	...	...	6	...	6	
	Communal zamíndári	23	...	...	...	...	23	
	Pattidári	356	...	...	...	...	356	
	Bhaiachára	...	36	11	182	86	315	
	Total ...	379	36	11	188	86	700	
Batala.	Sole zamíndári	...	...	...	...	3	3	
	Communal zamíndári	5	...	...	...	...	5	
	Pattidári	148	21	1	10	19	199	
	Bhaiachára	4	139	19	54	72	288	
	Total ...	157	160	20	64	94	495	
Shakargarh.	Sole zamíndári	...	...	...	4	...	4	
	Communal zamíndári	20	...	...	...	...	20	
	Pattidári	467	...	...	...	...	467	
	Bhaiachára	...	33	...	205	18	256	
	Total ...	487	33	...	209	18	747	
Pathankot.	Sole zamíndári	...	...	...	7	...	7	
	Communal zamíndári	44	...	...	...	...	44	
	Pattidári	269	...	...	...	...	269	
	Bhaiachára	...	...	...	69	34	103	
	Total ...	313	...	...	76	34	423	
Total of the District.	Sole zamíndári	...	...	...	17	3	20	
	Communal zamíndári	92	...	...	...	...	92	
	Pattidári	1,240	21	1	10	19	1,291	
	Bhaiachára	4	208	30	510	210	962	
	Total ...	1,336	229	31	537	232	2,365	

Table No. XVI, showing the CULTIVATION OCCUPANCY of LAND for the Year ending RABI 1891.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DETAILS.			DISTRICT GURDASPUR.		TAHSIL BATALA.		TAHSIL GURDASPUR.		TAHSIL SHAKARGARH.		TAHSIL PATHANKOT.	
			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
Total area cultivated ...			404,199	840,847	102,653	237,797	132,959	236,060	114,878	235,775	53,709	131,215
Area cultivated by owners ...			147,732	460,752	38,788	131,017	50,538	134,375	43,727	140,632	14,679	54,728
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent ...			19,557	8,261	5,686	2,228	5,525	1,986	3,029	3,284	2,317	763
Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates, with or without málikána ..	27,034	65,930	8,465	17,843	10,097	17,115	1,176	2,725	7,296	28,247
		Paying other cash rents ...	4,722	6,989	1,066	2,461	2,064	2,025	681	1,351	910	1,152
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash ...	4,147	8,343	120	224	987	1,479	1,893	3,823	1,147	2,817
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates, with or without málikána ...	10,116	19,711	2,681	5,654	4,683	7,472	2,059	4,998	693	1,587
		Paying other cash rents ...	58,137	96,767	26,133	50,235	22,215	32,108	7,807	10,965	1,982	3,459
		Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash...	132,755	184,094	19,714	28,135	36,850	39,500	51,506	67,997	24,685	48,462
	Total held by tenants paying rent ...		436,911	381,834	58,179	104,552	276,897	99,699	65,122	91,859	36,713	85,724

DETAILS.			AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Detail of rents and area on which paid.	Rents in kind	1. Zabti rents ...	3,384	9,390	407	62	1,538	1,639	395	5,386	1,044	2,303
		2. Half produce or more ...	29,866	112,192	8,631	8,235	3,735	23,298	1,592	62,866	15,908	17,793
		3. Two-fifths to half ...	1,841	9,851	394	2,110	287	4,319	11	540	1,147	2,882
		4. One-third to two-fifths ...	1,993	14,967	1,094	2,654	372	2,877	1	627	526	8,809
		5. Less than one-third ...	89	1,380	18	77	6	1,249	...	28	65	26
		6. By fixed amount of produce ...	4,295	3,169	3,563	1,114	647	1,010	14	340	71	705
		7. Total area under rents in kind ...	41,466	150,969	14,107	14,252	6,585	34,392	2,013	69,807	18,761	32,518
	Cash rents ...	8. Total area paying cash rents ...	50,041	129,356	30,788	45,405	12,129	46,591	2,265	17,774	4,859	19,586
		9. Total cash rent ...	607,502		293,575		44,431	134,492	81,882		24,445 37,341	15,781 53,122

Table No. XIX, showing LAND acquired by Government.

Purpose for which acquired.	Area acquired.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Reduction of revenue in rupees.
Roads ...	2,761	36,444	2,121
Canals ...	7,928	79,596	10,039
State Railways ...	1,107	89,766	1,513
Guaranteed Railways ...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	858	22,659	804
Total ...	12,654	2,28,465	14,477

Table No. XX, showing AREA UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Years.	Total.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Maize.	Barley.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugar-cane.	Vegetables.	Miscellaneous.
1873-74 ...	632,286	76,381	168,964	40,365	12,282	31,762	136,597	19,946	19,304	369	5,717	13,339	...	30,531	5,219	71,510
1874-75 ...	637,994	75,081	174,669	32,305	12,359	42,963	126,761	21,096	20,716	181	5,381	11,474	...	34,046	4,282	76,[illegible]
1875-76 ...	633,894	75,057	196,142	27,778	12,259	30,040	124,013	21,440	21,412	147	5,875	11,122	...	32,899	4,401	71,[illegible]
1876-77 ...	883,957	81,583	325,529	72,070	2,661	49,977	123,635	31,347	10,915	278	3,973	37,474	...	41,375	6,790	96,350
1877-78 ...	532,256	51,063	209,100	6,754	636	11,119	95,802	21,025	3,000	120	5,735	23,520	...	46,179	6,336	51,897
1878-79 ...	746,142	76,175	279,010	28,910	1,325	22,358	103,900	31,400	26,317	134	7,850	19,945	...	43,156	8,904	96,758
1879-80 ...	766,201	81,733	285,364	26,290	4,910	28,749	94,367	25,495	30,680	63	8,037	17,145	...	43,973	16,005	103,390
1880-81	771,926	80,373	285,734	27,690	4,641	29,892	96,165	19,490	29,604	83	9,599	12,500	...	46,895	12,931	116,329
1881-82 ...	818,290	85,800	276,732	30,315	3,247	45,682	83,530	24,457	29,455	108	16,113	21,337		46,734	8,795	145,983
1882-83 ...	860,343	68,619	290,157	28,831	4,716	49,047	90,488	54,518	26,794	436	1,598	27,649	5	51,045	19,392	147,048
1883-84 ...	757,086	34,089	310,474	20,380	1,350	37,705	84,772	17,145	23,659	85	13,395	21,783	4	51,325	16,629	124,291
1884-85 ...	822,266	54,993	336,430	51,324	3,772	35,343	75,489	46,255	21,005	165	10,308	18,067	...	44,373	13,974	110,828
1885-86 ...	856,622	45,049	332,628	41,879	1,893	55,538	83,956	38,846	25,189	213	4,765	26,504	..	46,302	5,732	148,128
1886-87 ...	925,129	67,423	297,077	47,053	4,354	54,996	89,033	73,135	36,019	166	2,072	28,874	..	53,724	3,449	167,751
1887-88 ...	887,176	62,868	319,804	20,088	4,971	55,900	76,222	47,312	26,550	217	2,216	10,182	..	48,861	3,628	208,359
1888-89 ...	910,131	62,871	308,556	21,757	5,172	58,716	69,189	46,525	30,943	82	2,037	21,938	1	57,035	3,599	221,710
1889-90 ...	842,653	29,144	271,855	13,049	4,829	59,163	48,321	36,654	29,969	59	1,791	35,721	35	54,565	3,370	204,125
1890-91 ...	952,859	75,838	268,848	17,652	8,244	66,597	40,896	13,379	30,810	92	1,505	20,268	10	50,206	3,383	355,221
	Tahsil averages for the five years from 1886-87 to 1890-91.															
Gurdáspur	252,309	20,961	84,859	4,238	79	12,417	11,639	15,983	18,826	19	433	3,847	2	16,879	1,021	61,136
Batála ...	255,971	9,067	86,509	6,822	59	11,711	10,757	19,394	12,768	96	394	5,576	...	16,511	1,206	75,100
Patháankot	149,171	28,476	44,521	1,675	831	15,441	9,014	3,710	3,665	1	367	4,572	1	4,882	519	30,596
Shakargarh	266,130	11,125	77,339	11,184	4,545	19,505	32,404	4,342	12,731	3	731	9,401	.	14,406	739	67,683
Total ...	923,589	69,629	293,228	23,919	5,514	59,074	64,714	43,399	47,988	122	1,925	23,396	3	52,878	3,485	34,315

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

Nature of Crops.	*Customary cash rent per acre of land as it stood in 1890-91, paid for certain crops.* Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Average produce per acre as estimated in 1890-91 in sers.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.	Rs. a. p.	
Sugarcane ...	19 5 0	11 0 0	4 7 0	780
Cotton ...	9 10 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	208
Tobacco ...	19 5 0	13 0 0	8 0 0	...
Hemp ...	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	...
Vegetables ...	19 5 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	...
Rice ...	...	...	...	472
Wheat ...	...	...	...	404
Wheat and gram ...	...	...	...	354
Barley and wheat and barley ...	...	...	...	335
Maize ...	..	...	...	423

Table No. XXIA, showing RENT RATES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RENTS PAID BY SOILS.			RENTS PAID BY LUMP RATES.			ESTIMATED RENTS ON SOILS.			
CLASSES OF SOIL.	Area in acres.	Total rent.	Average rent per acre.	Area in acres.	Total rent.	Average rent per acre.	Area in acres.	Total rent.	Average rent per acre.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Cháhi	13,925	87,609	6 4 8	8,805	...	...	22,730	1,57,494	6 14 10	
Cháhi Nahr	21	156	7 6 10	27	...	...	48	324	6 12 0	
Sháh Nahri	2,839	16,537	5 12 3	2,854	...	...	5,723	34,338	6 0 0	
Nahri	415	3,332	7 7 9	766	...	...	1,211	8,250	6 13 0	
Abi	310	1,123	3 10 0	391	...	...	701	3,126	4 7 4	
Sailáb	6,030	25,422	4 2 9	2,875	...	...	8,965	35,684	3 15 8	
I.—Báráni	16,242	56,225	3 7 5	9,344	...	...	25,586	89,111	3 7 9	
II.—Báráni	21,614	62,604	2 14 4	13,027	...	...	34,641	1,00,302	2 14 4	
III.—Báráni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 6	An estimate only, as actual figures for area are not available.
IV.—Báráni	16	11	0 11 0	64	...	...	80	80	1 0 0	
Total	61,532	2,53,019	4 1 9	38,153	1,75,696	4 9 8	99,685	4,28,709	4 4 10	

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR.						TAHSILS FOR THE YEAR.			
	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	1883-84.	1888-89.	1890-91.	Gurdáspur.	Batála.	Pathánkot.	Shakargarh.
Cows and bullocks ...	155,827	195,777	174,651	129,870	494,644	502,035	149,282	124,563	99,578	128,612
Horses	5,647	3,020	2,530	2,403	11,579	11,181	3,735	3,226	1,458	2,762
Ponies	1,664	3,018	1,370	1,716						
Donkeys	2,471	6,865	5,498	7,234	12,920	13,763	3,606	5,743	1,335	3,079
Sheep and goats ...	16,475	105,481	73,495	48,978	86,343	140,424	16,490	30,303	73,440	29,191
Pigs	1,915	...	3,975	2,533	...	1,029	614	...	...	615
Camels	46	96	77	182	319	553	187	129	126	111
Carts	2,002	3,367	4,475	4,127	6,658	6,467	2,136	2,002	284	2,045
Ploughs	94,070	74,253	57,722	47,867	99,285	94,876	28,029	28,875	12,82[illegible]	25,152
Boats	56	59	59	51	139	220	106	53	16	45
Corn mills	...	...	...	...	...	10,233	3,402	3,318	690	2,823
Ghuraths	...	...	...	...	...	531	...	...	515	16

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-91 are the result of an enumeration made during the Census in February 1891.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATION of MALES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		MALES ABOVE 15 YEARS OF AGE.					MALES ABOVE 15 YEARS OF AGE.		
No.	Nature of occupation.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	No.	Nature of occupation.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
1	Total population	68,209	875,713	943,922	17	Agricultural laborers ...	462	6,692	7,154
2	Occupation specified ...	27,631	244,704	272,335	18	Pastorals	199	3,199	3,398
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined.	4,066	131,853	135,919	19	Cooks and other servants...	997	1,167	2,164
					20	Water-carriers	559	5,602	6,161
4	Civil Administration ...	1,247	3,475	4,722	21	Sweepers and scavengers ..	909	18,134	19,043
5	Army	725	530	1,255	22	Workers in reed, cane, leaves, straw, &c.	1,050	2,152	3,202
6	Religion	1,038	4,330	5,368					
7	Barbers	534	3,213	3,747	23	Workers in leather	127	247	374
8	Other professions	473	3,153	3,626	24	Boot-makers	363	5,798	6,161
9	Money-lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.	911	1,136	2,047	25	Workers in wool and pasham	446	204	650
					26	" " silk	114	7	121
10	Dealers in grain and flour ..	2,461	7,395	9,856	27	" " cotton	1,766	15,924	17,690
11	Corn-grinders, parchers, &c.	374	846	1,220	28	" " wood	581	4,686	5,247
12	Confectioners, green-grocers &c.	703	757	1,430	29	Potters	315	2,688	3,003
					30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver.	536	1,273	1,809
13	Carriers and boatmen ...	1,049	3,008	4,057					
14	Landowners	1,582	70,672	72,254	31	Workers in iron ...	206	2,202	2,408
15	Tenants	1,733	48,543	50,276	32	General labourers	1,163	7,575	8,738
16	Joint cultivators	60	1,034	1,094	33	Beggars, faqirs, and the like	1,371	11,271	12,642

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIIA of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.	Dyeing and manufacturing of dyes.	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil pressing and refining.	Pashmina & shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, silver and jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large factories.		...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Number of private looms or small works.		70	5,123	878	120	...	2,554	1,654	43	178	261	1,317	1,072	929	93	...	1,063	242	15,597
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	Male ...	273	5,777	1,574	182	...	3,304	2,077	110	718	308	1,684	1,518	1,004	283	...	1,375	577	20,764
	Female	46	2,496	1,140	22	...	...	...	...	155	13	561	667	145	63	...	...	158	5,466
Number of workmen in large works.	Male ...	...	...	463	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	575
	Female	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	126
Value of plant in large works		...	...	4,20,000	...	...	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,100	5,87,100
Estimated outturn in large works.		...	...	3,40,000	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,500	3,90,500
Estimated annual outturn of all works in rupees.		15,140	3,10,231	1,00,074	9,500	...	2,47,251	1,72,210	14,398	71,900	30,691	88,190	80,976	70,780	27,984	...	1,20,215	67,807	14,55,222

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
	NUMBER OF SERS AND CHITTAKS PER RUPEE.																													
YEAR.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jowár.		Bájra.		Rice (fine.)		Urd (dál.)		Potatoes.		Cotton (cleaned.)		Sugar (refined.)		Ghi (cow's.)		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Láhori.)	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1864-65	29	1	35	6	33	2	...	0	28	15	22	6	7	15	25	11	...	...	2	11	2	11	1	14	97	6	11	11	8	10
1865-66	26	4	36	4	30	8	30	4	36	0	32	0	8	0	18	0	...	...	2	8	3	0	1	8	100	0	12	2	8	12
1866-67	25	0	29	8	25	0	30	0	30	0	31	0	8	0	15	0	...	...	2	12	3	0	1	8	110	0	11	11	8	12
1867-68	18	8	23	12	18	4	19	12	19	12	10	8	8	0	10	4	...	...	2	12	2	8	1	8	110	0	9	13	9	0
1868-69	13	8	16	12	12	8	10	0	11	4	10	4	9	0	8	4	...	...	2	4	2	8	1	8	110	0	8	14	9	4
1869-70	17	4	23	8	16	4	...	0	14	0	13	8	6	8	10	0	...	...	2	4	2	8	1	6	100	0	9	5	9	3
1870-71	30	0	40	0	29	8	30	0	30	0	28	0	9	0	18	0	...	...	2	8	2	4	1	8	100	0	8	0	9	0
1871-72	23	8	33	0	17	0	25	0	25	8	11	8	11	0	17	0	...	...	2	4	2	4	1	12	100	0	8	0	8	8
1872-73	24	0	33	4	25	8	32	0	27	0	19	4	12	8	18	0	...	...	2	4	2	8	1	8	96	0	8	0	9	0
1873-74	27	4	37	4	36	4	28	0	29	4	19	12	7	0	22	0	...	.	2	8	2	8	2	0	101	0	8	0	9	0
1874-75	25	0	32	12	29	8	35	0	31	...	19	8	8	0	24	0	...	...	2	8	3	0	1	12	120	0	8	0	9	4
1875-76	24	12	32	8	35	0	24	0	25	12	20	0	7	0	23	0	...	...	2	8	2	12	1	10	120	0	8	0	9	0
1876-77	22	4	28	0	31	0	30	0	23	12	18	4	8	0	22	0	...	...	2	8	2	12	1	10	119	0	8	0	9	4
1877-78	17	4	23	8	15	8	15	8	13	12	12	4	6	0	8	12	...	...	2	8	2	12	1	10	120	0	8	0	9	4
1878-79	13	0	15	4	14	4	14	0	14	8	12	4	6	0	12	0	...	...	3	0	2	0	1	8	120	0	8	0	9	12
1879-80	17	4	22	12	18	4	18	0	20	8	12	4	6	0	16	0	...	...	3	0	2	0	1	6	120	0	7	0	10	4
1880-81	21	12	27	12	21	4	21	0	19	8	13	4	6	0	18	8	...	...	2	8	2	4	1	6	120	0	10	0	10	12
1881-82	29	8	38	0	30	8	27	0	28	4	14	0	6	0	18	8	...	...	2	4	2	4	1	6	120	0	8	0	12	13
1882-83	27	4	36	12	32	12	32	0	31	12	14	0	8	0	22	0	...	...	2	12	3	0	1	6	120	0	9	0	13	4
1883-84	29	0	35	8	33	0	29	0	29	0	14	0	14	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	8	0	13	12
1884-85	29	4	39	4	32	12	32	0	26	0	14	0	8	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	9	0	15	0
1885-86	23	0	29	12	26	8	27	12	23	0	14	4	8	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	0	10	0	14	12
1886-87	18	0	25	12	21	8	17	12	14	4	13	4	7	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	8	0	15	0
1887-88	17	0	20	12	17	8	18	12	16	12	12	0	6	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	9	0	13	8
1888-89	19	0	24	12	21	12	24	0	21	4	14	0	7	0	14	14	...	...	2	12	3	0	1	6	120	9	9	0	12	0
1889-90	21	8	25	0	25	0	27	0	20	0	14	0	7	0	14	0	...	...	2	12	3	0	1	6	120	0	9	0	12	0
1890-91	18	8	21	0	21	0	22	8	24	0	16	0	8	0	14	0	...	...	2	12	3	0	1	7	100	0	9	0	12	8

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Years.	Wages of labour per day.				Carts per day.		Camels per day.		Donkeys per score per day.		Boats per day.	
	Skilled.		*Unskilled.*									
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1868-69	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	1 12 0		0 8 0		3 12 0		0 8 0 per 100 mds. tonnage.	
1873-74	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	3 0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 12 0		2 0 0	
1878-79	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	
1879-80	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	
1880-81	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	
1881-82	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	
1882-83	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	
1883-84	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 3 3	0 2 6	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
1884-85	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 3 3	0 2 6	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
1885-86	6 8 0	0 6 0	0 3 3	0 2 6	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
1886-87	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 3 3	0 2 6	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
1887-88	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 3 4	0 2 6	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
1888-89	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 4 3	0 3 9	2 8 0		No fixed rates for boats hence not given.	
1889-90	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 2 6	0 7 0	*Nil.*	0 4 3	0 3 9	2 8 0			
1890-91	0 9 4	0 6 6	0 4 6	0 3 0	0 9 4	0 8 0	0 6 10	0 5 8	3 12 0	3 9 6		

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Years.	Fixed land revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	Excise.		Stamps.	Total collections.
					Spirits.	Drugs.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	10,59,106	48,669	5,000	1,08,072	18,244	19,453	1,27,730	13,86,274
1883-84	10,62,486	65,446	5,000	1,08,066	23,768	18,596	1,40,547	14,23,909
1884-85	11,16,861	55,301	5,000	1,40,861	27,747	17,171	1,33,855	14,96,796
1885-86	11,19,718	46,091	5,000	1,40,308	24,943	17,743	1,38,216	14,92,019
1886-87	11,30,095	46,699	5,000	1,41,406	25,634	17,193	1,38,216	15,04,243
1887-88	11,34,138	50,225	5,000	42,076	27,831	19,546	1,82,346	15,61,162
1888-89	11,39,261	48,334	5,000	1,41,895	31,072	15,493	1,83,077	15,64,132
1889-90	*11,48,928	1,33,632	*3,800	1,47,974	34,803	18,955	1,87,553	16,75,645
1890-91	11,89,259	1,24,000	3,800	1,50,449	53,568	20,017	1,83,876	17,24,969

* Decrease due to reduction of Chamba tribute for price of extension of Bakloh Cantonment.

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE derived from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			FLUCTUATING REVENUE.					MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.				
								Grazing dues				
YEARS.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue collections.	Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under assessment.	Water-advantage revenue.	Fluctuating assessment of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	By enumeration of cattle.	By grazing leases.	Sale of wood from rakhs and forests.	Sajji.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.
1882	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	10,63,766	3,956	1,303	...	26,633	2,109	...	...	550	...	...	...
1884	10,63,746	3,784	1,523	360	25,163	2,703	...	...	550	...	...	...
1885	11,19,773	3,131	1,511	...	28,761	788	...	...	550	...	...	...
1886	11,23,069	4,032	1,644	...	24,996	1,834	...	...	550	...	...	...
1887	11,31,262	3,988	89	...	28,469	2,837	...	...	550	...	...	...
1888	11,36,282	2,508	3,797	...	28,055	3,621	...	...	550	...	...	...
1889	11,42,525	4,073	3,973	...	29,063	4,198	...	...	550	...	...	...
1890	11,48,928	4,418	3,047	...	30,637	5,353	...	...	550	...	...	...
	12,39,589	2,663	1,027	...	35,432	4,709	...	...	550	...	...	...

Table No. XXX. showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.								DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND JAMA.			
TAHSIL.	Village.		Fractional portion of village.		Plots.		Total.		In perpetuity free of conditions.		In perpetuity subject to conditions.	
	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Gurdáspur ...	12,698	17,682	11,087	17,852	2,723	7,997	26,508	43,531	46	54	12,989	18,894
Batála	14,686	17,890	11,245	8,549	4,660	4,285	30,591	90,724	2,082	4,899	17,521	22,702
Pathánkot ...	2,310	3,271	4,288	3,010	4,001	8,520	10,599	14,801	2,483	3,551	5,009	3,871
Shakargarh ...	3,532	3,288	1,668	3,269	2,966	12,998	8,166	19,555	1,781	2,350	334	557
Total ...	33,226	42,131	28,288	42,080	14,350	43,809	75,864	1,28,611	6,392	10,854	35,853	46,024

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND JAMA—concluded.								NUMBER OF HOLDERS.						
TAHSIL.	For life or lives.		At pleasure of Government.		For term of Settlement.		Pending orders of Government.		In perpetuity free of conditions.	In perpetuity subject to conditions.	For life or lives.	At pleasure of Government.	For term of Settlement.	Pending orders of Government.	Remarks.
	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.							
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.							
Gurdáspur ...	12,729	19,304	664	5,144	80	135	...	...	3	488	452	471	36	...	1,450
Batála	8,730	14,489	2,069	8,266	189	368	...	...	115	469	728	574	45	...	1,931
Pathánkot ...	1,678	4,983	1,411	2,368	18	28	...	...	45	204	279	244	6	...	788
Shakargarh ...	4,047	1,680	1,820	10,659	184	309	...	...	92	180	350	1,523	97	...	2,242
Total ...	27,184	44,456	5,964	26,437	471	840	...	...	255	1,351	1,809	2,812	184	...	6,411

NOTE.—Figures have been obtained from Annual Revenue Return XXV for 1891.

Table No. XXXA, showing TOTAL ASSIGNMENTS as ascertained at the close of SETTLEMENT 1891-92.

1	2	3	4	5
Class.	Number of assignees.	Total area.	Total revenue.	REMARKS.
		Acres.	Rs.	
In perpetuity free of conditions ...	80	2,403	5,399	
In perpetuity subject to conditions.	1,163	22,748	53,890	
For life or lives	1,819	22,781	37,840	
During pleasure of Government ...	2,507	7,957	40,292	Rs. 15,396 zaildári ináms. Rs. 11,829 sarpanchi ináms. Rs. 13,067 other assignments.
For term of Settlement	539	1,414	2,316	
Total	6,108	57,303	1,39,737	

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES and REMISSIONS.

1	2	3	4	5
	BALANCES OF LAND REVENUE IN RUPEES.			
YEARS.	Fixed. Revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.	Reduction of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c.,	Takávi advances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	476	1,409	1,000	1,700
1883-84	225	1,260	210	1,775
1884-85	...	628	1,395	1,400
1885-86	1,503	1,278	771	100
1886-87	214	1,777	...	500
1887-88	522	4,421	1,447	1,150
1888-89	675	1,231	1,231	1,000
1889-90	11	917	813	2,290
1890-91	566	2,390	284	2,640

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES for 25 years ending RABI 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tahsil.	Area.		Total Mortgages and Sales.						Five-yearly detail of					
			Agriculturists.				Total.		Mortgages.					
			Old.		New.				1865-70.		1870-75.		1875-80.	
	Total.	Cultivated.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.	Area	Price.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Gurdáspur,	316,778	230,359	Mortgage 25,938	8,60,251	17,923	6,24,420	43,861	14,84,671	*O. 2,112	35,188	2,176	63,078	3,855	1,05,850
	Revenue,	447,690	Sale 8,099	2,55,017	3,474	1,32,213	11,573	3,87,230	†N. 692	18,145	1,204	40,495	4,365	1,27,107
Batala ...	307,973	235,344	Mortgage 17,281	8,07,204	16,069	7,06,489	33,350	15,13,693	O. 576	13,786	1,038	39,214	2,341	83,722
	Revenue,	481,796	Sale 9,165	3,95,077	5,337	2,31,272	14,502	6,26,349	N. 353	11,869	812	30,894	3,615	1,24,932
Shakargarh,	310,378	235,071	Mortgage 21,510	9,86,922	21,698	9,44,448	43,208	19,31,370	O. 1,570	38,044	1,419	49,466	2,712	96,481
	Revenue,	370,695	Sale 2,133	76,679	559	32,752	2,692	1,09,431	N. 897	20,378	1,938	46,582	3,610	1,30,816
Pathánkot,	233,212	128,188	Mortgage 12,201	2,48,788	15,856	3,46,165	28,057	5,94,958	O. 1,436	15,863	955	21,224	2,965	51,032
	Revenue,	2,36,781	Sale 3,945	98,687	2,627	84,760	6,572	1,83,447	N. 901	11,072	1,300	23,923	3,345	57,043

Tahsil.			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Five-yearly detail of—concluded.													
			Mortgages—concld.				Sales.									
			1880-85.		1885-90.		1865-70.		1870-75.		1875-80.		1880-85.		1885-90.	
	Total.	Cultivated.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Gurdáspur,	316,778	230,359	7,672	2,41,133	10,123	4,15,002	546	18,902	1,148	27,008	1,493	34,663	2,489	68,239	2,423	1,06,205
	Revenue,	4,47,690	4,695	1,60,004	6,967	2,78,670	243	5,709	264	10,311	617	21,135	1,010	40,745	1,340	54,313
Batála ...	307,973	235,344	4,275	1,92,115	9,051	4,78,367	626	17,768	1,428	46,625	2,564	85,211	2,095	89,293	2,452	1,56,180
	Revenue,	4,81,796	3,409	1,55,338	7,880	3,83,456	326	11,235	974	31,676	1,895	60,701	692	31,994	1,450	95,666
Shakargarh,	310,378	235,071	6,258	2,85,298	9,551	5,17,633	483	8,413	225	5,326	400	8,756	466	23,873	559	30,311
	Revenue,	3,79,695	5,758	2,45,299	9,495	5,01,093	29	2,575	32	1,199	77	3,476	156	9,985	265	15,517
Pathánkot,	233,212	128,188	2,843	58,678	4,002	1,01,991	242	5,550	273	4,495	558	14,154	791	16,904	2,081	57,584
	Revenue,	2,36,781	4,719	95,571	5,591	1,58,556	60	3,239	423	8,339	883	23,439	238	6,718	1,023	43,025

* O = Old Agriculturists.

† N = New Do.

TABLE No. XXXIIA.

SHOWING SALES AND MORTGAGES FOR 25 YEARS ENDING

RABI 1891.

Table No. XXXIIA, showing TOTAL SALES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		DETAIL OF MORTGAGES.											
		1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.		
Nature of rights transferred.	TAHSILS.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Mortgage money in rupees.
SUPERIOR OWNERSHIP.	Gurdáspur	1	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Batála	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1,300
	Shakargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patliánkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Total ...	1	3	50	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1,300
OWNERSHIP.	Gurdáspur	2,199	5,414	1,69,057	2,089	4,200	1,51,753	2,885	7,111	2,48,388	964	2,464	97,441
	Batála	1,625	4,677	1,76,338	2,505	4,590	2,45,995	2,714	6,013	3,09,948	1,493	4,131	3,34,014
	Shakargarh	1,669	10,484	1,60,752	2,125	3,598	1,71,493	2,879	7,125	2,92,031	2,854	5,640	3,06,438
	Patliánkot	230	1,167	15,315	419	2,103	48,242	517	2,713	2,34,106	412	3,498	62,079
	Total ...	5,723	21,742	5,21,462	7,138	14,491	6,17,483	8,995	22,962	10,84,473	5,723	15,733	7,99,972
RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.	Gurdáspur	236	503	11,638	179	287	9,328	273	363	11,919	55	90	3,953
	Batála	160	322	12,895	142	218	9,297	220	332	18,818	86	153	9,812
	Shakargarh	25	45	2,198	39	32	1,289	24	38	2,197	39	50	2,227
	Pathánkot	81	281	6,640	132	389	12,146	200	715	18,283	153	654	10,299
	Total ...	502	1,151	33,371	492	926	32,060	717	1,448	51,217	333	947	26,291
TOTAL.	Gurdáspur	2,436	5,920	1,80,745	2,268	4,487	1,61,081	3,158	7,474	2,60,307	1,019	2,554	1,01,394
	Batála	1,785	4,999	1,89,233	2,647	4,808	2,55,292	2,954	6,345	3,28,766	1,580	4,291	3,45,126
	Shakargarh	1,694	10,529	1,62,950	2,161	3,630	1,72,782	2,903	7,163	2,94,228	2,893	5,690	3,08,665
	Pathánkot	311	1,448	21,955	551	2,492	60,388	717	3,428	2,52,389	565	4,152	72,378
	Total ...	6,226	22,896	5,54,883	7,630	15,417	6,49,543	9,712	24,410	11,35,690	6,057	16,687	8,27,563

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			DETAIL OF SALES.											
1890-91.			1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.		
Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Price in rupees.
1	7	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	7	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,546	7,635	3,71,460	302	1,592	52,535	157	960	36,300	589	2,515	1,04,601	103	524	31,567
1,117	2,759	1,94,481	228	1,124	65,938	334	1,307	92,032	448	1,935	1,46,743	375	995	98,711
3,102	5,664	3,25,863	26	98	5,463	21	61	5,662	30	451	20,069	171	468	12,580
765	3,096	96,414	32	514	17,960	111	944	25,162	70	708	22,713	86	1,757	78,527
7,530	19,154	9,88,218	588	3,328	1,41,896	623	3,272	1,59,162	1,137	5,600	2,94,128	735	3,744	2,21,405
269	339	15,096	15	38	2,014	1	1	99	6	29	948	1	3	99
40	60	3,522	5	14	507	8	30	1,726	7	33	1,011	8	15	880
9	25	1,392	...	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	341	10,778	1	4	150	3	60	2,110	5	8	256	7	46	9,508
464	765	30,788	21	56	2,671	13	92	3,955	18	70	2,215	16	64	10,487
2,816	7,981	3,83,756	317	1,630	54,549	158	961	36,405	595	2,544	1,05,549	104	527	31,686
1,157	2,819	1,98,003	233	1 138	66,445	342	1,337	93,758	455	1,968	1,47,754	383	1,010	99,591
3,111	5,689	3,27,255	23	98	5,463	22	62	5,682	30	451	20,069	171	468	12,580
911	3,437	1,07,192	33	518	18,110	114	1,004	27,272	75	716	22,969	93	1,803	88,035
7,995	19,926	10,19,206	609	3,384	1,44,567	636	3,364	1,63,117	1,155	5,679	296,341	751	3,808	2,31,892

Table No. XXXIIA, showing TOTAL SALES

Nature of rights transferred.	Tahsils.	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		Detail of Sales.—concluded.			Total.						
		1890-91.				Mortgages			Sales.		
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Price in rupees.	Total area.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Price in rupees.
Superior Ownership.	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	2	10	250 25	...	...	...
	Batála	...	...	...	...	1	7	1,300 186	...	...	...
	Shakargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pathánkot	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	3	17	1,550 91	...	...	...
Ownership.	Gurdáspur	637	1,653	1,23,301	...	10,683	26,824	10,38,099 39	1,788	7,244	3,48,330 48
	Batála	277	1,097	60,409	...	9,454	22,170	12,60,776 57	1,662	6,458	4,63,833 72
	Shakargarh	86	288	14,935	...	12,629	32,511	12,56,577 39	334	1,366	58,709 43
	Pathánkot	101	955	23,336	...	2,343	12,577	4,56,156 36	400	4,878	1,67,698 34
	Total ...	1,101	3,993	2,21,981	...	35,109	94,082	40,11,608 43	4,184	19,946	10,38,570 52
Right of Occupancy.	Gurdáspur	14	23	943	...	1,012	1,582	51,934 33	37	94	4,103 44
	Batála	1	1	90	...	648	1,085	54,344 50	29	93	4,214 45
	Shakargarh	...	...	...	..	136	190	9,303 49	1	1	20 20
	Pathánkot	23	44	13,216	...	712	2,380	58,146 24	39	162	25,240 155
	Total ...	38	68	14,249	...	2,508	5,237	1,73,727 33	106	350	33,577 96
Total.	Gurdáspur	651	1,676	1,24,244	316,855	11,697	28,416 9·	10,90,283 38	1,825	7,338 2·	3,52,433 48
	Batála	278	1,098	60,499	304,486	10,103	23,262 7·5	13,16,420 56	1,691	6,551 2·	4,68,047 71
	Shakargarh	86	288	14,935	310,518	12,765	32,701 10·5	12,65,880 39	335	1,367 ·5	58,729 43
	Pathánkot	124	999	36,552	234,437	3,055	14,957 6·4	5,14,302 34	439	5,040 2·	1,92,938 38
	Total ...	1,139	4,061	2,36,230	11,66,296	37,620	99,336 8·5	41,86,885 42	4,290	20,296 1·7	10,72,147 53

Note.—The figures in antique in columns 36 and 39 show the price per acre

and MORTGAGES of LAND—*concluded*.

40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
REDEMPTION.														
1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.		
Number of releases.	Total area redeemed.	Mortgaged money discharged in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total area redeemed.	Mortgaged money discharged in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total area redeemed.	Mortgaged money discharged in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total area redeemed.	Mortgaged money discharged in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total area redeemed.	Mortgaged money discharged in rupees.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,664	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,664	800
934	3,065	53,716	910	3,052	57,288	1,766	4,517	1,10,605	502	1,947	44,554	2,092	5,218	1,26,674
572	1,786	60,462	905	2,464	93,458	2,950	5,503	1,46,602	996	3,046	1,12,348	631	1,685	69,794
483	1,578	30,819	1,015	2,216	56,696	1,191	3,907	84,578	1,055	3,050	91,289	1,009	2,195	76,000
58	466	8,292	165	6,102	14,795	230	1,574	28,733	177	3,855	22,833	253	1,286	28,471
2,047	95	1,53,289	2,995	13,834	2,22,237	6,137	15,501	3,70,518	2,730	11,898	2,71,024	3,985	10,384	3,00,939
61	133	1,634	88	145	3,441	158	290	8,124	45	76	2,060	192	297	6,134
99	281	8,032	83	203	6,375	180	333	14,544	103	216	7,966	49	75	3,810
3	5	102	16	36	1,026	14	24	1,229	12	23	370	14	18	561
17	52	971	45	139	2,573	90	249	4,856	45	211	2,046	60	208	3,099
180	471	10,739	232	523	13,415	442	896	28,753	205	526	12,442	315	598	13,604
995	3,198	55,350	998	3,197	60,729	1,924	4,807	1,18,729	547	2,023	46,614	2,286	7,179	1,33,[illegible]08
671	2,067	68,494	988	2,667	99,833	3,130	5,836	1,61,146	1,099	3,262	1,20,314	680	1,760	73,[illegible]04
486	1,583	30,921	1,031	2,252	57,722	1,205	3,931	85,807	1,067	3,073	91,659	1,023	2,213	76,561
75	518	9,263	210	6,241	17,368	320	1,823	33,589	222	4,066	24,879	313	1,494	31,570
2,227	7,366	1,64,028	3,227	14,357	2,35,652	6,579	16,397	3,99,271	2,935	12,424	2,83,466	4,302	12,646	3,15,[illegible]43

...nd those in columns 35 and 38 show the percentage of total area transferred.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Receipt in Rupees.		*Net income in Rupees.*		*Number of deeds registered.*				*Value of property affected in rupees.*			
YEARS.	Judicial.	Non-Judicial.	Judicial.	Non-Judicial.	Touching immoveable property.	Touching moveable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immoveable property.	Moveable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1882-83	90,192	37,538	80,276	35,864	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883-84	98,363	42,184	87,677	39,471	2,166	16	70	2,252	6,00,455	3,377	40,026	6,43,858
1884-85	93,462	40,393	82,810	38,690	2,348	45	52	2,445	6,95,628	4,327	20,612	7,20,567
1885-86	92,019	46,197	81,781	44,213	2,482	40	56	2,578	7,96,504	9,469	23,980	8,29,953
1886-87	1,02,253	52,233	91,502	49,890	2,310	9	33	2,352	8,78,513	3,771	14,429	8,96,713
1887-88	1,10,777	58,953	99,849	56,314	2,383	9	26	2,418	13,25,095	1,937	14,364	13,41,396
1888-89	1,20,009	64,203	1,17,322	61,232	2,583	5	35	2,623	18,55,531	1,691	18,071	18,75,293
1889-90	1,23,270	70,341	1,20,517	67,036	2,659	16	52	2,727	12,37,920	4,996	28,449	12,71,365
1890-91	1,18,300	71,478	1,15,532	68,344	4,839	48	73	4,960	28,19,908	16,728	33,215	28,69,851

Table No. XXXIII A, showing REGISTRATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.					
	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar, Gurdáspur	33	8	41	33	11	44
Sub-Registrar, Gurdáspur	357	58	415	1,293	128	1,421
Do. Dalhousie	14	4	18	21	20	41
Do. Pathánkot	224	44	268	376	60	436
Do. Shakargarh	397	29	426	761	48	809
Do. Batála	127	19	146	1,536	219	1,755
Joint Sub-Registrar, Gurdáspur	333	15	348	12	7	19
Do. Batála	676	106	782	64	2	66
Do. Dera Nának	331	71	402	503	90	593
Total of District	2,492	354	2,846	4,599	585	5,184

NOTE.—The totals of this statement do not agree with those of Statement No. XXXIII, as this contains also deeds of powers of attorney and miscellaneous.

Table No. XXXV, showing LICENSES for COLLECTIONS for the year 1882-83 to 1885-86.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.											Total number of licenses.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I.				*Class II.*				*Class III.*					
	Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Rs. 100	Rs. 75	Rs. 50	Rs. 25	Rs. 10	Rs. 5	Rs. 2	Re. 1			
1882-83	..	...	1	3	6	23	85	358	...	...	...	476	7,755	142
1883-84	...	4	6	15	16	34	147	536	...	...	...	758	15,135	239
1884-85	...	4	6	7	14	48	177	598	...	...	...	854	16,255	245
1885-86	...	2	5	11	24	47	166	578	...	...	...	833	16,330	246

Table No. XXXIV A, showing INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS for the years 1886-87 to 1890-91.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Number of persons assessed in class and grade.											Total number of persons assessed.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which persons are assessed.
		Class I.					Class II.								
		Rs. 20,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 1,750	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 1,250	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 750	Rs. 500		Rs.	
	1886-87 ...	1	1	14	74	32	17	28	113	56	121	429	896	25,668	215
	1887-88 ...	...	1	14	65	41	13	46	87	75	137	514	1,001	23,546	230
	1888-89 ...	...	2	14	69	32	25	50	107	85	193	540	1,117	26,336	248
	1889-90 ...	...	1	18	75	37	31	42	111	114	202	536	1,167	27,411	259
	1890-91 ...	...	1	27	81	41	46	60	89	128	286	487	1,246	30,928	269
	1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsil details for 1890-91.	Gurdáspur ...	...	1	11	16	15	12	11	22	41	59	183	371	9,497	78
	Batála ...	...	...	10	34	9	11	15	39	31	86	190	425	10,920	77
	Pathánkot ...	...	...	5	16	8	11	11	15	24	53	68	211	5,035	38
	Shakargarh ...	...	...	1	15	9	12	23	13	32	88	46	239	5,476	76

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	* Fermented liquors					Intoxicating drugs.							Excise revenue from		
		Number of retail shops.		Consumption in gallons.		Number of retail licenses.		Consumption in maunds.							
Years.	Number of central distilleries.	Country spirits.	European liquors *.	Rum.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other drugs.	...	Fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	4	52	11	234	2,058	87	87	95	35	830	...	...	25,634	17,190	42,829
1887-88 ...	4	51	18	407	3,524	87	87	132	41	550	...	...	26,829	19,214	46,043
1888-89 ...	3	62	19	455	3,319	87	87	99	42	31	...	...	28,305	17,259	45,564
1889-90 ...	2	56	15	757	4,867	87	87	105	43	20	...	...	34,803	18,955	53,758
1890-91 ...	1	75	15	797	7,404	87	87	85	34	33	...	...	53,568	20,017	73,585
Total ...	14	296	78	2,650	21,172	435	435	516	195	1,464	...	...	1,69,139	92,635	2,61,774
Average ...	3	59	15	530	42[illegible]	87	87	103	39	292	...	...	33,827	18,527	52,355

* Spirituous.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES.			ANNUAL EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES.								
YEARS.	Principal rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total income.	Establishment.	District post and arboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Contribution from local to provincial.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.	REMARKS.
1882-83 ...	1,13,588	5,625	1,19,213	2,688	4,301	23,799	8,879	1,481	...	40,614	81,762	
1883-84 ...	1,13,654	6,847	1,21,501	2,738	4,063	25,298	8.786	1,520	...	40,107	82,512	
1884-85 ..	1,12,812	4,815	1,17,627	3,482	3,346	25,422	16,159	1,031	...	38,580	88,020	
1885-86 ...	1,07,969	5,323	1,13.292	8,332	2,457	24,718	15 376	966	...	36,010	87,859	
1886-87 ...	1,05,889	31,560	1,37,449	8,154	5,478	34,220	19,237	2,600	8,967	42,311	1,20,967	
1887-88	1,04,577	29,559	1,34,136	7,264	6,989	29,162	18,771	*5,821	10,093	*45,510	1,23,610	*Including charges of cattle pounds, abolished municipalities.
1888-89 ...	1,07,484	28,879	1,36,363	8,322	6,958	27,230	18,993	*4,098	10,915	*46,449	1,22,965	
1889-90 ...	1,11,381	24,544	1,35,925	7,272	7,292	29,160	19,635	*5,577	9,752	*50,967	1,29,655	
1890-91 ...	1,20,359	30,443	1,50,802	6,441	7,383	33,227	18 600	*5,805	10,419	*66,915	1,48,820	
1891-92 ...	1,28,941	28,550	1,57,491	5,624	7,350	31,500	19,868	8,335	23,522	66,700	1,62,899	

NOTE.—Figures taken from appendices to the printed District Fund Report and from Treasury Accounts.

Table No. XXXVII, showing BOARD and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Years.	High School.						Middle School.						Primary School.								Remarks.
	English.				Vernacular.		English.				Vernacular.		English.				Vernacular.				
	Board.		*Aided.*		*Board.*		*Board.*		*Aided.*		*Board.*		*Board.*		*Aided.*		*Board.*		*Aided.*		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
BOYS.																					
1886-87	1	380	1	50	...	...	4	804	1	68	4	570	...	...	...	...	88	4,119	1	84	
1887-88	1	362	1	51	...	...	5	1,001	1	64	3	442	...	...	...	...	88	4,498	1	83	
1888-89	1	420	1	50	...	...	5	974	1	139	3	350	...	...	...	...	95	5,220	1	89	
1889-90	1	457	1	49	...	...	5	974	1	108	3	339	...	...	...	...	88	5,229	1	99	
1890-91	1	468	1	45	...	...	5	931	1	112	3	361	...	...	...	...	98	5,190	1	108	
GIRLS.																					
1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	69	...	...	
1897-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	113	...	...	
1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	182	..	...	
1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	202	...	...	
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	206	...	...	

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Number of patients														
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Men.					Women.					Children.				
		1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Gurdáspur ...		12,504	13,891	15,714	17,780	16,958	2,732	2,902	3,260	4,013	3,899	3,844	3,325	3,678	4,690	4,110
Batála ...		12,110	13,324	14,961	16,768	17,766	4,520	4,712	5,004	5,861	5,829	6,844	7,432	8,351	8,401	7,731
Pathánkot ...		7,396	8,050	8,593	11,709	12,050	1,524	1,972	1,799	2,396	2,404	1,450	1,622	1,539	2,023	2,069
Dalhousie ...		2,950	2,663	2,677	2,711	2,799	341	330	328	426	417	245	261	284	296	271
Kalánaur ...		6,742	7,862	6,922	7,887	7,818	2,140	2,961	2,886	2,948	3,350	1,728	1,295	1,176	3,538	3,694
Shakargarh ...	2nd Class.	7,390	7,385	7,289	6,265	7,513	1,389	1,522	1,708	1,603	1,702	1,195	1,451	1,415	1,237	911
Srigobindpur,		4,922	5,371	5,643	6,322	6,378	1,770	1,898	1,929	2,167	2,066	2,852	2,837	2,641	2,970	3,043
Narot ...		5,153	5,957	6,028	6,211	4,675	2,328	2,499	2,363	2,016	1,695	1,628	1,887	1,976	1,944	1,867
Dínánagar ...		8,689	7,600	8,243	8,665	7,537	3,561	2,639	3,098	4,237	4,321	3,458	2,807	2,991	2,276	2,561
Fatehgarh ...		5,352	7,167	8,684	10,167	9,916	1,812	2,253	2,773	3,707	3,930	2,380	3,208	3,387	4,694	3,829
Sujánpur ...		6,245	5,958	5,887	5,978	5,935	2,399	2,200	2,436	2,549	2,988	3,263	2,674	3,116	2,983	2,910
Dera Nának ...		8,035	6,706	8,842	9,461	7,614	2,203	2,048	2,939	3 128	2,339	3,015	3,672	4,836	4,492	2,660

WORKING of DISPENSARIES.

TREATED.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Total of patients.					*In-door patients.*					*Expenditure in rupees.*				
1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
19,080	20,118	22,661	26,483	24,146	397	494	712	643	821	3,052	4,374	4,172	3,850	6,588
23,474	25,468	28,316	31,030	30,804	352	324	367	516	522	4,808	4,190	3,560	4,283	3,95[illegible]
10,370	11,644	11,931	16,128	16,306	214	257	272	208	207	2,104	3,574	2,808	2,398	1,909
3,536	3,257	3,289	3,433	3,487	...	2	4	...	...	1,388	2,039	2,131	2,119	2,307
10,910	12,118	10,984	14,373	1,812	...	...	8	...	50	950	843	712	1,165	2,691
9,974	10,358	10,412	9,105	10,026	53	50	99	89	100	993	1,085	1,016	867	956
9,544	10,106	10,213	11,459	11,366	...	...	9	53	117	878	901	878	2,448	1,296
9,109	10,340	10,367	10,171	8,197	...	...	...	...	40	849	791	642	634	3,123
15,708	13,046	14,332	15,178	14,310	...	...	...	68	109	1,186	1,360	1,153	1,560	1,206
9,544	12,623	14,844	18,568	17,531	...	...	...	84	144	876	747	868	2,889	1,282
11,907	10,922	11,439	11,510	11,804	...	...	...	...	29	870	915	824	1,385	1,287
13,253	12,426	16,617	17,081	12,465	93	96	154	147	148	1,077	1,517	1,250	1,292	2,513

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	NUMBER OF CIVIL SUITS CONCERNING				VALUE IN RUPEES OF SUITS CONCERNING			Number of Revenue cases.
	Money or moveable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land Revenue and other matters.	Total.	Land.	Other matters.	Total.	
1887	12,825	...	2,193	15,018	67,657	6,34,099	7,01,756	800
1888	13,896	...	2,153	16,049	3,99,182	7,15,047	11,14,229	1,126
1889	13,329	25	2,069	15,423	3,99,481	7,23,896	11,23,377	1,879
1890	13,857	2	1,759	15,618	3,01,395	8,47,444	11,48,839	2,053
1891	13,717	1	1,626	15,344	2,77,684	8,72,162	11,49,846	806

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
PERSONS TRIED.	Brought to trial	4,498	4,586	6,419	6,415	5,576	7,267
	Discharged	2,710	2,621	3,793	3,450	3,228	4,432
	Acquitted...	537	601	918	1,277	833	1,000
	Convicted...	1,169	1,261	1,610	1,588	1,427	1,699
	Committed or referred	5	10	21	33	30	17
CASES DISPOSED OF.	Summons cases (Regular)	1,206	1,323	1,893	1,990	1,551	2,249
	Ditto (Summary) ...	30	34	23	29	58	7
	Warrant cases (Regular)	822	912	1,082	1,152	1,043	1,149
	Ditto (Summary)	36	8	11	22	12	...
	Total cases disposed of	2,094	2,277	3,009	3,193	2,659	3,400
NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO	Death	...	1	4	2	...	2
	Transportation for life	1	2	3	4	1	3
	Ditto for a term	...	...	6	...	...	1
	Penal servitude...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fine under 10 rupees	584	746	927	998	836	1,000
	Ditto 10 to 50 rupees	305	184	357	282	241	289
	Ditto 50 to 100 „	33	5	15	12	44	12
	Ditto 100 to 500 „	6	4	9	4	2	11
	Ditto 500 to 1,000 „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Over 1,000 rupees	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Imprisonment under 6 months ...	243	261	202	344	338	367
	Ditto 6 months to 2 years,	127	103	117	115	115	153
	Ditto over 2 years	4	8	6	4	4	7
	Whipping...	40	21	20	29	56	51
	Find sureties of the peace	29	52	39	8	12	22
	Recognisance to keep the peace ...	5	8	5	7	...	10
	Give sureties for good behaviour ...	48	51	99	113	92	98

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Number of cases inquired into.					Number of persons arrested or summoned.					Number of persons convicted.				
Nature of offence.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Cognizable.															
Rioting or unlawful assembly	37	8	5	9	8	137	192	61	156	253	31	124	38	60	87
Murder and attempts to murder...	5	10	10	12	8	5	15	18	19	10	1	5	6	6	5
Total serious offences against persons	141	98	90	67	72	137	107	237	180	218	43	61	92	53	79
Abduction of married women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total serious offences against property	965	323	651	605	866	167	233	224	172	288	68	94	96	76	133
Total minor offences against persons	22	8	3	1	1	27	39	18	15	100	2	2	3	1	6
Cattle theft	63	60	43	50	42	40	50	30	38	41	30	33	15	30	11
Total minor offences against property...	667	457	366	322	380	625	618	565	605	939	235	200	202	205	588
Total cognizable offences	1,845	904	1,118	1,010	1,790	1,105	1,291	1,119	1,145	2,527	387	486	434	403	1,058
Non-cognizable.															
Rioting or unlawful assembly—affray	...	2	2	...	1	3	8	17	...	2	3	8	15	...	2
Offences relating to marriage	15	9	...	...	2	157	192	223	260	340	11	4	15	20	57
Total non-cognizable offences	261	194	133	71	57	3,116	4,669	4,591	3,972	4,677	533	729	707	614	514
Grand Total Offences	2,109	1,098	1,251	1,081	1,847	4,221	5,960	5,710	5,117	7,204	920	1,215	1,141	1,017	1,572

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	NUMBER IN GOAL AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.		NUMBER IMPRISONED DURING THE YEAR.		RELIGION OF CONVICTS.			PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF MALE CONVICTS.						LENGTH OF SENTENCE OF CONVICTS.							PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.			PECUNIARY RESULTS.	
YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Mússalmáns.	Hindús.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years	5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years, &c., transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convicts' labour.
																								Rs.	Rs. a.
1886-87	120		373	19	175	217	...	19	12	112	156	26	48	268	78	35	9	1	1	...	31	5	16	10,538	2,195 8
1887-88	143	4	373	26	188	211	...	8	6	35	172	3	149	260	84	38	15	2	...	...	39	21	15	11,174	2,758 1
1888-89	156	6	452	22	185	289	...	4	2	91	230	...	125	285	92	55	35	7	...	...	65	16	12	19,877	1,878 14
1889-90	187	5	510	21	213	318	...	13	5	97	266	...	129	329	97	61	32	10	2	...	33	32	26	12,999	2,842 9
1890-91	204	3	480	17	161	336	...	5	..	61	273	...	141	319	83	65	23	1	...	6	39	24	22	13,051	3,688 8

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsíl.	Town.	Total population.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Mussalmáns.	Other religions.	Number of occupied houses	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Gurdáspur ...	Dínanagar	5,454	2,650	64	4	2,722	14	959	569
	Kalánaur	5,286	1,603	40	59	3,575	9	1,032	512
	Gurdáspur	5,857	2,953	247	1	2,571	85	910	643
	Bahrámpur	2,632	1,211	121	3	1,347	...	623	Municipality abolished in 1886, figures for 1881 given.
Batála ..	Batála	27,223	9,559	327	...	17,316	21	4,421	616
	Dera Nának	5,750	2,785	556	...	2,396	13	964	697
	Srigovindpur	4,359	2,278	739	...	1,342	...	693	629
	Fatehgarh	4,078	1,167	2,063	...	2,644	4	591	As in Bahrámpur.
Pathánkot ...	Sujánpur	5,796	2,011	60	...	3,717	8	1,056	549
	Pathánkot	4,749	2,066	138	...	2,529	16	885	536
	Narot	3,706	2,034	4	...	1,668	...	699	As in Bahrámpur.
	Shahpur	1,258	912	10	...	336	...	302	Ditto
	Dalhousie	807	454	14	...	288	51	195	414
	Bakloh	2,503	2,289	16	...	175	23	565	443
	Balún	425	223	3	...	148	51	135	315
Shakargarh	Sukho Chak	3,355	2,020	5	...	1,330	...	638	As in Bahrámpur.
	Darman	1,618	1,242	...	...	376	...	251	
	Nainakot	1,452	984	16	...	449	3	407	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. V of the Census Report for 1891.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Towns.	Sex.	*Total population by the Census of*	*Total births registered during the year.*						*Total deaths registered during the year.*					
		1891.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Batála	Males...	14,065	543	567	573	641	611	605	402	480	430	414	586	384
	Females	13,158	554	520	521	639	559	555	427	472	475	417	571	334
Gurdáspur	Males...	3,615	87	84	57	105	88	83	82	107	74	84	142	93
	Females	2,242	64	81	62	69	85	71	65	74	59	45	118	69
Pathánkot	Males...	2,773	109	90	62	78	83	84	97	138	68	73	169	99
	Females	2,012	89	80	65	66	72	68	80	116	68	64	146	75
Total ...	Males...	20,417	739	741	692	824	782	772	582	725	572	601	897	576
	Females	17,412	710	681	648	774	716	694	572	662	602	526	835	528

Note.—Figures obtained from table No. 53 and 54 administration reports and from civil surgeon's office.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of Municipality.	Dalhousie.	Gurdáspur.	Batála.	Dinánagar.	Kalánaur.	Pathánkot.	Sujánpur.	Srígovindpur.	Derá Nának.
Class of Municipality	I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II
1882-83	8,292	4,747	19,666	7,615	2,841	4,608	3,402	3,934	5,308
1883-84	6,601	4,992	21,120	7,075	2,830	4,832	...	4,257	5,541
1884-85	8,180	4,553	20,728	7,185	2,762	4,389	3,252	4,357	5,119
1885-86	7,818	5,193	21,363	6,698	2,693	4,556	3,680	4,217	5,677
1886-87	9,153	19,965	27,454	7,675	3,192	6,117	3,881	5,145	5,915
1887-88	11,057	19,787	27,471	6,826	3,408	5,800	4,254	4,315	5,797
1888-89	16,909	21,079	28,006	7,525	3,281	6,392	3,983	5,363	6,534
1889-90	16,730	21,198	29,149	7,753	3,988	7,963	4,953	6,499	7,781
1890-91	16,283	20,529	29,114	7,393	3,857	7,725	4,970	5,207	7,294

POLYMETRICAL Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.

GURDASPUR.	GURDASPUR.																																					
Dinánagar	8	Dinánagar.																																				
Jhakho Lahri	15	7	Jhakho Lahri.																																			
Pathánkot	23	15	8	Pathánkot.																																		
Mirthal	14	8½	8	12	Mírthal.																																	
Biánpur	11	6	9	15	3	Biánpur.																																
Jagatpur	9	11	18	23	11	8	Jagatpur.																															
Sujánpur	24	16	9	4	16	17	23	Sujánpur.																														
Mádhopur	27½	19½	12½	6½	18½	21	27	4	Mádhopur.																													
Narot	20	12	9	14	20½	18	23	12	16	Narot.																												
Chhamal	28½	28½	21½	29½	37	34½	37½	27	31	15	Chhamal.																											
Shakargarh	22	22	22	30	30½	28	31	26	30	18	6½	Shakargarh.																										
Ghamrola	36	36	36	44	44½	42	45	40	44	32	13½	14	Ghamrola.																									
Shahgharíb	30	39	37	44	38½	36	39	40	44	32	19½	14½	13	Shahgharíb.																								
Doda	26	31½	38½	46½	40	37½	35	43	47	34	21	14½	22	9	Doda.																							
Núrkot	22	22	29	35	30½	28	31	31	35	23	11½	5	19	8	9½	Núrkot.																						
Kot Naina	14½	14½	21½	29½	23	20½	23½	26	30	17	14	7½	21½	15½	17	7½	Kot Naina.																					
Kalánaur	15	23	39	38	29	26	[illegible]	39	42½	35	24½	18	32	20	11	[illegible]	15	Kalánaur.																				
Dera Nának	22	30	37	46	36	33	31	46	49½	42	25	18½	26	13	4	13	21	7	Dera Nának.																			
Fatehgarh	34	42	44	57	48	45	43	58	61½	54	37	30½	38	25	16	25	[illegible]	19	12	Fatehgarh.																		
Batála	20	28	35	43	34	31	26	44	47½	40	43	42	44	31	22	28	30	15	18	18	Batála.																	
Ránia	7	15	22	30	21	18	16	31	34½	27	35½	29	43	37	22	29	21½	11	18	30	13	Ránia.																
Srígovindpur	26	34	41	49	34	28	23	50	54	46	54½	48	62	56	41	48	40½	41	37	37	19	27	Srígovindpur.															
Kahnuwán	12	19	26	34	20	14	9	35	39	31	40½	34	48	42	38	34	26½	27	34	35	17	13	14	Kahnuwán.														
Bhet Ferry	22	30	37	45	30	27	19	46	49½	42	50½	44	58	52	48	44	26½	37	38	38	20	23	6	10	Bhet Ferry.													
Dalhousie	75	67	60	52	64	67	75	84½	52	66½	81½	79	93	93	97½	86½	80½	90	97	109	95	82	101	87	97	Dalhousie.												
Bahrámpur	7	4½	11½	19½	13	10½	15½	20½	24	12	24½	18	32	25½	27½	18	10½	22	29	41	27	14	33	19	29	71½	Bharámpur.											
Shahpur	31	23	16	8	20	23	31	7½	5	19½	34½	34½	48½	48½	50½	39½	33½	46	53	65	51	38	57	42	50	47	27½	Shahpur.										
Dunera	51	43	36	28	40	43	51	30½	28	42½	57½	57½	71½	71½	73½	62½	57½	66	73	85	71	58	77	62	73	24	47½	23	Dunera.									
Mundi Khail	27	29	36	42½	37½	35	38	40½	44½	31½	18½	12	20	7	2½	7	14½	9½	6½	18½	24½	20½	50½	36½	46½	94½	25	48	71	Mundi Khail.								
Dhar	40	32	25	17	29	32	40	19½	17	31½	46½	47	61	61	63½	52	45	55	62	74	60	47	65	51	62	35	36½	12	11	59½	Dhar.							
Katasni or Mamul	60	52	45	37	49	52	60	39½	37	51½	66½	65½	79½	79½	82½	70½	65½	75	82	94	80	67	85	71	82	15	56½	32	9	79½	20	Katasni.						
Trimu Ferry	10½	10½	17½	25½	19	16½	19½	26½	30	14	18	11½	25½	19½	21	11½	4	15	22	44½	30½	17½	36½	22½	32½	77½	6½	33½	53½	18½	42½	62½	Trimu Ferry.					
Bakloh	59	51	44	36	48	54	59	38½	36	50	65	66	78½	78½	81½	69½	64½	74	81	93	79	66	85	71	81	16	55½	31	8	78½	19	1	61½	Bakloh.				
Parmanand	11	3	4	12	7½	6½	14	13	17	10½	30½	25	33	33	34½	25	17½	26	33	45	31	18	37	33	33	65	5½	20	42	30	29	51	13½	50	Parmanand.			
New Dunera	50·3	42·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	...	...	...	...	New Dunera.		
Bakloh Post Office	60	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·53	Bakloh P. O.	
Mamul	61	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	Mamul.